

5.11.05.

From the Library of
Professor Samuel Misser
in Memory of
Judge Samuel Misser Breckinridge
Presented by
Samuel Misser Breckinridge Long
to the Library of
Princeton Theological Seminary

C. 2





 Am freday

# Horæ Solitariæ;

# E S S A Y S

UPON SOME REMARKABLE

#### NAMES AND TITLES

OF

## JESUS CHRIST,

OCCURRING IN

The OLD TESTAMENT and declarative of his effential DIVINITY and gracious Offices in the Redemption of Man:

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,
An Essay, Chiefly Historical,

#### UPON THE DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY.

They that KNOW thy NAME will put their Trust in THEE. Plalm ix. 10. My People SHALL know my NAME. Isaiah lii. 6.

"Nec Veteris Testamenti circa Personam Christi vacillet Auctoritas, dum Novi Testamenti Manisestatione sulcitur: Nec Novi Testamenti intercepta sit Potestas, dum Radicibus Veteris Testamenti ejusdem nititur Vesitas. Exquo qui Christum, Dei Filium et Hominis; tantummodo præsumunt Hominem, non et Deum, contra Testamentum et Vetus et Novum faciunt, dum et Veteris et Novi Testamenti Auctoritatem Veritatemque corrumpunt." Novat. de Trin. C. xvii.

#### VOL. I.

THE SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED.

#### LONDON:

Printed for James Mathews, No. 18, in the Strand; C. DILLY, in the Poultry; and J. Buckland, Paternoster-row; 1787.

## Hora Solitaries:

# H S S V X S

SINA HEAM OF PRIOR PROTE

ELLITITE OF A MEST AND THE S

. T O.

## JESUS CHRIST,

21 0 227 2 220

The Oca Their anguer and coloredly of electronic Truncay

TO MULICA ITS ASSESSED,"

AN Essay, CHIEFEY HISTORICA

#### UPON THE DOCTAINE OF THE TERMITY

The late severe top hear with party of their the large bound in the late of th

T. WOY

the esting a priving san and an

#### ON DON:

Disserted Laws Marris and Miles in Balle Street Street, Street

## PREFACE.

T' was many Years ago, that the Subject of these Papers began to impress the Author's Mind with confiderable Anxiety. He faw it to be of immense Importance, affecting the very Existence of Divine Revelation, or the whole Truth of the Christian Religion, with all the Comfort which that Religion promifes and imparts both here and hereafter. It also occurred, that, if the Doctrine of the TRINITY be a neceffary Truth to the Church of God now, it must have been equally a necessary Truth from the Beginning: and that, consequently, some Appearance or Traces of it. however obscured by the Lapse of Time, or the corrupt Propenfity of Mankind to innovate, pervert, and confound, must have obtained in some, if not in all, Ages of the World. This to him was an additional Motive for Inquiry: And his Situation as a Layman, having no Interest, Order, or Profession to serve, and feeling no Concern but for the Information of his Mind, in a Bufiness of eternal Moment, may render it credible, that his Inquiry has been at least fincere, if not the most able and extensive. He can truly say, that he wished for nothing so much as to learn, and to learn the Truth, and nothing but the Truth, as in the Presence of God. The most antient Volume in the World was the Master-key, as well as the Rule, of his Researches. For, if this Record be not true, which God himself hath given concerning his own Being and his own Actions in Nature and Grace; then it is impossible to find a Principle or Foundation elsewhere, upon any other Authority, which can either impart the right Knowledge of God, or warrant the Reception of that Knowledge in the World. But, if this most antient Book be true (as true it is to Demonstration itself, though this can only be curforily mentioned here) then it must be the original Standard or Measure of all Ideas upon this Topic, or, rather, the Source from which

which they should spring. If God hath given a Revolation of himself, that Revelation must necessarily and infallibly be true, and worthy of all Acceptation. In this Revelation he found, that there are THREE DIVINE PERsons, who, among other Names, distinctly appropriate to themselves the Title JEHOVAH; and that this Title is inapplicable and unapplied to any Creature, because it denotes an underived self-existent, eternal Essence. He also found in this Book, notwithstanding the THREE-FOLD PERSONALITY, a most solemn and pofitive Declaration, that JEHOVAH is ONE, only ONE, and one indivisibly. Laying these two Principles together, which must be equally true, because equally revealed by the fame Authority, he could only reconcile them with themselves and with all other Parts of the facred Book; but by conceiving, that the unoriginated Essence called Jehovah, is an inseparable Unity of three coëqual and coëffential Subfistences, which, beyond the low Ideas of human Composition or Comparison, are a distinguishable Trinity. If there were no other Proof than this Application of the Name Jehovah to three diffinct Persons (and this Proof, it is presumed, is fully given in these Essays), it would be sufficient to maintain that JEHOVAH is, in one respect, THREE, and, in another, absolutely ONE; and this is that Doctrine concerning the Godhead, which the Christian Religion professes to maintain. Hence it will follow, that the celebrated Text, 1 John, v. 7. is not the first Affertion of this Truth, nor the first Explanation of it, nor yet the only nor the principal Ground on which it stands; but merely a Summary of what is fully expressed before throughout the Bible; fo that whether the Text itself be admitted or not (though there is no good Reason for its Rejection, but the contrary) the Doctrine will remain equally unimpeached, till all the rest of the Scripture be expunged, or all the Foundations of revealed Religion be done away. The Argument, drawn from this Application of the divine Name JEHOVAH, and of the other Names in Connection with it, transcends the Perversion and

and Sophistry of Man, and rather commands, than solicits, the Conviction of every Mind, which can understand it to be the Wisdom and Duty of Creatures to credit the Declarations of God.

Other Evidences, less necessary because subordinate, were not wanting, either in the Jewish or the Heathen World. These are the Subject, chiefly, of what, in the former Edition, was the Introduction, but, in the present, because less calculated for common Edification, is the concluding Essay of this first Volume. The Author will only observe upon this Essay, that the more he read, the more his Authorities increased; and that the more Notes he made, the more they feemed to multiply upon his Hands. He could have been less curfory and fuperficial; but it must have been by the Trespass of more Room, than could be conveniently allotted in this Volume. In a Word, the Certainty of this fublime Doctrine, which appears, to him at least, infinitely beyond the Scale of human Invention, flood at length confirmed to his Mind, by the wonderfully concurrent Testimonies, of both gross and more enlightened Heathens, of Patriarchs, of Prophets, of Apostles, and, (what is more than all) of Christ and of GOD. Such a Majesty of Demonstration, (if the Phrase may be used) could not but impress the most solemn Conviction, that this grand Truth, like its Author and Revealer, is a Truth of yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

Nor is this Doctrine a mere Notion or Principle, standing with speculative Insignificance by itself; but the Basis, the Cement, the Top-stone of the whole Building of God. It is most firmly connected with every Truth in the Bible, and goes through all the Experience of the People of God. The serious Reader, therefore, will not be displeased, and, it is hoped, not wholly unedified, by the repeated Applications of it in these Essays to Practice, or by any earnest Appeals urged from the Understanding to the Heart and Life. This is the happiest Method of proving the Reality and Spirit of Truth, and of rendering it, what must be inexpressibly desirable, a Truth for our selves. Whatever cannot thus be reduced

to our spiritual Enjoyment, Hope, and Happiness, we may venture to believe, that the Goodness and Wisdom of God have not been pleased to reveal it.

With many Corrections, some considerable Additions have been made to the present Edition of this Volume; which, it is presumed, cannot justly displease any, who love the Truths of God, and who therefore must wish to see them set forth with every Increase of

Evidence, Clearness, and Precision.

This first Volume principally regards the effential Divinity of the GREAT REDEEMER; and the Proof of it is taken from the Names and Titles, which are ascribed to Him in the Bible, and more especially in the Old Testament. This Method is used, partly to shew, that the antient Believers were apprized of his divine Nature, and partly to demonstrate, (contrary to a strange and ignorant Opinion which has circulated in these Days) that the Declarations of this divine Nature in Christ are as positively expressed in the one Testament as in the other; both Members of the facred Volume forming one Revelation of the Truth of God in Prophecy and Fulfillment, and mutually attesting and confirming the whole. Indeed, as a valuable Writer juftly observes, "The New Testament can never be understood and explained, but by the Old." If the Names. therefore, which God hath ascribed to his divine Nature, in order to raise proper Ideas of himself and his Grace to Men, and which consequently are peculiar to the divine Nature; if these are by Him, or by his Inspiration, applied to the Messian, they are not and cannot be fallely applied; if the Titles, then, are truly his, the Sense of those Titles must as truly belong to him; and, confequently, he will stand declared to be JEHOVAH, with respect to his own proper Subfiftence, and God and Man in one CHRIST, with respect to his Office in the Redemption of Sinners.

The same Observations will extend to the Purpose of the second Volume, which treats of the Divinity of the HOLY SPITIT, and of his peculiar Concern in the Work

#### PREFACE.

of Salvation. His Office proves his Nature, and his

distinct Manifestation his Person.

If these Essays shall be so blessed, as to set the Divinity of this Great Saviour and the Holy Spirit in a fuller View, or to cherish the Faith and Hope of any Believer, or to elucidate, in the smallest Degree, the Mystery of the Kingdom; the Author will think, that the Transmission of Reslections, which occurred to himfelf, has not been an idle Amusement, but an happy Expence of his Time and Pains. If they should not thus succeed, by a contrary Determination of the divine Providence; he will still confess, that he has Reason to be very thankful, on his own Account, for the many Moments of Confolation, which he experienced in writing and revifing them. However, he leaves the whole, with Refignation, to the Will of Him, who worketh what, and when, and by whom He pleafeth. The Power of GOD can convey his Mercies through the Channel of the meanest Instrument, or the meanest Words; while, without that attendant Energy, all the Eloquence and Wisdom of Man, or even of Angels, though it might filence or confute the Mind, could never enliven or convert the Heart.

In the practical Use, which the Author has attempted to make of each Title or Name, he has aimed to convey to others what he felt himfelf, and to speak " as a dying Man to dying Men." To this Point all Knowledge and Speculation should tend; to this Point must Faith and Practice (like the magnetic Needle to the Pole) continually turn; or Knowledge becomes like the Vision of a Night, which the Morning Sun shall chase away; and every fancied Acquirement, an idle Dream, which evaporates into nothing. The Bible, and its everlafting Truths, can alone afford us Comfort in a dying Hour, and supply us with a chearing Cordial, when all fublunary Help must fail. Whatever Men may think or fay, while Health and Strength attend them; it is usually seen, that the Word of GOD and the Things of GOD appear in no ridiculous View, in no illusive Colours, but in sober solemn Greatness; when the Flesh and the Heart begin to fail, and when both

perceive their Want of a Portion for ever.

A Table is subjoined, in which these Names of Christ in the Old Testament (and many others might have been added) are shewn to be parallel to those, ascribed to Him in the New. By this, as well as by other Comparisons, it may be seen, that the collateral Motion of the two Eyes, the Unisons of Music, or any of the Harmonies in Nature, cannot be more exact or inseparable than those which prevail in the written Word of GOD.

The Title Horæ Solitariæ is prefixed to these Papers; because they were the retired Employment only of such Parts of the Author's Time, as were disengaged from the Duties of a public Station: And the Subject, on which they treat, was his great Confolation under the Loss of an affectionate and valuable Friend. The Divinity and All-sufficiency of the great Redeemer, he found, by a little Experience, to be a Source of Peace, when none could be found in aught befide: And he will rejoice, even in a more perfect State of Being, if the folitary Hours appointed him on Earth shall be made useful to others, or if those, who walk, and love to walk, in a retired Path, (which alas! is too little trod by Christians in this evil World) shall find Satisfaction in these Considerations, which afforded a true and solid Pleasure to him. Experience will however testify this great Truth, that the Grace of an Almighty Saviour alone can triumph over all exterior Circumstances, and when human Expectations and human Aids are at their lowest Ebb, can roll in a Tide of Joy, which shall never roll back again throughout Eternity.

To conclude; if an Heathen (Theophrastus) could fay, that the whole Aim and Credit of Philosophy confisted in obtaining an happy Life; we may add, upon better Grounds, that it is the sole Honor of vital Christianity to induce and secure it. No Life, as to Enjoyment, can be truly happy, which is not exalted above the faithless Fears or final Consequences of Death. A

Man

Man of the World may perhaps find a deceitful and temporary Relief in Diffipation, when the Prospect of Eternity is not immediately in View; but who, except the Christian, in the very Circumstance of its Approach, can experience

The Soul's calm Sun-shine, and the Heart-felt Joy?

And if true Religion can thus ensure Comfort and diffipate Terror in the most aweful Situations which can be fupposed to happen to Nature; furely, it may administer a truly pleasing Effusion of Happiness, when no Diffress is near, or Trial directly affaults us. And what universal Approbation does that Principle deserve, which employs Hope and Confolation in every Means, and enfures Joy and Immortality as its peculiar End? For it is the proper Glory of the Gospel of Christ, that it not only smooths the rugged Path of Life, not only affords Support in Sorrow and Temptation, not only warms the icy Hand of Death and stills the Horrors of the Grave; but (beyond even these Mercies, which are far more valuable than all that the World can give) it ushers in the Soul to the everlasting Possession of what Eye bath not feen, Ear heard, or entered into the Heart of Man to conceive. Well then might the Voice of Truth proclaim; Blessed are the Dead which die in the LORD; Even so, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their Labors, and their Works do follow them. And well might even a wicked Man exclaim (for it is a Prayer, which, however Men talk whilst in Health, no Man is difinclined to in the Sum of Things), Let me die the Death of the Righteous, and let my last End be like his!

#### ERRATA.

P. 129. 1. 24. for typisied read typisied.

135. 1. 8. for Conquerers read Conquerors.

141. l. 26. dele are.

172. 1. 22. for subfide read subside.

193. for ארם read דום.

200. 1. 16. read infuse. 1. 27. for will read wilt.

206. l. 17. for Promises, read Premises.

211. l. 35. for lead read led.

219. 1. 13. for Out read Our.

223. 1. 24. after Egypt infert so.

230. 1. 36. dele of.

233. last 1. but one, for threar read rather.

235. 1. 33. before the word the insert in.

282. 1. 31. for ימר read ימר.

292. l. 10. before Chorus insert a.

303. l. 35. for דבר read ...

351. l. 21. for len read fallen.

391. 1. 4. for by the all read by all the.

425. l. 14. for raise read rise.

520. 1. 3. for he read the.

# CONTENTS.

		Page
LORD, of Jehovah, &c	_	I
God, or Alehim, &c		13
Sabaoth — —	-	3 <b>3</b>
SHADDAI — —		42
JEHOVAH OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS -	-	50
Adonal, or Lord -		60
IMMANUEL	-	67
Most High		77
Wonderful	-	83
Counsellor		92
MIGHTY GOD	-	100
EVERLASTING FATHER		108
PRINCE OF PEACE -		117
MESSIAH, or CHRIST -		128
Jesus, or Saviour		137
REDEEMER -		153
SHILOH -		168
		A SICK

		Page
GLORY of the LORD	(magicine)	180
NAME of the LORD	-	192
Word of the Lord	Ministra	202
ARM, &c. of the Lord	-	216
Angel	-	232
Elect	-	241
Wisdom	-	251
Prophet	-	259
Priest		269
King	-	286
Branch	-	299
Star	-	311
STRENGTH OF ISRAEL	-	318
Husband		328
LIGHT		-
Shepherd _		337
SERVANT		350
LAWGIVER	-	358
Rock		367
PHYSICIAN	-	384
STONE	-	393
FOUNTAIN	Manager .	402
Portion of Jacob	-	412
Keeper _	-	420
Conclusion		427
Essay upon the Doctrine of the TRINITY	(Consult)	439
TABLE, shewing the Harmony of the Old	-	455
New Testaments, respecting the Designation	and	
New Testaments, respecting the DIVINITY	10 1	
from the first	-	561

### N A M E S,

TITLES, AND ATTRIBUTES,

OF THE

## MESSIAH,

REVEALED IN THE

#### DLD TESTAMENT.

#### LORD,

UNDER THE TITLES OR NAMES OF

#### ЈЕНО V АН, ЕН ЈАН, ЈАН.

HE Title Jehovah is the grand, the peculiar, and the incommunicable Name of GOD. It neither is applied to any created Being throughout the Scriptures, nor can be applied in Reason: For it imports the necessary, independent, and eternal Existence of the Most High.

Of

Of the infinite, self-existent Essence, implied by this Name, it is impossible for us to form a full and adequate Idea; because we, and all other Creatures, have but a finite, derivative Essence. Our sublimest Notions of fuch uncircumscribed Existence must fall infinitely more short of the Truth, than the smallest Animalcule, or Atom floating in the Air, of the vast Dimensions of universal Nature.

We could not even have conceived any thing of the Peculiarities, which this Name teaches us, of the AL-MIGHTY; if He had not been pleased to reveal himself under it, and to declare those distinguishing Peculiarities to us. From the Want of this Revelation, the wifest Heathens did but grope, or (as the Apostle expresses it) feel after him \* in the Dark; tacitly acknowledging, by their great Variety of different Conjectures. what Simonides professed openly; That the more they confidered and reflected upon the Being and Nature of GOD, the more inferutable HE appeared to them, and the more bewildered were their Researches after Him. How thankful then ought we to be for the HOLY SCRIP-TURES! How should we meditate on them, Day and Night!-These will never lead us astray. These will edify our Understandings, and enliven our Hopes, without the Fallacies of human Sophistry, or the Dryness of carnal Inventions. In a word, the more constant and teachable Readers, by the Aid of divine Grace, we are of these; the more shall we become real, and folid, and experimental Divines.

JEHOVAH, EHJAH, and JAH, are Names expressive of the incommunicable Essence; not Names of Office: And, had it not pleased Him, from the infinite Source of his own free Grace and Love, to have assumed some other Denominations, fignificant of his own Kindness to us and of what we need from Him; this aweful Title

<sup>\*</sup> Acts xvii. 27.

JEHOVAH\* could only have thundered ten thousand Terrors, and filled the Soul of fallen Man with all the Torments of a consuming Fire. Abstractedly viewed, as a Being of infinite Holiness, and Power, who made the Heaven, the Heaven of Heavens, with all their Host, the Earth, and all things therein; we, as sinful Creatures, could have had no Complacency in his Holiness, nor, as rebellious Creatures, any Delight in his Justice. He also must abhor us, from the Contrariety of our Nature to his own. But, in his Office-Character of Saviour and Redeemer, we become endeared to Him and He to us; and all his Work of Creation and Grace appears to be arrayed with the infinite Splendors of eternal Glory.

The Word JAH stands simply for the divine Essence,

or for Him Who is, and Who necessarily MUST be.;

The Name Enjan occurs no where but in Exod. iii. 14. and means, not only Him, who necessarily is, but

<sup>\*</sup> The Jews have many superstitious Stories and Opinions, relative to this Name; which, because they were forbidden to mention in wain, they would not mention at all. They substituted Adonai, &c. in its room, whenever it occurred to them in Reading or Speaking; or else, simply and emphatically, styled it DWT the Name. Some of them attributed to a certain Repetition of this Name the Virtue of a Charm, and others have had the Boldness to affert, that our biessed Saviour wrought all his Miracles (for they do not deny them to be such) by that myssical Use of this venerable Word. Leasten says, that he had offered to give a Sum of Money to a very poor Jew at Amsterdam, if he would only once deliberately pronounce the Name Jehovah; but he refused it by saying, that he did not date.—Alas! how many swearing Professors of Christianity, will not even such a Man's Fear of Profanation condemn!

<sup>+</sup> Deut. iv. 24. Hebr. xii. 29.

It has been thought, and with some Probability, that, JAH being radically the same with JEHOVAH, this last Name is only a Duplication of the other, viz. [7] Jah-ve-Jah, and, dropping the latter fod, by Contraction, [7] Admitting this, there will be a threefold Repetition, and consequently a very particular Emphasis, in Is. xxvi. 4. For the Words [7] will be equipollent with [7], i. e. In JAH, JAH, and JAH, is everlasting Strength.

#### LORD, OR JEHOVAH, &c.

who necessarily WILL BE. It regards the future Eternal, and demonstrates the Immutability of the divine Existence.

The Title JEHOVAH includes the past, the present, and the future Eternal; that is, according to our Conceptions: for all things, and every Division of that Duration which we understand by Time, are present with Him, though fuccessive to us. Thus the inspired Apostle (finding no Word in Greek to represent the Idea of the Hebrew) uses a Periphrasis, or Comment on the Word; and expresses the Name Jehovah by, He that is, that WAS, and that IS TO COME \*.

The Word IEHOVAH + (which contains the other two) imports, in itself, an independent Essence; and it denotes, to us, and to the whole Creation, both the Source of Life, and the continual Maintainer of it. I In Him every Species of Existence lives, and is moved, and bath its Being. Thus far, because it is necessary to Faith, it is given us to understand; and thus far we can form a just, though narrow, Idea of it: But we cannot, with Precision, form the least Idea of abstracted Essence; much less can we comprehend spiritual Essence; and least of all are we acquainted with infinite and spiri-

<sup>\*</sup> Rev. i. 4. i It has been thought, that the Greek Io paan (Io παιαν) is a Corruption of הוה פנה febovah penoh, " Lord "6 look upon us." However, there feems little Reason to doubt, that the Words Io and Ian are derived from the Hebrew Fehovah. Rous Arch. Att. 1. i. c. 2. Some have afferted, that "the Name Jehovah was never heard of till Luther's Time," and that it should be pronounced fao, as by the Heathen Authors. Mr. CASLEY's Pref. to the Catal. of MSS. in the Royal Library, p. 24. In the Samaritan Dialect it is faid to be pronounced YEHUEH. Abp. USHER'S Letters. No. 81. It has been pronounced, or rather attempted to be pronounced, by Greek Authors in feveral forms; viz. Iau, Iwa, Isva, IaGo, Iwsa, Itnwova, Iouda, 10va. In this fense also, it has been called ineffable. LEUSD. Philol. Hebr. Diff. xxx. It doth not feem very material, how the Name be pronounced at this time, if but the true Meaning of it be apprehended.

tual Essence abstracted. We know, that, in the Reason of Things and by divine Revelation, such an Essence has Existence, and may be as justly convinced of it as of the Existence of our oven Spirits: But to specify the Mode, or the Nature, of the one or the other, is absolutely beyond us. The best Account, which Plato, a Man of the most enlarged and penetrating Genius, could give of the Godhead, was, That the Mind could neither comprehend, nor Language express, him. We need not ascend to the Nature of Spirit for Proofs of human Incompetency to determine upon Essences; for there is not a Particle of Matter, or the simplest Property in Nature, which does not exceed the Comprehension of our Faculties, and elude our utmost Investi-And if the Wisdom of this World cannot define the Essence of a Grain of Sand; how shall the Wisdom of this World find out GOD, or study the AL-MIGHTY to Perfection? \* "We may difcern, fays M. " Rollin (treating of the philosophical Opinions con-" cerning the Deity,) the Weakness of human Reason, and the vain Efforts that it makes alone, to raise it-" felf up to the exact Knowledge of a God truly hid-" den, of and who dwells in inacceffible Light. What "Progress in this respect was proud Reason capable " of making, during above four Ages, in the best Heads of Greece, in the most illustrious of the Pagans for " their Learning, and the Chiefs of their most famous "Schools? There is nothing so absurd, that has " not been advanced by some Philosopher." ! For the Justice of this Remark, we need only recur to Tully's Books upon the Nature of the Gods. These Circumstances, so humiliating to the Pride of Man, should at least teach him Modesty and Diffidence in every Speculation, which relates to the HIGH and LOFTY ONE that inhabiteth Eternity; and constrain the Theists or Deists,

<sup>1</sup> Ant. Arts and Sciences, \* Job xi. 7. † Isaiah xlv. 15. Vol. iii. p. 381. Socini-B 3

Socinians, Unitarians, and all our rational Inquirers (as they style themselves), to use some Caution and Moderation of Sentiment and Language, when treating of this profound and important Subject. The Observation of St. Austin is true; nec periculosiùs alicubi erratur, nec laboriosiùs aliquid quæritur, nec fructuosiùs aliquid invenitur; " no Point is to be mistaken with more Danger, none to be studied with more Diligence, none to be understood with more Profit." It is never more easy to err than in the dark. And if Men reject the Light of JEHOVAH (the Revelation of his Will). and choose rather to walk by the feeble Glimmerings of their own Reason; how is it possible for them, in the midst of that Obscurity of which every Man must complain, to be fure of travelling in the right Way? If the Matter transcend all human Understanding; how can human Understanding presume to guide? If the Subject be altogether infinite and divine; what less than a Mind, entirely divine and infinite, can describe any thing concerning itself, or communicate a just Description to the Creatures? And if Men cannot do what is least, by specifying the Principles of sensible Objects; how can they perform what is greatest of all, in explaining those Properties, of which Sense affords no Demonftration? It is a Position, which neither human nor diabolic Sophistry can refute, that GOD by his Name JEHOVAH hath revealed, that He independently, and eternally, exists; and, by other Denominations, that He exists in a Personality: And it is the Summit of human Wisdoin to receive this Testimony of GOD (to which it can bring nothing superior), concerning his own Nature; both because it is impossible for Him to lie, and of course to deceive us, and because on giving Credence to his Word depend all our Comfort and Happiness both here and hereafter. The Infidel, on the other hand, attempts to rob us of this true Knowledge of GOD, and the Happiness resulting from it; but cannot sup-

#### LORD, OR JEHOVAH, &c.

ply its Place with any well-grounded Opinion of the Deity, or with any just Prospect of our everlasting Interest in Him. He would remove every solid Foundation, and leave us to build our Hopes upon nothing but Air.

Our Translators have usually rendered the Name JEHOVAH by the Word LORD, which implies Power and Dominion: But as this is so very inferior to the complete Idea of the original Word, and as perhaps no one Word in any Language can convey that Idea; it might have been better to have retained the original Name wherever it occurs, and to have given a short Elucidation of its Import in a Note where it is first mentioned in the Book of Genefis. \* It is however distinguished by capital Letters from the Name Adonai, also translated Lord, which stands in the common Characters. The Distinction may be observed in the first Verse of the exth Pfalm, and in many other Places.

This glorious Name, incommunicable to any of the Creatures, is applied to each and to all the Persons in the facred Trinity throughout the Scriptures. Hence we may learn, as well as by other Declarations, that every Person is by Himself both GOD and LORD, and confequently able to fulfil respectively the Engagements of the everlasting Covenant made in our Behalf. It is applied to the FATHER, as Creator, in Isaiah lx. 16. and lxiii. 7, 8, 9. To the Son, as Redeemer, in Isaiah lx. 16. and lxiii. 7, 8, 9. To the Spirit, as the divine Agent, Isaiah lxi. 1, 2, 3. To the THREE PERSONS together, or Trinity in Unity, Deut, vi. 4. There are other almost numberless Passages in the Scripture, in which the distinct Operations of each Person are set forth; but, at the same Time, in undivided Essence.

<sup>\*</sup> See the fame Remark, respecting the Word GOD, in that excellent Volume of Sermons, upon the Law and Gojpel, by the Rev. Mr. Romaine. Serm. viii. p. 245. FORSTER. Lex. Hebr. in 777. GOMAR. Difp. Theol. D. iv. § 52.

If this Name, therefore, be applied to the Messian in the facred Writings, it constitutes an irrefragable Proof of his Divinity from an infallible Evidence. And that it is so applied, there are many Instances which cannot be denied; two or three of which may proba-

bly suffice for our Purpose.

Jeremiah prophesied, that a righteous Branch should be raised to David; a King, in whose Days Judah should be saved, and whose Name should be called Jehovah our Righteousness.\* Both Jews and Christians apply this to the Messah; and indeed it cannot possibly be understood of any other. For Christ alone is our Righteousness, as well as Wisdom, Sanctification, and Redemption. † The Messah, therefore, is Jehovah.

An equally striking Proof of the Messiah's Divinity may be found in the xliii. Chapter of Isaiah; in which Jehovah is styled the Saviour, and is said to save and redeem, in almost every Line. I, even I, am Jehovah, and beside me there is no Saviour. But fesus Christ is emphatically the Saviour; and, therefore, fesus Christ is

JEHOVAH. See also Isaiah xlvii. 4. liv. 5, 8.

In the Book of the Prophet Zechariah, we find Jehovah himself declaring, I will pour upon the House of David, and upon the Inhabitants of Jerusalem [all the Elect People of GOD] the Spirit of Grace and Supplication, and they shall look upon me [Jehovah] whom they have pierced. Jesus Christ, uniting the two Natures of GOD and Man, was the pierced One; for Jehovah, respecting his divine Nature, can neither be tangible nor passive: Consequently, the great Redeemer, taking our Humanity upon himself, is Jehovah.

It would take up too much Room, under this Head, to cite the Passages in the Old Testament, in which this great Name is peculiarly applicable to the Messiah, as one of the Persons in the divine Essence: In the New, were it so directly our Design, we might find equal

<sup>\*</sup> Jer. xxiii. 6. xxxiii. 16. † 1 Cor. i. 30. ‡ Zech. xii. 10. Testi-

Testimonies of his Right to that supreme and everlasting Title. Christ, at fundry Times and in divers Manners, evinced himself to be the incarnate Son of GOD with Power. He wrought fuch wonderful Works, and gave such supernatural Demonstrations of Himself, as render all the verbal Attestations of his Divinity irrefiftibly convincing and evident, to his Disciples, to Heathens, to Devils, and (if they would have been convinced) to the Jews. He answered the Description. and fulfilled the Purpose, of every Prophecy, which was given concerning the Redeemer that should come out of Zion; and all in such a Manner, as surpasses every Idea of a subordinate Nature, a finite Wisdom, or created Strength. His own Arm brought Salvation to Him; by his own Almighty Energy, He raifed himself from the Grave; by his infinite Merit, he both made an End of Sin in the perfect Expiation of its Guilt, and brought in an everlasting Righteousness, for the free and complete Justification of his People. Could an Angel be delegated to the Performance of this important Work? Behold, he put no Trust in his Servants, and his Angels he charged with Folly \*. And could Man contribute any thing to this mighty Deed? Alas! He was dead in Trespasses and Sins, and had no spiritual Sense to excite one holy Act, or even one heavenly Hope. It was therefore JEHOVAH-JESUS alone, who rescued his Chosen from the Pit of Destruction, and not only gave them an indisputable Right to, but ensured their unalienable Possession of. everlasting Glory.

How the Manhood was taken into God, surpasses the Investigation and Capacity of created Intellect. Nor

<sup>\*</sup> Job iv. 18. In his Servants (i. e. in his ministering Spirits) he reposes no Considence, because he discovers in them no Stability of Holiness or Power, but what is derived from Himself; and in his Angels He perceives, not what is vicious or sinful indeed, but what is very far short of the Respect, Love, Adoration, and Service, which are due to his own infinite Persections. Als. Schult. Annot. in Job.

is the Explanation of this Conjunction needful to his People; but only the Assurance of the Fact. In the one Nature, He could suffer as Man for Men: In the other, he could merit as GOD to GOD. As GOD-Man, he could reconcile the human Nature to the divine, by purifying it in Himself; and possesses, and will for ever possess, all Pozver in Heaven and in Earth, to conduct his People through every Stage of Time, to the Rest, which Himself hath provided for them, in

his own Eternity.

In this glorious View of our exalted Saviour, what a Fund of Comfort appears in all his Undertakings, his Offices, his Nature, his Work, for the Children of GOD? Jesus, because HE CONTINUETH EVER, bath an unchangeable Priesthood; and He is able also to save them to the uttermost or for evermore that come unto God by Him, feeing HE EVER LIVETH [ the very Meaning of his Name [EHOVAH] to make Intercession for them. \* JEHO-VAH descended to become Jesus for their Sakes. And Felius is IEHOVAH, or he could not be THE SAME vefterday [i. e. from Eternity] to-day [i. e. through all Time] and for ever [i. e. to Eternity]: All which the Name IEHOVAH implies. No Motive, but his own infinite Grace and Mercy, could have induced the Prince of Life. \* to become a Man of Sorrows and acquainted with Grief, in order to taste of Death; no End, but to display his transcendent Glory, in the everlasting Happiness of his People. His own spontaneous Love produced the original Defign; his unsearchable Wisdom contrived the eternal Plan; and his omnipotent Power rendered the whole Effect in their Redemption as unfailing and fure, as it is perfect and ordered in all things. He is THE LIFE; I from whom all Creatures live, are moved, and have their Being; by whom his People recover from Darknets and Death; and in whom whosoever believeth shall never truly die.

<sup>\*</sup> Heb. vii. 24, 25. † Acts iii. 15. ‡ John xiv. 6.

This is Gospel, or good News, indeed to those Children of Grace who are continually fearing less they should perish by the Hand of Saul; \* or fail at some time of those abundant Elessings, which infinite Bounty hath provided, and which infinite Love hath promised them. Such should never forget, that Jesus is Jehovah; able to make good all his Engagements, and willing as He is able. Let them cast their Burden therefore upon Him, and He shall sustain them. When they are oppressed, He will undertake for them. He will deliver their Souls from Death, their Eyes from Tears, and their Feet from falling. Let them wait then still upon GOD; and, ere long, they shall perceive what Reason they have to praise their mighty Redeemer, who is the Health of their Countenance and their GOD.

Remember, O Christian, if thou hast any Life, or Hope, or Defire, in Jesus; that it is not thy own Life, but the Life of Christ in thee; ; and that, therefore, it can never perish, nor utterly fail. Thy finful Nature can afford no Hope, nor the Shadow of an Hope; not a Defire, nor even a Wish to defire, the least good thing that relates to Jesus Christ. These are Exotics on Earth, and must be transplanted from Heaven. No Fruit or Flower of Grace can spring from thy carnal Nature; nothing naturally flourishes there, but the baleful Weeds of Free-will, or rather Self-will, of Unbelief and Pride. Thy Soul by natural Pollution is become a dark, a waste, and thorny Wilderness; and none but Christ, the Husbandman of the Church, can convert it into a Garden. But, when the divine Redeemer has once made this Wilderness to blossom as a Rose; will he not keep, as well as water, it every Moment; will not he reduce the Beafts of the Forest, with every noxious and creeping thing? Can JEHOVAH bestow so much Affection and Care upon his People at one time; and then fuffer an apostate Spirit, one of his vilest Creatures,

<sup>\* 2</sup> Sam. xxvii. 1. † Pfalm lv. 22. ‡ Gal. ii. 20.

#### 12 LORD, OR JEHOVAH, &c.

to ravage and destroy them at another? Reason, and Scripture the Perfection and Mistress of the best Reason. renounce the abhorred Thought for ever. Take Conrage, then, believing Soul, and look out for thy inestimable Privilege of a good Hope through Grace: And be affured, from the Testimony of Jesus, that thou shalt never look in vain. Thy heavenly Father despifeth not the Day of small Things; and why shouldest Thou? Thy Faith, though now perhaps minute as the smallest of Seeds, is notwithstanding precious, and shall one Day rife in such Luxuriance, that all the Fowls of the Air shall lodge in the Branches of it: The holiest Graces and most happy Defires shall wing their Way to thine Heart, and shall rest with Delight in thy Soul, through the everlasting Salvation of Jesus. He lives, and because HE LIVES, thou shalt live also: \* The Life, thou hast received from Him here, shall be improved and perfected, shall be increased and glorified, in Him and with Him, for ever, hereafter.

What precious Salvation is this! What a Hope of Security is here, in our Almighty Jesus! How inestimably effential to the very Being of all our Comforts, and to the very End of all our Defires, is the supreme Divinity of JEHOVAH the Saviour! This is the Basis of Religion itself-Take it away; and O what a dismal View! The Mind can conceive nothing but an empty Void, to which all mortal Things and mortal Creatures are hastening; and hastening only to be extinguished as nothing. But let this Sun of Righteousness, in the exalted Lustre of his eternal Perfections, dispel the Gloom of Nature; let him shine forth to the Soul, with the spiritual Glories of his everlasting Gospel; the Believer's Heart will begin to glow with the chearing Ray, his Eves will meet with Rapture the opening Scenes of Immortality, and his ready Feet will press on with Energy to possess them. It was this glorious Prospect

which induced the feraphic Psalmist, and shall also induce each happy Believer, to exclaim; My Soul longeth, yea even fainteth, for the Courts of Jehovah; my Heart and my Flesh cry out for the living GOD. Happy for them all;—They go from Strength to Strength; and every one of them appeareth before GOD in Zion.\*

#### G O D,

OR

#### AL, ALOAH, ALEHIM.

THESE three Epithets are indiscriminately rendered GOD by our Translators. The Word GOD is Saxon, and simply means what is good; which certainly no more conveys the Idea of the Original, than the Word Island includes the Notion of the Universe. It is not the Design of this Essay to meddle with the Disputes, which have arisen upon these Titles, farther than is absolutely necessary; but to point out (what must not be disputed) that each of them is applied in the Old Testament to our LORD JESUS CHRIST.

Some derive AL from a Root which fignifies Strength or Power; and others, from a Word which implies In-

terposition, Mediation, or Intervention \*. In either Sense, the Name is truly applicable to the great Redeemer: For He, with his own Right Hand, and with his holy Arm, hath gotten himself the Victory over Satan, Death, and Hell; and He, with infinite Grace and Love, interposed betwixt his People and their merited Vengeance, by assuming the Office of Mediator between GOD and them. He was mighty to save, when every created Power would have failed in the Conslict; and He prevailed, when they must have given up the Object as irremediably lost. He was gracious to intervene, when there was none to help; and, when no Eye pitied the abject State of miserable Man, he was ready to uphold.

Who is AL but JEHOVAH? If, then, there be no AL but JEHOVAH; and if the Word AL be ever applied to CHRIST; it is an incontestable Proof that CHRIST is JEHOVAH, the true and essential GOD. Ac-

\* It is most probable, that the three Names, 78, 7778, and are derived from one and the fame Root אלהים, to affure upon Oath, to covenant, and fo to testify concerning any Transaction. In this Respect, the divine Persons in Jehovah are called is maplupalles, the Witnesses, in I John v. 7. for they testify by themselves (which is a Mode of giving Oath peculiar to Jehowah,) concerning each other, and concerning the whole Covenant and Work of Grace, to which they are the favorn Evidences. Thus the FATHER testifics of the Son, Matth. iii. 16. John viii. 18. The Son of the FATHER, John xii. 50. The SPIRIT of the Son, John xv. 26. Which Texts, and others of like Import, amount to the full Sense of the much and ill objected Paffage of I John v. 7 .- Other Beings are Tink or mapluparles, i. e. Testifyers or Witnesses, as they own the divine Witnesses in Febowah, or act under or by his Authority. See Pf. lxxxii. 6. xcvii. 7. John x. 35. Hebr. i. 6. Thus the Judges are named Alebim in Exod. xxii. 9. because they acted for God, and stood before him, or in his Presence, to attest and judge his People in his Name. They were, therefore, Witneffes for God in a right Government and Decision. Moses was the first Man expressly honored with this Delegation. Exod. iv. 16. xvii. 1. And he was honored with it, both as a Witness for God respecting divine things, and as a Ruler, Judge, Prophet, and Teacher under him to his People.

cordingly, he is called, long before his Manifestation in the Flesh, Immanu-EL, GOD with us; † the mighty AL; ‡ the just AL and the Saviour §; the only AL; ‡ the AL who pardoneth Iniquity; ¶ with other Characters, descriptive of his Godhead, Grace, and Glory. Christ, therefore, being AL, is and must be Iehovah.

The Lord Christ is likewise Alah, or Aloah. I know (said Job) that my Redeemer liveth, \*\* and that he shall stand at the latter Day upon the Earth; and though, after my Skin, Worms destroy this Body, yet in my Flesh (perhaps meaning, the Redeemer arrayed in the Flesh of his Nature) shall I see the Aloah. † —And who is the Aloah, but Jehovah? ‡ —But as this Name Aloah is only the singular Number of Alehim, and refers to one of the Persons in the Godhead which are implied by that Word; the Proof, that this latter Name belongs to the Messah, will be a sufficient Evidence of itself concerning his Claim to the former. Omne majus continet in se minus: And He, who has a Right to the

\* Isaiah vii. 14. § Isaiah xlv. 21. Isaiah ix. 6.

Micah vii. 18.

his Divinity, ever liveth. He was from Eternity, and to Eternity will be. JESUS CHRIST is the fame yesterday, to-day, and soverer. Heb. xiii. 8.

translated. I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that the LAST ONE []]] Christ is called so, because he is the Last, as well as the First, and because there will be no Dispensation after him fall be established over the Dust can Hebraism for triumphing over the Grave; And that after this my Skin shall be broken [i. e. after this Veil of my Flesh shall be rent] even in [or, from] my Flesh shall I see the Aloah; whom I shall see "I for myself [or, on my Side,] and mine Eyes shall behold, and not as a Stranger; [or, but no Stranger, i. e. to God, shall see him] My Reins burn within me through Define of this Blessing.

ti Pfalm xviii. 32.

divine Name Alehim, cannot but have a perfect Title

to the Denomination of ALOAH.

The Title ALEHIM, both in its Construction and Use, expressly declares a Plurality of Persons in the divine Essence. We are not to understand by the Word Perfons, when applied to the Godhead, some separate Existences of a different Nature, but united Distinctions in the same Nature. The Persons in Jehovah are coëqual in all his Perfections and Attributes; but, with regard to the Redemption of Man, there is a Gradation, or Succession, in their respective Operations. In these Operations, they personally act, yet unitedly concur. The Son, for instance, redeemed by his Incarnation and Death: But the Father and Spirit were in Christ, co-existent at the same time. The Spirit also is the Comforter sent from the Father by Christ; and yet Christ, by Union of Nature with him, is always present with his People, in whom that Spirit dwells with himself, to the End of the World. Thus, God was in CHRIST reconciling the World to himself; thus CHRIST is in the FATHER, and the FA-THER in HIM; thus God dwelleth in his People, and they in GOD, because of the Spirit, which (as One with himself) he hath given them. Hence, these divine Persons are not merely of like Essence, but of the same Essence; not separate Existences, but one coëqual and coëternal Existence +. They are distinguished from each other in Manifestation, or Face, or Person, or Hypostasis; but not in Nature, Substance, Divinity, Power, or Glory: " For that which we believe of the Glory

<sup>†</sup> The Poverty of Language in expressing divine things, and especially in expressing any thing relative to the divine Nature, is noticed in another Place. See Vol. ii. p. 19. Note. The Old Testament Word [ ] [ Faces, alluding to the Cherubim, which the Greeks render προσωπα, because Faces appear προς τες ωπας before the Eyes most eminently, well expresses the Distinctions in the Godhead, and that God hath manifested himself in this Way, and will be known in no other. Boethius hath turned many of the Greek Terms upon this Topic into their Latin Significations, in his Book De Persona, &c. e. iii.

of the FATHER, the same we believe of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, without any Difference or In-" equality." All the Intentions, Ideas, and Purposes of the Godhead (to speak after the manner of Men) are uniform, confentaneous, and eternal. The fame Decree, which arises from the FATHER, arises also from the Son, and from the Holy-Ghost, instantaneously and indivisibly; or otherwise there would be three separate GODS, which to affert is Polytheism and Blasphemy. Hence it is, that the Son fays concerning his own Office, I speak, I do, nothing of MYSELF; and concerning the Spirit, He will not speak of Himself; not that there is any Deficiency of Power or Knowledge in these two Persons, but that they reveal and act in perfect Unity with the Father, respecting all the Attributes and Counfels of the Godhead in human Salvation. The three Persons have consequently one Essence, one Power, one Mind. The Will of the Father is the Will of the Son and of the Holy-Ghost. Their Will is one, because their Nature is one. The Manifestations and Operations of that Will, respecting the Redemption of Man, are three, because the Persons are three. As the Communion of Nature between the three Persons includes a Communion of whatever is effential to that Nature, and therefore they equally and conjointly participate all the Glories of Deity and Supremacy; fo the Distinction of Persons admits the distinct Performance of what those Persons have mutually and reciprocally engaged to perform, and therefore we can look upon each diffinetly, and adore Him as the Agent of our Salvation. The Covenant of Grace was an Adstipulation or Decree of the one Will, Idea, Love, Mercy, Righteousness and Truth of the UNITY, to be manifested in the three Forms of Creation, Redemption, and Sanctification by the respective Persons in the TRINITY \*. Speaking of the Effence

<sup>\*</sup> Tertullian excellently fays, Quod colimus nos, Deus unus est; qui totam Molem istam cum omni Instrumento Elementorum, Corporum, Spiri-

Essence or Godhead, we must say it is one, and one in such pure Simplicity, as cannot be found in any of the Creatures, who are all Substances in Composition; but speaking of its Mode of Existence, we must pronounce it to be in three Persons; because the Word of GOD, by which alone we can know any thing of the matter, afferts it constantly and positively for us. Here the Lord, who cannot deceive us, hath determined that our Faith shall rest; and here, when our Hearts are influenced by his Grace, Faith will seek to rest only and continually. GOD, who certainly must know the Manner of his own Existence, hath revealed himself as a GOD triume; and who can contradict Him with Credit or Impunity?

As the Word Jehovah denotes the incommunicable Effence; fo the Word Alehim implies a personal Plurality in that Effence. They are very frequently joined together, in order to shew, that, though the Essence be one and the Persons three, they are reciprocally pledged in every Promise, and in every Covenant-Engagement, revealed to Man. As each of the three Persons in the self-existent Essence is properly and essentially Jehovah, because Jehovah cannot be divided; so each of them.

Spirituum; Verbo, quo just; Ratione, quâ disposuit; Virtute, quâ potuit; de Nibilo expressit in Ornamentum Majestatis suæ. Adv. Gent. On this Passage his Commentator Zephyrus truly remarks; Nullibi

Atticifinus Tertulliani uberior apparet.

\* We are obliged to express our Notion of the divine Simplicity by the Term Unity, because of the Lowness of human Speech in reaching this stablime Doctrine: But, in Truth, GOD, as to his pure Existence, is (far unlike the Creatures) no Object of Number, but above Number; because Number implies Limitation. To his Understanding, or (which is the same) to his Being, there is no Number. Ps. cxivil. 5. Hebr. But, when he reveals himself acting for Salvation, then only he gives us to understand (and what he so gives must be right,) that this Simplicity exists in a Personality persectly compatible with it, and that this Personality is engaged in a Covenant of Offices, under the Name of Father, Son, and Spirit, to accomplish a Work which shall be the Admiration, Contemplation, and Delight of all created Intelligences for ever.

anointed

for the fame Reason, is effentially and properly the ALEHIM. And though the Manifestations of divine Grace and Power are distinct in the three Persons, according to their respective Engagements and Undertakings in the everlasting Covenant; yet (ad extrà) they carry on their Operations together, and are as equally undivided in their Energies, as in their Nature. when GOD made all things, we find that without the Word (or fecond Person) was not any thing made that zvas made: and, when the Heavens and the Earth were created, the Spirit of GOD moved (and vivified while it moved, or brooded) upon the Face of the Waters. All. together, concerted the glorious Plan: All, together, concurred in and accomplished its Execution. The Trinity engaged and performed every thing in the Unity: And the Unity was active in every Engagement and Performance of the Trinity. The Modes of Agency varied; but the Power in all was the fame.

We may further observe, that Each of the three Persons is frequently addressed under the plural Name ALEHIM, because as Each of them is JEHOVAH in a perfonal Trinity, which is economically diffinguished, fo each of them is the ALEHIM in an effential Unity. which cannot be divided. Hence, whatever is predicable of the Nature of the Father, is equally predicable of the Nature of the other two Persons. plural Denomination is applied to Each, without any grammatical Solecism, because Each necessarily coëxists in a Plurality. If the Father be addressed, the Son and Spirit are addressed with Him: If the Son be mentioned, respecting his Godhead, the Father and Spirit are implied: And if the Holy Ghost be treated of, the Father and Son are to be confidered as inseparable from Him. Consequently, when the Father is denominated the Alebim, he is really so in a Union of Nature with the other two Persons, who are thereby understood: And the Case is the same in the Mention of the Son and Spirit. For instance, the Father is called Alebim, who

C 2

anointed the Son, in the Assumption of Man's Nature. to his mediatorial Office. Compare Pfalm xlv. 7. with Heb. i. g. The Son is styled Alebim Elion, or the Alehim most High, Psalm lxxviii. 56, compared with I Cor. x. 9. The Spirit is named Alebim and Jebovah in 2 Sam. xxiii. 2, 3. Thus (in answer to the Objection of a learned Man, \* who inquires, "How can the Holy Ghost be said to be the Spirit of the three Persons, when he himself is one of those Persons?") the Holy Ghost is the Spirit, or the Person so called, of the divine Essence Jehovah Alehim, because he is a Person in that Essence. If He were not the Spirit of the Alebim, he could have no Right to the conjunctive Appellation of Alehim, or (which is the fame) be GOD the Spirit. The learned Author's Error lay, in detaching the Spirit, in his Idea, from the Essence, and in considering him as a feparate Being; whereas the Word Alebim is applied to him in the Union and Communion of the undivided Trinity.

Two or three Texts in the Old Testament will expressly prove, not only that there are Persons in Jehovah, but that the Persons in Jehovah are three.

And now the LORD GOD and his SPIRIT hath fent

ME.t

Here are three distinct Persons engaged in one Work and Declaration. The Person, speaking by the Prophet, is the Person sent; and styles himself, just before, The First and the Last. In a preceding Chapter & this First and Last is called Jehovah the Redeemer, and Jehovah Sabaoth; which last Name is applicable on no Account, Arians themselves being Judges, but to the supreme GOD. And in the Book of Revelation, at several Times, we find the Lord Jesus Christ assuming

\* DR. JOHN EDWARDS in his Exercit. on Gen. i. r.

Ifaiah xlviii. 16. § Ibid. xliv. 6.

<sup>\*</sup> See the Catholic Dostrine of a Trinity, p. 50. &c. where the Proof of this is stated more at large and beyond Retutation.

this very Name, and saying, I am Alpha and Omega, THE FIRST AND THE LAST \*. CHRIST, therefore, being the First and the Last, the Sent One of the Fa-THER and of the SPIRIT, and JEHOVAH SABAOTH OF LORD or Hosts, is in himself true and very GOD, and also a Person of coëqual Dignity with the other Persons in the Godhead. Nor is the grammatical Construction of the Text to be unnoticed. It is not faid the LORD GOD and his Spirit HAVE fent, in the plural Number, but HATH fent, in the fingular; thereby intimating the Unity of the divine Nature in the Plurality of Persons. The Mission or Sending of Christ by no means degrades the Honor of his Divinity: " Even a Superior may be fent by an Inferior, if the " Superior chuses to go." How, then, can Mission be incompatible with Equality? Especially fince Christ voluntarily covenanted to come down in the Behalf of his People; and may be faid to have been fent by the FATHER and the Spirit, because they also voluntarily covenanted that he should go.

By the WORD of the LORD [JEHOVAH] were the Heavens made, and all the Host of them by the Breath [Heb.

SPIRIT of his Mouth .

Here again are three Persons cooperating to one Effect; the Word, which is Christ; the Lord, another Perfon who can only be the FATHER; and the SPIRIT, a third Person.

The ALEHIM faid, Let US make Man, &c. 1

Now, it is in other Places of Scripture afferted, that all things were made by CHRIST, and for him, and that the SPIRIT JEHOVAH created, &c. Consequently, in the above Text, there is a clear Personality expressed; and, by other Texts, that Personality is shewn to be threefold. Even Leusden, who is favorable enough to Rabbinical Authorities, confesses, that this Text contains a firm

<sup>\*</sup> Rev. i. 11, 17. ii. xxii. 13. Gen. i. 26. + Pfalm xxxiii. 6.

Argument for the Trinity; because (as he owns) it is contrary to the Genius of the Hebrew Tongue, that a Person or Noun singular should govern a Verb plural of the first Person \*.

The Spirit of the LORD GOD is upon me, because

the LORD bath anointed ME, &c.+

The Speaker here is the Anointed One, or Christ; who, when he appeared in the Flesh, applied this Text to himself: † And the other Persons are styled, The Spirit and the LORD. That this LORD denotes the Father, see Ass iv. 27, and x. 38.

And one cried unto another and faid, Holy, Holy,

HOLY, is the LORD of HOSTS. §

The very Rabbins before Christ could affert, that by this Trisagion, or thrice Holy, were to be understood the three Persons, or Sephiroth, in Jehovah. It is not an idle Repetition or Ascription of Holiness; but a Celebration of the proper Holiness and Divinity of the three Hypostases in the LORD of HOSTS. Nor, as St. Ferom justly observes, is that frequent Declaration of, I am the GOD of Abraham, the GOD of Isaac, and the GOD of Jacob, without its Meaning; but the threefold Repetition intimates the Trinity; and the Reiteration of the same Name [Alehim] denotes the Unity of Substance ||

I am

ftrong

\* Leusp. Philol. Hebr. Diff. xxxii. § 9.

† Isaiah lxi. 1. ‡ Luke iv. 18, 21. § Isaiah vi. 3. ¶ HIERON. Com. in Marc. xii. 26. In Addition to this Remark, we may observe, that GOD's declaring himself to the Israelites (Exod. iii. 16.) as JEHOVAH the ALEHIM of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Facob, seems to imply the particular Idea of the Trinity in Unity; of which those illustrious Patriarchs, so far as relates to the Office-Charasters of the divine Persons, assorbed a peculiar Type. Thus Abraham might represent the Personality of the FATHER, who with held not his only Son; and Isaac (generally allowed to be a Type of Christ) shadows forth that blessed Son of GOD, who, unrepining and unreluctant, offered himself without Spot for the Sins of his People; and Facob (literally translated, the Supplanter) points out the powerful Agency of the Holy Spirit; who, stronger than the

I am with you, faith Jehovah Sabaoth, even the Word of whom I covenanted with you when ye came out of Egypt, and my Spirit supporting you, that ye might not fear \*.

By comparing these, and many other Texts of the Old Testament, with those of the New; it may satisfy any candid Person, that both Testaments concur in asserting the Doctrine of the Trinity, and that Believers, both under the patriarchal and legal Economy, were not lest in the Dark respecting so important an Article of their Faith and Salvation.

But our more immediate Purpose is to shew, what Relation this Name Alehim bears to our LORD Jesus Christ, as the second Person in the sacred Es-

sence, and Redeemer of his People.

A Covenant of Grace and Peace was entered into (speaking ad captum bumanum) by the holy Trinity for the Happiness and Redemption of his People. course, this Covenant must necessarily be ordered in all things, and sure. If a Tittle of it could fail, it would impeach both the Wisdom and the Power of GOD. The Second Person in the divine Essence was to take upon Him the human Nature; to pay in that Nature a perfect Obedience to the holy Law; to atone for the Transgressions of his Redeemed; to conquer Death and him who bath the Power of Death, even the Devil; to rife in that human Form to Glory, as an incorruptible Pledge and Earnest of his People's Resurrection; and to mediate in their Behalf with the Majesty on high. All this was and is fully accomplished in that visible and corporeal Form called Jesus of Nazareth. He is as-

firong Man armed, fupplants the elder Brother, the old Adam, and the carnal Nature; introduces the fecond Adam, and a divine Nature within their Souls; weeftles and prevails for them with GOD; and finally collects the tweeve Tribes of his Inheritance, his chosen and spiritual Ifrael, into one Body and into one Temple, holy and acceptable for ever.

\* Hag. ii. 4, 5. Vid. T. Hebr.

scended.

cended up on high, having led Captivity captive, and hath received Gifts for Men [Heb. in Man; i. e. in the human Nature for the human Nature] that the LORD GOD might dwell among them: \* Or, as the Apostle expresses it, for an Habitation of GOD through the Spirit. \*

The great Outlines of this Covenant were shadowed forth under the Law by natural and fenfible Images, that the things, that are clearly feen and understood, might lead up his People to a just Apprehension of the things, that are not feen as yet, but which shall hereafter appear. It is the constant Business of Faith to direct the Heart, from material and fensible Objects, to the immaterial and spiritual things of GOD. For this End, Faith, from the Beginning, was and is the Substance (Trosacis, the Subfiftence, Confidence, or Foundation) of things hoped for; the Evidence (the Elenchus, Demonstration, or Conviction) of things not seen. Heb. xi. 1. It substantiates or realizes spiritual and invisible Objects; and, by contemplating and resting upon the Promites of GOD in his Word, it obtains a true Induction, and a perceptible Pledge, of their absolute Certainty and final Accomplishment. When the Redeemer spake to Mojes from the Bush (for he expressly zous with the Angel who appeared; Acts vii. 31.) he declared himself to be The ALEHIM of Abraham, the ALEHIM of Isaac, and the Alehim of Jacob. ! In a Subsequent Declaration, this Redeemer acquainted him with his felf-existent and all-sufficient Nature: And the ALEHIM Spake unto Moses, and said unto him, I am JEHOVAH; and I appeared unto Abraham (John viii. 56, 58) unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the Name of AL SHADDAI, but by my Name JEHOVAH zvas I not known to them §. Christ, in order to comfort his People under their Dondage, and to affure them of Deliverance, afferts his own Divinity and Omnipotence. He was not only

<sup>\*</sup> Pfelm lxviii. 18. and Eph. iv. S. † Eph. ii. 22. \$ Exod. iii. 16. \$ Exod. vi. 2, 3.

(as if he had faid) one of the Persons in the ALEHIM who had covenanted to redeem; but He was also truly and properly the felf-existent Jehovah, Almighty to fave. Under the Type of the external Deliverance of Israel from Egypt, the LORD exhibits the spiritual Redemption of all his Elect. The Nature and Extent of this wonderful Covenant of Life and Peace are fummarily expressed in two or three Verses, following the Declaration of the Redeemer's Divinity. I have remembered my Covenant: Wherefore say unto the Children of Israel, I am Jehovah, and I will bring you out from under the Burdens of the Egyptians [spiritual as well as temporal Enemies], and I will rid you out of their Bon-dage; and I will redeem you with a stretched-out Arm, and with great Judgements: And I will take you to me for a People, and I will be to you for ALEHIM; and ye shall know that I am JEHOVAH your ALEHIM, who bringeth you out from under the Burdens of the Egyptians. And I will bring you in unto the Land, concerning the which I did swear to give it, to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob; and I will give it you for an Heritage: I am Jehovah \*. Thus the Redeemer is careful to affert, and repeatedly declares, his own effential Divinity and Glory, that the Heirs of Salvation might have strong Consolation and Assurance in the Fulfillment of all his Promises. He makes an Appeal to their Experience: " Ye shall know that I am JEHOVAH your ALEHIM, because I deliver you from the present Love and Power of Sin, as a Pledge that I will deliver you from the eternal Punishment and Dereliction which Sin hath deserved. I will give you the everlasting Heritage which Abraham, and Ilaac, and Jacob, now enjoy. I will dwell in you, and walk in you; and I will be your GOD, and ye shall be my People." + For this great Work, JEHOVAH the MESSIAH became their ALEHIM, I and their Saviour. & Upon the Account of

<sup>\*</sup> Exod. vi. 5, 8.

<sup>† 1</sup> Cor. vi. 16. § Isaiah lxii, 8.

his eternal Nature, and his everlasting Purposes of Grace, his Covenant is termed everlasting. His Blood was the Blood of the everlafting Covenant, \* because it was covenanted from everlasting to be shed for the Redeemed. Thus it is faid to Christ, the King of Zion, from JEHO-VAH; By the Blood of THY Covenant [the Covenant was Christ's, as one of the divine Persons, I have sent forth THY Prisoners out of the Pit, wherein is no Water of Hope or Peace. The Covenant was the Plan, and the Blood of Jesus the Means, of human Redemption. The Covenant may be also styled an everlasting Covenant; because it not only existed before all Worlds, and every Idea of what we can understand by Time, but shall also fubfift, when the Earth shall be burnt up, and Time shall be no more. The Mercy of the LORD is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him; ! and be will let his Sanctuary in the midst of them for ever. §

Not only the whole Œconomy of Redemption demonstrates the Necessity of a covenanting, positive, and divine Saviour; who, in order to be divine, must be a Person in Jehovah, out of whom there can be neither Deity nor Divinity: But express Texts of Scripture, in great Abundance, declare the Redeemer to be both Jehovah in himself, and the Alehim of his People. Of the former Name we have already produced some precise Applications to the Saviour; and a few, for

the fake of Brevity, may suffice for the latter.

And Jacob bleffed Joseph and said, The Alehim who fed me all my Life long unto this Day, the Angel who redeemed me from all Evil, blefs the Lads, &c. || The Angel, who redeemed facob, was the Alehim who sed him. The Word Angel signifies Messenger: And Christ is styled the Messenger or Angel of the Covenant, and the Angel of Jehovah's Presence | Heb.

Faces,]

<sup>\*</sup> Ifaiah Iv. 3. Jer. xxxii. 20. Heb. xiii. 20. † Zech. ix. 11. ‡ Pfalm ciii. 17. § Ezek, xxxviii. 26. comp. with Eph. ii. 22. ¶ Gen. xlviii. 15, 16. ¶ Mal. iii. 1.

Faces,]\* by whom Jehovah appears fo as to be known by his People. Thus our Lord is to be understood where he fays, He that hath feen me, hath feen the Father †. Christ, as to his Divinity, being known as a Person in the Alehim; the undivided Alehim is also known with him, and cannut be known without him.

Behold your Alehim will come with Vengeance, even the Alehim with a Recompence; he will come and fave you.

THEN the Eyes of the Blind shall be opened, &c. :

These were the Signs of the Advent of Christ; and, when John's Disciples inquired of him, whether he was the promised Messiah, or not, he referred them to these Signs for Evidences of his Person and Dignity. Christ, therefore, by applying the Signs, applies the Name, which accompanies them, to himself.

I am JEHOVAH thy ALEHIM, the HOLY ONE of Ifrael,

thy SAVIOUR.

Thus faith Jehovah, the King of Israel, and his Re-DEEMER JEHOVAH SABAOTH, I am the First and I am the Last, and besides me there is no Alehim.

O ALEHIM of Ifrael, the SAVIOUR.

I am Jehovah; and there is no Alehim besides me, a just Al and the Saviour; there is none besides me. \*\*

Thus faith JEHOVAH thy REDEEMER, the HOLY ONE

of Ifrael, I am JEHOVAH thy ALEHIM.

Thy Maker is thine Husband, Jehovah Sabaoth is his Name, and thy Redeemer the Holy One of Israel, the Alehim of the whole Earth shall he be called.

I am Jehovah thy Alehim from the Land of Egypt, and thou shalt know no Alehim but me; for there is no

SAVIOUR BESIDE ME. §§

I will joy in the ALEHIM my SAVIOUR. |||

```
* Ifaiah lxiii. 9. † John xiv. 9.
† Ifaiah xxxv. 4, 5. § Ifaiah xliii. 3.
|| Ifaiah xliv. 6. ¶ Ifaiah xlv. 15.
** Ifaiah xlv. 21. †† Ib. xlviii. 17. †† Ib. liv. 5.
§§ Hofea xiii. 4. See likewife Acts vii. 38. 1 Cor. x. 4.
|| || Hab. iii. 18. So alfo the || xx. Comp. Luke i. 47.
```

The Argument is short. No Man, who professes to believe the Scripture, will be bold enough to deny that Jesus Christ is the Saviour. The Arians, with all their Absurdaties, confess it. But the Saviour, upon the repeated Declarations of the Almighty, is and must be Jehovah Alehim, Jehovah Sabaoth, Jehovah the Redeemer, and, in a Word, possesses whatever is proper to the incommunicable Name, or is peculiar to infinite Mercy. Christ Jesus, then, let all Men know assuredly, is both Jehovah and Alehim, and partakes, whatever the one Name signifies of Power, and whatever the other denotes of Grace.

The antient Church were taught to expect him in this View. They had no Dreams of a God less than JEHOVAH, no Hope of Salvation from a Creature. They knew that JEHOVAH alone could destroy among his Chosen the Face of the Covering which is cast over all People, and the Veil of Unbelief and Sin spread over all Nations. They confided in Him alone to swallow up Death in Victory; and depended fimply upon him as the ADONAI JEHOVAH to wipe away their Tears, and to take away the Rebuke of his People from off the Earth. In this transporting View, we find them exulting in his Appearance; Lo, this is our ALEHIM, we have waited for him, and he will fave us; this is JEHOVAH, we have waited for him; we will be glad and rejoice in his Salvation. \* This was the Honor they paid to their Redeemer; whom some, that bear and boast of his Name, are not ashamed to degrade to a Rank, but little, if at all, fuperior to their own. But we cannot err in confidering Him as our God, who hath fuffered for us, when the Disciple, who enjoyed the nearest Approaches to his Master's Bosom, hath called him by that Name. That Apostle, who was honored with the last great Revelation, fays of him, hereby perceive we the Love of GOD. because HE HATH LAID DOWN HIS LIFE FOR US. I John iii. 16.

One Text more shall suffice.

Thy Throne, O ALEHIM, is for ever and ever. \*

An infallible Expositor applies these Words to Fesus Christ. Heb. i. 8. Now, there can be no everlasting Throne but the Throne of an independent, felf-existent, and everlasting Being. It would be idolatrous Nonsense to address such a Declaration to a mere Creature. And, therefore, the Scripture is perfectly confistent with itself, when it says, in another Place; JEHO-VAH reigneth; his Throne is established of old; he is from everlasting; + Because the ALEHIM in the one Text is JEHOVAH in the other; and CHRIST, confequently, being Alehim in the former Place, is Jehovah celebrated in the latter. Nor is it any Wonder, that the Saints should fing his Praises, fince the Angels are enjoined to worship him. ! These blessed Spirits are called GOD's Messengers, because they do his Will, and are styled sometimes Gods, because they perform his Will in the Arrangement of things, and are ever employed on his high Behefts in the World. And yet these are to worship Jesus. "What Invention could " contrive a more positive and incontrovertible Man-" ner of calling the Son, GOD; than to fay, Let all " the Angels of GOD, or, let other Gods worthip HIM? "What is this but to call Him the supreme GOD; " and manifestly to make the Distinction betwixt GOD " by Nature and by Office? All these Gods by Office are " to worship the GOD by Nature. Worship HIM all ye "Gods; and this the Apostle applies to Christ, and " fays that it was spoken of Him: And how to call " him GOD, more directly, cannot be imagined." §

If, from Doctrine and Argument, we descend to Experience; how pregnant with Consolation, how replete with Grace and Truth, are these divine Names AL, ALOAH, and ALEHIM, assumed by the Saviour, to the

<sup>\*</sup> Pfalm xlv. 6. † Pfalm, xciii. 1, 2. † Heb, i. 6.

<sup>&</sup>amp; LESLIE's Sociaian Controversy discuffed. Dial. 2. p. 45.

believing Soul? What Mercy and Condescension, beyond all the Demerits of Sin and the Thoughts of Sinners, abounded in JEHOVAH; when He revealed himself to his People, as their covenanting GOD? How happily may they reflect, that their Salvation is not left to Chance or Contingencies; but that, what the LORD has undertaken in their Behalf from his infinite Love. he will most furely accomplish by his infinite Power. He never promised what He could not, or would not, perform. The Foundation of GOD must stand sure, though all beside should fail. He cannot recede, nor break his Covenant, nor alter the thing that is gone out of his Lips: And once (a once that is equal to a perpetual NOW) hath He sworn by his Holiness, that he will not fail the BELOVED. What precious Words are these? GOD, willing more abundantly to shew unto the Heirs of Promise the Immutability of his Counfel, confirmed it by an Oath [Marg. interposed himself by an Oath; ] that by two immutable things, in which it was impossible for GOD to lie, WE might have a strong Consolation, who have fled for Refuge to lay hold upon the Hope set before us \*. Why did he take this Trouble, why stoop so low, why humble himself, for the Sake of fallen apostate Man? Why engage in this Covenant, and reveal this Covenant engaged, for so poor a Lump of Clay, the tottering Tenement of a rebellious Soul? Why promise and fulfill fuch and fo many marvellous Bleffings for those, who, unless he added the Gift of Thankfulness, would never thank him for one of his Gifts, but rather abuse the Goodness by which it was conferred? O, wonderful to fay; all was the Result of free, unsolicited, unthought of, Grace! Man stood in need of it; but neither fought, nor wished to feek, the Bleffing. own Sagacity, heightened with all the Subtlety of Satan, could not even have imagined it. GOD alone could be the imparting Author, and Man alone the receiving Subject, of redeeming Love. The Plan was laid upon the everlasting Throne in Heaven; and neither Men nor Devils can frustrate its Execution, though but in the minutest Instance, upon Earth. The Covenant of GOD is as firm and stable, as the very Being of GOD himfelf.

What joyful News should this be, O Reader, to Thee, and to every one, in whom the Effect of this Covenant of Life appears? Does not thy Heart burn within thee, \* in the Contemplation of its Importance. and in the Persuasion of thy Interest in it? What Delight must the Affurance of GOD's Word and Spirit give thee, that the Alehim hath constituted for Thee, even for thee, an everlafting Covenant, ordered in all things above every human Contrivance, and fure in all things beyond all possible Defeat? 'Tis as well ordered, as the Wisdom of GOD could make it; and 'tis as fure and fafe, as the Power of GOD can keep it. Not a Tittle or Iöta can fail; not a Name, once written therein, shall be ever blotted out. CHRIST is thy ALEHIM. who cannot deny himself. Ponder then upon his bleffed Names and uncreated Nature, each replete with Grace, and all confirmed by Truth. Thy Hopes will stand firm upon a Basis, so transcendent and durable, so illuftrious and everlafting. Remember, happy Man or happy Woman; thou art privileged to feek, not mere uncovenanted Mercy, as some pretend to seek, who indeed are without Hope and without GOD in the World: but stipulated, promised, and purchased Grace — Grace that could not be obtained by thee, and that cannot be taken from thee. It is thy Privilege too to feek thy Bleffings, not from a mere aweful, infinite, and fupreme Being, whose amazing Perfections might damp a guilty Soul with Terror; but from a meek, a compassionate, a fraternal Saviour, who can sympathize with thy Feelings, and relieve thy Wants. He is indeed

TEHOVAH by Nature; but he is also Alehim in Covenant, and Jesus by Grace. The last Name softens the burning Glories of the first, and, through the Medium of a Nature in all things like their own, raises up his People into Communion with GOD, through their Union to himself. Lean then upon this Beloved, upon this divine and covenanted Saviour, alone. And if he hath given thee a real and folid Wish to lean upon him: it is a fure and infallible Pledge, which none but his Spirit could bestow, that thou shalt possess his Person, and all the Glories annexed, in the Heaven of Heaven's for ever. To win Christ, is the greatest Gain; to know Christ, is the sublimest Knowledge; and to live upon Christ, is the happiest Life below: And it is the same Enjoyment, Life, and Knowledge, carried on to the highest Perfection of Nature and Place, which thou shalt partake of above. Sing then, thou Redeemed. with the Pfalmist; This Alehim is my Alehim for ever and ever; he will be my Guide even unto Death: \* Or, with the enraptured Prophet: GOD is my Salvation; I will trust and not be afraid: for JAH JEHOVAH is my Strength and my Song; he also is become my Salvation +.

Salvation from my Jesus flows; His Cov'nant must for ever stand: Nor can the siercest of my Foes Force me from his Almighty Hand. Surely my Soul, by such a Saviour blest, Cannot despair of everlasting Rest.

\* Pfalm xlviii. 14.

+ Ifaiah xii. 2.

## S A B A O T H.

Our Translators have rendered this Word Hosts; and it appears to be a Name, assumed by the Deity, to express at once, that all the Powers and innumerable Armies of Beings and Existences, both in the material and spiritual World, are subject to his Command and Direction, and entirely derive their respective Agencies and Capacities from Him. This Title or Epithet, therefore, most emphatically denotes, that he is the supreme and self-existent GOD, and that every other Species of Being or Substance exists by him, controulable by his Will and dependent upon his Power. He doeth what it pleaseth him in the Armies of Heaven above, among the Sons of Men beneath, and even with the Fiends of Hell below. All Creation is full of his Presence.\*

This Title then can be an Attribute of no Being but of that glorious ONE, by whom all Things exist and subsist: And accordingly, it is never used, but with such other Names, or but in such Places, as express the Majesty and Power of GOD.

Angels form a Part of the Hosts of the Almighty, because they are ministring Spirits, sent forth to do his Pleasure: Thousand Thousands minister unto him, and ten

thousand times ten thousand stand before him.

Jer. xxiii. 24. † Dan, vii, 10.

The Stars and other celestial Orbs constitute another considerable Portion of the Hosts of GOD: \* He bringeth out their Host by Number; he calleth them all by their Names; through the Greatness of his Might, and the

Strength of his Power, not one of them faileth. +

The Powers of Nature, the various Phoenomena of this lower World, and all the Creatures upon it, are to be ranked amongst the Army of the Lord of Hosts, who fulfill his Purpose, and are turned hither and thither at his good Pleasure. At his Disposal also, Kingdoms and Empires rise and fall; by his Authority, their Government and Dominion are preserved in Peace and Tranquillity, or are convulfed with Commotions and intestine Broils. 'Tis by the Awe with which he fills the Minds of the Multitude, that the feveral political Constitutions of the World are managed and moved by the Few. He, who hath "the Hearts of Kings in his "Rule and Governance," hath equally the Hearts of their Subjects; that, in many Cases, as they know not their own Strength, fo they have not in others the Skill, or the Courage, or the Will, to exert it. This aftonishing Providence, which but few confider, is the fole Cause, why the Nations of the East have been long overwhelmed with Fear at the Name of one Man, raised up to despotic Sway; and why the more turbulent and ferocious People of the West are not more frequently in civil Discords than they are. All are his Hosts; and all are under his Controul.

This Title SABAOTH is generally used in Scripture, where the Omnipotence of GOD is to be expressed in the Preservation or Salvation of his People, or where the Terror of his Majesty is to be described in the ready Suppression of his Enemies.

As this Word is frequently joined with other divine Names, which belong to the Messiah; so there can be no Doubt, but that it is also a Title equally pertaining

to him. Indeed, if this be not applicable to Christ, which only expresses the Power of the divine Essence; then, the Names, declarative of that Essence itself, are wrongly applied to him throughout the Bible. But as that is impossible, from the Wisdom and Goodness of GOD; the Consequence is, that this Title is a particular Attribute of our Lord Fesus Christ. Some sew Proofs,

however, will put the Matter out of Doubt.

Christ brought forth his People out of Egypt, was with them in the Wilderness, and led them into Canaan. Isaiah, therefore, speaking comfortably to the Church of GOD, and declaring his almighty Power as engaged to preserve her safe from all her Enemies, appeals to the remarkable Instance of his Might in dividing the Sea, whose Waves roared, and adds, (as a most cogent Reason why he should be trusted in for ever), that Jehovah Sabaoth is his Name.\*

Christ was ever the Adonai of his People; and so he is styled, as a Note of his All-sufficiency, the Adon, the Adonai of Hosts, who would be for a Fire and a Flame

to burn up their Adversaries.

This bieffed Adonai was feen by the evangelical Prophet, sitting upon a Throne, high, and listed up, in sull Expression of his divine Supremacy, and adored by Seraphic Spirits, as the Holy Jehovah Sabaoth, who silled the Heaven and the Earth with his Glory ‡. The same Prophet, again and again, declares, that the Redeemer of Israel is the Lord of Hosts, or Jehovah Sabaoth. Christ, therefore, being the Redeemer of Israel, is, in his own divine Nature, Jehovah Sabaoth;—a Title which, even the Arrans allow, can only be rightly applied to the Supreme GOD.

But, to put the Matter still farther beyond Doubt, that the Title of SABAOTH pertains to Christ; the express Meaning of the Name, and the infinite Power it denotes,

<sup>\*</sup> Isaiah li. 15. † Ibid. x. 16. † Isaiah vi. 1, &c. John xii. 37—41,

are afcribed to him by the Apostle, when he speaks of his final Revelation from Heaven, with the Angels of his Power fall the Hosts and Armies, the Agents of his Omnipotence], in flaming Fire, taking Vengeance on them that know not GOD, and that obey not the Gospel of our Lord Fefus Christ; who shall be punished with everlasting Destruction from the Presence of the Lord, and from the

Glory of his Power. \*

All Power is committed unto Christ, as the GODman, both in Heaven and in Earth. As to his divine Nature, all Power was effentially in him; and, by taking the human into it, all Power is delegated to that aftonishing Conjunction, called CHRIST, which was made for the Salvation and Glory of his People. In this Sense, He is set at the Right-Hand (or invested with the Almighty Power) of GOD, far above all Principality, and Power, and Might, and Dominion, and every Name that is named, with all things under his Feet; & and, in this respect, all Fullness of Glory, Majesty, Wisdom, and Grace, dwells and refides, through the eternal Pleasure of GOD, bodily or substantially in him t.

The bleffed Redeemer is not only the Lord of the Hofts of Angels, and the Powers of Nature; but, in a peculiar Manner, the GOD of the Hofts of his People. Jews and Gentiles compose this facred Army: This immense Multitude, which no Man can number, is of all Nations, and Kindreds, and People, and Tongues. & The heavenly Ferusalem shall be the Throne of JEHOVAH, and all the Nations shall be gathered unto it, to the NAME of JEHOVAH; and the Hosts of the Nations shall be his goodly Heritage. | Ifrael of old were his Hosts to declare his

<sup>\* 2</sup> Thess. i. 8. † Eph. i. 20. † Eph. i. 20. † Rev. vii. 9. | Jer. iii. 17, 19. It is a most aweful Consideration, which should strike every careless Person, that, if the Elect of GOD, taken here and there out of the Families of the Earth, be innumerable, the People of the World, who perish, must farther exceed the Powers of Number. Bp. Hall has a curious and profitable Remark upon

his Power against the Egyptians, the Canaanites, and the Heathens; as a Type of the spiritual Israel, who are his Sabaoth, his Armies, and Soldiers, to fight the good Fight of Faith, with the Spiritual Weapons of his Grace against Satan, the World, the Flesh, and all the Principalities and Powers of Darkness; over whom they are Conquerors, and more than Conquerors, through him that loved them. \*

upon this Subject. "Divide the World (fays he), according to the learned Brerewood, into thirty Parts: Nineteen of them are Pagans; and they are Enemies. Of the eleven that remain, fix are Mahometans; and they are Enemies. Of those other five that remain, there is an antichristian Faction [the Church of Rome] that challenges Universality; and they are Enemies. Stand now with me upon the Hill, and take a Survey of the Enemies. See them lay scattered like Grasshoppers in the Valley; and tell me, whether the Church hath not Reason to say, Lord, how many are they that rife up against me! Yet, when all is done (that no Man may be discouraged) if we have but our Eyes opened, with Elisha's Servant, to see the Host of Heaven glittering about us; we shall boldly say, There are more with us than against us." The numerous and combined Hosts of Angels and Saints shall doubtless transcend in Number the Devils and the Damned. See Bp. Hall's Ser-

mon on Pfalm lxviii. 30.

\* As the People of Ifrael were Types, and are generally allowed to be fo, of the Elect of GOD in all Ages; fo the Enemies, which they were enjoined to root out, feem to fymbolize those spiritual Foes, which the Christian is enjoined to avoid during his Warfare upon Earth. This Idea appears the more probable from the radical Import of their Names, which correspond very closely with those mentioned by the Apostle in 2 Tim. iii. 2, &c. Thus the Amorites mean the Proud, Boasters, Rebels.—Amos ii. 9. The Canaanites, the Covetous, or worldly Traffickers; such as those mentioned in Rev. xviii, 4, 11, &c .- The Hittites, Fierce, Territying, Truce-breakers, &c .- The Perizzites, Persecutors, Scatterers, Blasphemers, &c .- The Hivites, mere worldly Livers, wild and diforderly Persons, Pleasure-Lovers, &c. -The Jebufites, Tramplers upon and Despisers of those that are good, heady and violent People, &c. - The Girgashites, Filthy Wanderers, Incontinent, &c. - All these seven Nations are frequently called by the one general Name of Canaanites; and, literally and spiritually, the Word is true concerning them, that they are greater and mightier than the People of God, impossible to be vanquished by human Strength, and reducible only by the LORD GOD of SABAOTH. And, alas! (the Christian while on Earth may fay) they are yet in the Land!

What

What an irrefragable Argument to the Christian is here of Jesus's Divinity, and of his just Claim to the Title of Febovah, Alehim, or Adonai, of Sabaoth? Christ has not only declared himself to be the Son of GOD with Power, but proved himself to be the GOD of Power in the Believer's Soul. He alone could vanguish for him the Strength of Satan, and turn him from the Rage of Corruption and the Darkness of Hell, to an Enjoyment of the Light, Peace, and Power of the Kingdom of Heaven. Nothing can be more certain, that there is no Principle in the World, the Flesh, or the Devil, that could even incline the Heart for a Moment to the Knowledge and Love of GOD; and if even that were possible, they have no Strength in them to create a new Heart, and to renew a right Spirit, in a Creature born in Sin, and corrupt through Sin in every Faculty of Body and Mind. Such a Salvation incontestibly argues the Omnipotence of its own Cause, and loudly proclaims the Saviour to be the efficient Creator, Almighty and Divine. The Hand, that built the Skies, that spread out the Heavens like a Curtain, that created the innumerable Orbs of Light and Matter furrounding this terrestrial Globe, and that fupports the whole Machine with inferutable Harmony and Art; is the same Hand, that plucked his People as Brands from the Burning, and that quickened them with spiritual Life when dead in Trespasses and Sins. 'Tis allo this Hand alone that afterwards maintains the heavenly Flame, in the midst of infinite Corruptions, and against the united Force of all the Powers of Darkness. As one Spirit far excels in Nature the mere material Composition of a thousand Worlds; so does the new Creation of Jesus Christ, and his eternal Redemption, inconceivably transcend in Grace and Glory his first Creation of the Earth, and all the corporeal Substances upon it.

Since then Josus is the Lord of Hosts and the GOD of Sabaoth, what a folid Basis has the Believer's Faith to

rest upon; and how securely may he make up his all in Christ, upon whose Shoulder the Government \* of Heaven and Earth must rest for ever and ever? He is the GOD of Truth, that we might believe: He is the GOD of Strength, that we might depend. Christ our Lord is a strong Lord, and able to save both to the uttermost Point of Extremity and Danger, and to the everlasting Ages of Heaven and Happiness. He is also as faithful as he is able, and will never leave nor for fake them, who are come unto GOD by Him. This is an undeniable Motive of Encouragement for an Heart, oppressed with Sorrow of any or of every Kind, to cast its Burden upon the Lord. His Promise declares, that he WILL sustain; his Power is engaged to deliver; his Love inclines him to attend; his Wisdom points out the Time; and Grace, everlasting Grace, brings on the whole with Glory. If he tarry; his tarrying is not refusing. The Soul may want the promised Bleffing immediately; but the Lord perceives the Impropriety of the present Time, and the Soul's Unmeetness to receive it. He may also intend to blow (as it were) upon his Garden in the Believer's Soul with his nipping North-wind, that the Spices may flow out ! abundantly, and yield an internal Proof to the Heart, that Grace is there, because it evidently appears upon Trial. GOD's Time is the best Time; and "one Mi-" nute fooner than GOD's Time, would not be his " People's Mercy."

As Christ is full of Strength for his People; so he is likewise Strength in his People. In him they have everlasting Strength; so and, in them, he puts forth that Strength, to give Victory over Sin, the World, and themselves. He hath laid Siege to the spiritual Babylon in their Hearts, and, in the appointed Hour, it shall be utterly overthrown. Ere long, like the Babylon || of

<sup>\*</sup> Ifaiah ix. 6. † Pfalm lxxxix. 8. ‡ Cant. iv. 16. § Ifaiah xxvi. 4.

<sup>||</sup> Ifaiah xiii. 19, &c. How awefully and how wonderfully is this Prophecy concerning Babylon fulfilled? It is literally accomplished

old, it shall never be inhabited; nor shall it raise up the Turrets of Sin and of Pride any more. He is Lord of Holls for the Protection and Salvation of his People, and allo for the Destruction and Overthrow of their Enemies and his own. No Weapon formed against them can prosper; for the Arm that shields them is divine. The fabulous Achilles was vulnerable in the Heel; and Death could enter as effectually there, as by a Wound in the Heart: But the Heroes of Grace are both invincible and invulnerable too in Christ; and, when cloathed with the Panoply of GOD, are Conquerors, everlafting Conquerors, and more than Conquerors, through him that loved them. The Banner of the Lamb shall be spread over the Powers of Darkness; and Death, and Sin, and the Serpent, shall pine among the vanquished for ever.

This is an aweful Confideration for those, who hate the Gospel and the People of God. Their Malice can do no essential Injury to them, whom they have been taught to despise; but it may recoil, with a Force they do not apprehend, and with a Rage they may not support, into their own Bosom. It will do them no Harm to be quiet: it can do them no Good to be otherwise.

The Prophet draws a fine Inference from the Power of GOD, displayed in this Title of Sabaoth, for the Comfort of the mournful, the weak, and the doubting

plished in the minutest Particulars. Travellers are surprized at finding this once illustrious City so entirely destroyed, and observe with Admiration the present Barrenness of the once fruitful Plain of Shinar. It appears to them as incapable of Culture, as the desert Sands of Arabia, or the Pine-barren Soils of America. Thus, in this Country, and in Judea itself, the Scripture is eminently sulfilled; GOD turneth Rivers into a Wildern S., and the Water Springs into dry Ground; a fruitful Land into Barreaness, for the Wickedness of them that dwell therein. Piulm cvii. 33, 34. See Dr. Rauwolff's and Bp. Pococke's Fravels into the East; Bp. Newton or the Prophecies, Dist. x. and Prideaux's Conness. Vol. i. Parti. B. 8.

in Zion.\* Thus faith JEHOVAH, who giveth the Sun for a Light by Day, and the Ordinances of the Moon and of the Stars for a Light by Night, which divideth the Sea when the Waves thereof roar; JEHOVAH SABAOTH is his NAME: If those Ordinances depart from before me, saith JEHOVAH, then the Seed of Israel also (the Church and the Chosen of GOD) shall cease from being a Nation (or People) before me for ever. Thus faith JEHOVAH; if Heaven above can be measured, and the Foundations of the Earth searched out beneath, I will also cast off all the Seed of Ifrael, for all that they have done, faith JEHOVAH. How justly then may every Believer take up the Words of the Prophet, and fay; Behold, GOD is my Salvation: I will trust, and not be afraid; for Jehovah, even Jehovah, is my Strength and my Song; he is also become my Salvation. His Strength lays where it can never be loft. His Salvation is an Effect of Omnipotence itself, which nothing can defeat. And, while he leans not either upon Self or the Creature, no created Power can hurt him. Indeed, as Dr. Sibbes has excellently remarked. " fince the Fall, God will not trust us with our own Salvation; but it is both purchased and kept by Christ " for us, and we for it through a Faith, which is " wrought by the Power of GOD." Christ is Jeho-VAH to all the Hosts of his Creatures; but, in a peculiar Manner, he is JEHOVAH, full of Grace and of

Truth,

<sup>\*</sup> Jer. xxxi. 35, &c. A modern Critic may possibly condemn, what would seem tautological to him in this Declaration of Jebovah, and may fancy, that a Thus faith Jehovah, at the Beginning, would have been sufficient, without a Repetition of the same Phrase in almost every Line. Indeed, if the Text contained a dry Speculation, perhaps his Remark would be just: But the Lord, in giving Affurances of Grace and Salvation, pledges his incommunicable Name in every Promise, to confirm the Faith and Hope of the Heirs of Salvation; and shews that his Faithfulness, Power and Love, are engaged to make every Line of every Promise good and effectual to their Souls. Upon better Ground than Pythagoras's Disciples of their Master, can the Christian say of his God, He hath said it, and not only once, but He hath said it again and again, and will fully accomplish all that He hath said.

Truth, to the Hosts of his Redeemed. Through the Greatness of his Might, and not their own; none of these, no, not one, can possibly fail.

By his eternal Strength maintain'd, The weakest Soul is sure; The Life, from Jesus once obtain'd, Like Jesus shall endure.

'Tis Self brings Weakness and Despair;
He quickly falls, who boasts;
Abiding Pow'r we only share
In Christ the GOD of Hosts.

## SHADDAI.

HIS Word fignifies All-sufficient or Almighty, and perhaps both. The Name is either derived from a Root which fignifies to destroy, and so is intended to convey an aweful Idea of GOD's Omnipotence; or from a Root which implies Sufficiency or Sustentation, and then denotes that the Lord is all-sufficient and self-sufficient, and that, whatever Good is found among the Creatures, it is wholly derived and poured forth from Him\*. Our Translators have uniformly rendered the Name,

<sup>\*</sup> Some derive this Title from " Uber, Manna; the Breaft, or Teat; which yields Nourishment to the Issue of Creatures. In this View,

Name, Almighty. Every way; it is an Epithet peculiar to Him, who created all Things out of nothing; who, by his Power and Grace, supports what he has created; and who, whenever he pleases, can put an End to their Being. It is never applied to Angels, or Men, or false Gods, in any Manner. Their Power and Sufficiency (if they have any) are wholly derived; nor could they subsist from Moment to Moment, but by that divine and inexhaustible Fulness, which produced them from Nothing, and can with equal Ease return them to it.

Jehovah appeared to Abram, when Abram was ninety years old and nine, and, that his Faith might rest sirmly upon the most important Promise that was ever revealed to Man, assured him, that he was able to perform his Covenant, by styling himself, Al Shaddai, the Almighty, or All-sufficient GOD\*. If we survey the History of this Vision, we shall easily perceive, that this Al Shaddai was no other than the Lord Jesus Christ,

whose Day Abraham rejoiced to see, and was glad.

Isaac, who, as a Type of the promised Redeemer, was so deeply concerned in this Declaration of GOD's everlasting Covenant to his Father, blesses his Son Facob in this glorious Name of the AL SHADDAI, the All-sufficient GOD; who would multiply him and his Progeny upon the Earth in, and extend the Blessing, which was given to Abraham, to him and to his continually.

Isaac did not bless in vain; for he spake, like the other holy Men of GOD in old Time, as he was moved by the Holy Ghost. The Alebim appeared to faceb,

View, we are as dependent upon GOD for every Bleffing, as the helplefs Infant, upon the Mother's Care, and the Mother's Breaft. It is imagined, the antient Heathens, for this Reafon, always represented Nature (and whom it is now become the Fashion to follow in their Mistakes about GOD) with many Breasts, as though she supplied that Sussiciency to the material World, for which she herfelt is dependent upon the only self-sussicient Author of all Things. Vide Reuchlin. Cab. lib. iii.

\* Gen. xvii, 1. + Gen, xxviii. 3. 2 Pet. i. 21.

then firnamed Israel, and revealed himself to him, as to his Fathers, under the Appellation of Al Shaddai, the All-sufficient GOD; who would make him to be fruitful, and to multiply, would cause a Nation (the Jews) and a Company of Nations (the believing and elect Gentiles) to be of him, and Kings (both temporal and spiritual) to

come out of his Loins \*.

faceb, having well experienced the Power, Grace, and All-sufficiency of the AL SHADDAI, & continues, through divine Inspiration upon his dying Bed, the efficacious Mercy to Joseph, and blesses him with the Blessings of Heaven above, the Blessings of the Deep beneath, with the Blessings of the Breasts, and of the Womb, These were Blessings to be enjoyed in Time; and therefore he adds; The Blessings of thy Father have prevailed (exceeded in Fulness and Strength) above the Blessings of my Progenitors, unto the utmost Bound of the everlasting Hills; † or for evermore.

The Lord himself declares to Moses, that he was in the Al Shaddai, who appeared unto Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and that thenceforward he would be known more particularly under the Name Jehovah. Now, He, who appeared to Moses, was the second Person in the sacred Trinity, or the Person covenanting to be the Messiah, as appears by the Testimony of St. Stephen, and from various Passages of Scripture: And, therefore, the Messiah, or Christ, is the Al Shaddai, intended by the Patriarchs in their Confessions of his Grace above re-

cited.

In the Book of Job frequent Mention is made of Shaddai, the Almighty, who is represented as able to perform all Things, and to supply his Creation with every thing requisite to its Existence and Support: The Psalmist also celebrates his Praises, and the permanent Security of those who abide under his Shadow ||.

<sup>\*</sup> Gen. xxxv. 11. 1 Gen, xlix. 25, 26.

F Gen. xlviii. 3.

§ Exod. vi. 3. || Pfalm xci. 1.

Isaiah denotes Jehovah's Vengeance upon Babylon, and, declaring her Destruction, describes her Ruin irretrievable and complete, because it was effected by the

omnipotent Shaddai \*.

And Joel, before Isaiah, preaching Repentance to Israel, bewails the aweful Day of GOD's Judgements, and tells them that it is at hand, as a Destruction from Shaddai, from whom they had received the Bleffings of Time, and from whom alone they could expect the For and Gladness of Eternity .

All these Declarations of the Shaddai's Power exactly correspond with the Office of the Melliah, who was to break his Enemies with a Rod of Iron, as well as to

chear his People by the Scepter of his Grace.

The Apostle excellently defines this Name Shaddai & to the idolatrous, though learned, Athenians; and points him out as that UNKNOWN GOD, who had delivered them from the Horrors of a raging Pestilence. and whom they had fuccessfully, yet ignorantly, worshiped. GOD (says he) that made the World and all things therein, seeing that he is LORD [the omnipotent Supporter of Heaven and Earth, dwelleth not in Temples made with Hands; neither is worshipped with Mens Hands as though HE NEEDED ANY THING, feeing HE GIVETH TO ALL, Life, and Breath, and all things-for in Him we live, and move, and have our Being t. To this

\* Isaiah xiii. 6.

1 Acts xvii. 23, &c.

<sup>\*</sup> Isaiah xiii. 6. † Joel i. 15.
§ It seems worth observing, that the ancient Jews gave Names to their Children, either expressive of some particular Blessing they had received, or of their sole Dependence upon GOD for any Benefit or Mercy they wanted. Thus the Names of the Children were frequently living Memorials of their Parents' Piety, and gave continual Admonitions to follow them, who through Faith and Patience had inherited the Promises. With this View, it is probable, the Names Shadeur , WT' Zuri-Shaddai, and Ammi-Shaddai (Numb. i. 5, 6, 12.) were given, and might exhibit to those who bore them, and to those who understood them, that the divine Shaddai should be their Light, and their Rock, and that they ought to confess themselves, in a suitable Manner, to be his People.

beautiful and incomparable Description, we may add, what he tells the Colossians; that He [i. e. Christ] is before all things, and that by him all things consist; that He is the Head of the Church, by whom it is sitly joined, and supplied in every Joint; \* the Beginning [the first Cause of all]; and that in or over all He hath the Præeminence: From which he teaches us, in another Place, to draw this Inference; that seeing we ourselves are not sufficient for the least good thing, and that such an infinite Fulness of Grace and Power is in GOD, we

should rest our whole Sufficiency upon him ‡.

This Testimony alone is adequate to prove, that the bleffed Jesus is the omnipotent Shaddai, who filleth all in all. "As his Self-sufficiency (says a useful Writer) is that, whereby He has enough in himself to denominate him completely bleffed, as a GOD of infinite Perfection; fo his All-sufficiency is that, whereby he is able to communicate as much Bleffedness to his Creatures, as He is pleafed to make them capable of receiving; and therefore He is able, not only to supply all their Wants, but to do exceedingly above all they ask or think." § And if we turn our Eyes beyond the Grave, and furvey the wonderful Delineation, which St. John exhibits of what no mortal Eye, but his own, beheld upon Earth; we shall see, that the Armies of Heaven, and all the Blest of GOD, triumph in our Immanuel as their Shaddai, and ascribe to him the Glory and Dominion for ever and ever. As the Witnesses upon Earth, when led by GOD, could not be deceived; furely the Witneffes of Heaven, rejoicing in GOD, cannot lie. And these adore him as the Alpha and Omega, the Beginning (from whom they proceed) and the Ending (to whom they tend), who is, and who was, and who is to come, (Shaddai) the ALMIGHTY. |

<sup>\*</sup> Eph. iv. 16. + Col. i. 17, 18. ‡ 2 Cor. iii. 5. § RIDGLEY's Body of Divinity. Vol. i. p. 56. ¶ Rev. i. 8. iv. 8. xi. 17. xvi. 5.

And if Heaven and Earth proclaim his Praise; if the whole Creation give, tho' a tacit, yet convincing, Proof of its Dependence upon him; shall the living and the lively Believer be backward to acknowledge the Glories of his all-sufficient Shaddai? No; it cannot be. They, who have much forgiven, must love much. They, who receive most from Christ, will love him most. None can flight or despise the ever-gracious and all-powerful Shaddai, but those who have not felt his gracious Power, winning, fustaining, and quickening their Souls. If a Man know any thing of Christ; it will win his Heart; it will cause him to love. And the more he knows, the more his very Soul will be engaged, and the more will he lean and love. This almighty Redeemer heals and faves, above all earthly Pretenders to the Art of Healing, citò, tutò, & jucunaè, " quickly, safeiy, and de-" lightfully " indeed. This will make the Believer love both the Physician and the Physic too. And O what fweet Hours does that Heart enjoy, which loves Christ for all he has done, and leans upon Christ for all he has promifed! How can the Life of that Man be miserable, who lives it by the Faith of the Son of GOD? How can the End of that Person be without Honor, who then begins to reign in triumph with Christ in Glory? Surely the Life of those People, on the contrary, must be wretched, who every Day look out for Death, and yet have no Hope beyond it: and their End Difgrace itself, who (to use their own Language) drop into the Dark, into everlasting Obscurity. They eat and they drink only to be the fattened Portion of Reptiles and of Worms. They take their Sport and their Passime, or occupy themselves wholly in some puny transitory Cares; and, as if this was the whole Importance of Life, they feek no farther. GOD and Heaven, Christ and his Grace, as the Way to Heaven, are not in all their Thoughts. This is dying the Death of Abner; \* this

is dying the Death of Fools; this is dying to Death indeed. But, not so the Christian. The gracious Shaddai, who fustained him every Moment \* through Life, will fustain him every Moment in Death, will fafely lead him through it, and happily land him, beyond the Reach of mortal or immortal Woes, in his perpetual Rest. He will also be his Shaddai there. Never, never will that bleffed Name be forgotten, in the Regions of Light, in the Dwellings of Love. Angels are, whatever they are, through him. Thrones and Dominions will do him Homage; for Thrones and Dominions derive their Existence and receive their Stability from him. Not a Power in Heaven, but owes its Origin to him as the Source; not a Ray in Glory, but beams forth from his unbounded Light. All that inhabit, and all that is inhabited, from Height inconceivable to the profoundest Abys; all, all Infinitude and all Eternity, are in Him, and from Him, and to Him. Well might the aftonishing Prophet cry out; How great are his Signs! How mighty are his Wonders! + And well might an Apostle in Amazement exclaim; O the Depth of the Riches both of the Wisdom and Knowledge of GOD! How unsearchable are his Judgements, and his Ways past finding out! !

It is a Thought, it is a Hope, worth a thousand Worlds—Fesus Christ, who is all this in himself, is all this for the meanest Believer in him. O how should it transport the Heart of such a worthless Worm (worthless indeed when abstracted from Christ!) that such an omnipotent and all-glorious Lord should stoop so low, as to the Dirt of Earth and to the Brink of Hell, for the purpose of raising, sixing, and blessing him, and thousands no better than him, to a State, to a Crown, to a Throne, of eternal Glory! Come then, Believer, rejoice. Rejoice alway, and rejoice again. He, who did not despite to stoop so low for thee, will stake his Om-

<sup>#</sup> Isaiah xxvii. 3. † Dan. iv. 3. ‡ Rom. xi. 33. nipotence

nipotence to have thee. He will not, he cannot return without accomplishing any one End, for which he came into the World. Can any thing prevent him? If any thing could, it would have been the foreseen Ingratitude of fuch Hearts as thine, which are a greater Offence to his Grace, than all the Devils in Hell to his Power. But Hearts like these could not remove his Purpose of dying to fave them. And if he died for them; will he not have them? -- Can any thing frustrate his Defign, or oppose his Will? He must first cease to be what he is, the omnipotent and the all-sufficient Shaddai. Salvation is as fecure, as Christ could make it; and as well ordered, as GOD could plan it. And there never was a Soul, which truly trusted in Him, which had a real Defire for his precious Salvation, and a just Sight of its own Sinfulness and Need of Him, that ever went away confounded. He would not have bestowed these first Dawnings of his Grace, if he had not defigned to have brought in the full Sunshine of his Glory.

Commit thy Way then, humble doubting Soul, unto the Lord. Say of him, as the Psalmist said; He is my Refuge and my Fortress, my Alebim, in him will I trust! And thy Experience shall also concur with his; for surely he shall deliver thee from the Snare of (Satan) the Fowler; and from the noisome Pestilence (of Sin). He shall cover thee with his Feathers (of Love) and under his Wings (of Protection) shalt thou trust: his Truth (his evertasting Covenant and Promise) shall be thy Shield and Buckler. Thou shalt not be afraid for the Terror by Night; nor for the Arrow that slieth by Day; nor for the Pestilence that wasketh in Darkness; nor for the Destruction that wasteth at Noon-day. A thousand shall fall at thy Side, and ten thousand at thy Right-hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. How blessed then is the Man, whose Alehim is Jehovah!

How happy the Believer, who trusteth in Him!

## J E H O V A H

## OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Thas been already confidered, with what Truth and Propriety the Title Jehovah is applied to our Lord Fesus Christ, in the holy Scriptures. The Right alone to that Title, the Arians themselves being Judges, declares an essential and proper Divinity. The Redeemer has revealed and proved his Right to that Title; and, therefore, he is essentially and properly whatever it contains.

But, as the Name Jehovah doth not express the official Dignity and Character of the Saviour; it receives, among others, the glorious and comfortable Appendage of our Righteousness: And if we consider, what the Lord himself is, and what we ourselves are; no Word, in the Compass of Language, could at once declare his Greatness, and our Depravity, more forcibly than this Word, which the Holy Ghost hath set before us. It shall be the Business then of this Essay to consider the Saviour, not only as exalted on the Throne of his primæval Glory, but as manifested in the more endearing Character of Jehovah incarnate, and Jehovah our Righteousness.

This Title of Our Righteoufness, annexed to the Name Jehovah, is so far from derogating from the Glories of

the Godhead, that it adds a Lustre, and yields a Splendor, to all the other Perfections and Attributes. When, therefore, the Prophet styles the great Messiah, by an Essusion of the Holy Spirit, JEHOVAH RIGHTEOUSNESS; he declares at once his effential Divinity, and the unalterable Holiness and Perfection of his Kingdom and Office. He does not call Him the righteous one, in the Concrete; but Righteoufness itself, in the Abstract; in order to shew, that this Perfection of his Nature is absolutely his own, and that he is the very Source of all, which can be termed Righteousness, in the visible or invisible World. It would have been robbing GOD of his Honor, if the Prophet had denominated a Creature, even the first Creature and the nearest to the everlasting Throne, or all the perfect Creatures whom GOD ever made, Righteousness, essential and abstracted Righteousness: And therefore, separate from the Consideration of the Name JEHOVAH, the direct Application of this Title Righteousness to the Lord Jesus Christ, is sufficient of itself to prove him, truly and properly, GOD. Creatures may be righteous, or Possessor of a Righteousness given them; but Jehovah alone is or can be, in Truth, Righteousness itself.

There is yet a Word, which in the Original makes up the End of the Name, and which is of infinite and everlasting Consequence to all his Redeemed. It is the little, yet, in this Place, invaluable Monosyllable,—OUR. Christ is Jehovah:—This is glorious for himself. Christ is Jehovah Richteousness:—This is a farther Illustration of his Glory. But, blessed be GOD, Christ is also Jehovah OUR Righteousness. This renders him unspeakably precious to his People. The Name, whereby he shall be called; the Appellation, by which he shall be known to his People; the Relation he shall stand in to them; is this grand, yet endearing one,

JEHOVAH OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS \*.

His People were born, like others, Children of Wrath; and, with the whole of Mankind, were "very far gone [quam longissime] from original Righteousness." Indeed, they were and are so deprayed and fallen, that they have not naturally the minutest Particle of Righteoufness in them. Hence they are described, as covered with the Leprosv, and with putrifying Sores, from the Crown of the Head to the Soles of the Feet --- as having no found Part in them -- and fo utterly lost and undone, as to be even dead in Trespasses and Sins. These Expresfions, and a thousand others, in the holy Word, of the like Import, point out Man's extreme Apostasy and Defection from GOD, and his helpless Misery and Ruin in himself. They particularly point out, as the Ground

of all his Woes, his Want of Righteousness.

In this View, which Revelation and Experience prove to be a true and infallible View, of the Case; the Proclamation of a Saviour, of a divine and omnipotent Saviour, of a Saviour replete with Righteoufness, and gracious to bestow it; must have been inessably chearing to the Believers of old. What Joy must they have felt, when they fang together in the Words of the Pfalmift, My Mouth shall shere forth thy Righteousness and thy Salvation all the Day; for I know not the Numbers thereof. I will go in the Strength [ Heb. Strengths, repeated and continual Strength ] of ADONAI JEHOVAH: I will make mention of thy Righteousness, even of thine only! \* And what Hope must they have conceived from that Promise; JEHOVAH is well pleased for his [the Messiah's] Righteousness sake? And wherefore?—He will magnify the Law, fet it up conspicuously as an Ensign or Tower, and make it bonorable, magnificent and illustrious, by his complete, perfect, and divine Obedience to it.

Majesty, Grace, and Strength, unite in the Formation of this bleffed and wonderful Name, which constitutes a farther irrefragable Proof of the Divinity of Jesus, and

<sup>\*</sup> Pfalm lxxi. 15, 16.

the Sufficiency of his Salvation. These are Circumstances, on which we must dwell with Delight. For, if Christ were not JEHOVAH, he could not possibly be OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS. All the Righteousness, with which he might be endued as a Creature, and every Act of Righteousness which he might be able to produce; would be entirely necessary to himself for his own Justification to the Author of his Being. It would be required of him, by his Creator, fully to act up to the Powers bestowed. If he did so; he would be justified, as a good and faithful Servant: If he did not; the Failure must be charged upon him. At all Events, he could not possibly atone for the Failures of others, by the necessary Discharge of his own Duty; nor apply any Part of his own Merit to their Deficiencies. He would need every Portion and Particle of his own Rightcoufness, for his own Justification to his Maker. He could not do more, than he was qualified to do by his Nature; and he ought to do as much \*.

But, the Redeemer of Ifrael being Jehovah; there refides in his Person, all the Plenitude of Grace and all the Essence of Righteousness, necessary for his People's Salvation. Thus, he is a sovereign Agent, and an insi-

<sup>\*</sup> It is remarkable, that all Men, but real Christians, whether common Professors of Christianity, Deists, Jews, Turks, Heathens, have a uniform Opinion of the Merit of buman Righteousness, and of the easy Acceptance to be found with God by the Exertion of their natural Powers. It would be incredible with what Eyes Men read the Bible, if the Bible itself did not declare, that, without divine Help, they may fee, and read, and hear, but not understand. Who can but pity so amiable and learned a Man as Maimonides, when he professes to believe, "That it is a fundamental Article of his Religion, that all the Good which God hath done or will do for his People, is entirely upon the Account of the Merit of Ahraham, Isaac, and Jacob; because they kept his Way, in doing Justice and Judgement?" More New. P. iii. c. 43. Here is imputed Righteousness indeed, but it is the Imputation of a Righteousness, which, without the Sprinkling of the Blood of Jesus and the Imputation of a better Righteousness, is in itself, and as coming from fallen Creatures, nothing but Sin. nite E 3

nite Source—fovereign to bestow, and infinite to supply. He can confer Righteousness on whom he pleafeth, and can extend it to as many as He pleaseth. Hence we find, in the New Testament, that Christ can absolve his People from Sin, and make them Partakers of his Holiness; can give them every present Grace, and in the End eternal Glory. Mary Magdalene and the Thief who hung upon the Cross, are rejoicing in the

Testimony of this Truth in Eternity.

It is no Wonder then, upon the Ground of his effential Divinity, that Christ should be the End of the Law for Righteoujness to every one that believeth; \* fince all Righteousness is inherent in him, and since he possesses all Power in Heaven and in Earth. If it be inquired. How the Righteousness of Christ becomes the Righteousness of his People? We may answer, with the Apostle, That it is imputed. The Righteousness, by which they merit Heaven (for Heaven is not obtained without Merit), is the Righteousness of their LORD, reckoned to them as their own. They receive it by Faith into their Consciences, in Bar of Condemnation from the broken Law; and they trust in it before GOD, as the whole Ground of their Acceptance with him. The Righteousness, likewise, which is imparted to their Souls, and by which they live and act as Christians, is Christ's Righteousness imparted. In both Respects, their Beauty (in the Language of the Prophet) is perfect through the

\* Rom. x. 4.

Come-

There is a remarkable Text, which, in general, does not feem correctly understood. Of Him, (the whole Godhead) are ye in Christ Jesus; i. e. "Ye are faved by the Grace and Love of the three Persons in Jebovah through the Mediation of the GOD-man," who, of GOD, or from the Godhead, in which he exists as a Person, is made unto us Wisdom, and Righteousness, and Sanctification, and Redemption; that, according as it is written, he that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord. The Apostle refers to the Name Jehovah in the Text of the Prophet Jeremiah: And, therefore, Christ is here set forth as Jehovah essentially in himself, and as the proper justifying Righteousness of his People. I Cor i. 30, 31. Jer. ix. 23, 24.

Comeliness, which their Addnai Jehovah hath put upon them.\* He is their Head of Influence; and whatever of Goodness they possess, they derive it entirely from him. He is the Vine, which supplies and supports them as the Branches: And they, as the Branches, can have no Existence, and can yield no Fruit, but by Him their Vine. They have no Stock of their own; but, living upon him from Moment to Moment, they receive from him Grace for Grace.

In this View, therefore, we may perceive; how justly Jehovah, in our Nature, is Jehovah our Righteousness. Hence also, it is, that we find the Apostle Paul so frequently styling our justifying Righteousness, The Righteousness of GOD. For the Merit of Christ was not the Merit of a Creature, or his Merit as mere Man, but the Merit of GOD himself. So the Apostle Peter celebrates the Faith of GOD's People, as precious Faith in the Righteousness of our GOD and our Saviour Jesus CHRIST . 'Tis the Righteousness of GOD; because GOD alone can have Righteousness to impute: And 'tis the Righteousness of a Saviour; because Salvation flows through the Imputation of it. By his Obedience we are made righteous; because it was the Obedience of GOD in our Nature. Take away the Idea of his Divinity; and there cannot possibly remain the Shadow of an Obedience, which can make us righteous in any Sense whatever; and much less such an Obedience, as by it we might be made the Righteousness of God in him :. Doctrines, of Christ's Merit, and of Christ's Divinity, are fo inseparable; that, if the one be removed, the other must fall of course; and, with them, the whole Fabric of Revelation and Redemption.

If it were not going too widely out of the Way, it might here be noticed, how many Objections have been framed against the Imputation of Christ's active Obedience to the Law for his People's Justification. We may

<sup>\*</sup> Ezek. xvi. 14. † 2 Pet. i. 1. ‡ 2 Cor. v. 21. E 4 how-

however ask; If Righteousness be not imputed to a Sinner, who has neither Help nor Hope in himself; how can fuch a Sinner be made righteous, and in a Moment too (as the Thief upon the Cross and others were in the Gospel) in the Presence of an holy GOD? If Man has none of his own, he must have a derivative Righteousness; and, from whom can it be derived, but from Chris? It this derivative Righteousness be not in himfelf, and does not virtually render him inherently and abfolutely perfect, which has never been the Case with any mere Man upon Earth fince Adam; it must be a Righteouinels reckoned or imputed to him. If it be imputed, as the Scripture declares it to be; \* what Kind of Righteoufness can be thus imputed and reckoned? Surely no other Kind than what Man requires. Now, Man requires, for his Justification, a Righteousness commensurate with the revealed Will and Law of GOD. GOD revealed his Law to thew Man the Measure of the Obcdience and Righteousness, which GOD demands. The Righteousness, then, imputed, must be an obedient Conformity to this Will and Law. But, what Righteoufness can we find in the World, thus capable of Imputation to Man, and thus conformable to the Will and Purity of GOD, but the active Obedience of our Lord and Saviour? And how can he be IEHOVAH OUR RIGHTEousness, but for this necessary End and Purpose? ---The Abolition of our Sins by the Blood of Christ renders us indeed without Fault; but something more than this is necessary to constitute our Claim, and perfect our Title, to Heaven and Glory. We must, then, either receive this Title, by the Imputation of Christ's active Merit; or enjoy eternal Life, by the Bestowment of the Father, without any Title at all; which last appears to derogate not a little from the Worth and Utility of the Saviour's Humiliation, in being made under the Laze, and becoming obedient to it in all its Requirements. And

yet farther: The Title must be infinite and everlasting; because the Object of its Attainment is the infinite and everlasting Life of Myriads of Believers. And where can they find an infinite Title, or an everlasting Righteousness, but in Jehovah the Redeemer? But, as the infinite Merit of his Death could atone for infinite Transgressions, and redeem from Death eternal; so, by a Parity of Reason as well as by express Revelation, we may conclude, that the infinite Merit of his Life not less purchased the infinite Reward, which his People enjoy with him for ever.

Confidering this glorious Doctrine in an experimental View; what an inexhaustible Fund of Comfort does it provide for and convey to the believing Mind? If Christ be our Righteousness, it must needs be a complete Righteousness; because Christ is JEHOVAH in our Nature, and his Work is perfect \*. It would be Blasphemy then, with respect to Jesus,, to charge his Work with Imperfection: And it would be a Folly, with respect to ourtelves; fince it would cut us off from the only Ground of true Hope, that ever was discovered in the World. Christ, likewise, being our Righteousness now, is our Righteousness for evermore. There is no Flaw in his Salvation; and there can be none in his Nature. How folidly happy, how everlaftingly joyful, has every Believer then a Right and Title to be! He may well be content to renounce himself, and every thing beside; fince Christ is all in all to his Soul. O what a Height and Depth, what a Length and Breadth, are contained in this Righteousness of our incarnate Saviour, passing all Understanding! When we are able fully to comprehend the Nature of GOD; we shall then be able, but not till then, fully to comprehend the Righteousness of GOD, in the Person of Jesus Immanuel.

Thus, dear Christian, the RIGHTEOUSNESS of Christ is built upon his ESSENTIAL DIVINITY; and all thy Com-

<sup>\*</sup> Deut. xxxii. 4.

forts, here and hereafter, upon both. His Divinity renders his Righteousness imputable; and therefore he is not called by any other Name, for this Purpose, but the highest Name of all, JEHOVAH. He is Jesus our Sacrifice, to purge our Sins: And he is JEHOVAH our RIGHTEousness, to justify our Persons. Let this then comfort thy Conscience, amidst all thy Doubts and Fears, thy Perplexities and Troubles: Thou hast HIM for thy Righteousness, who can eclipse the Glories of all created Righteousness in Heaven, and can put to Silence all the Accufations of Sin and Hell. Arrayed in this spotless Robe, Heaven for thee shall triumph, and Hell be dumb, for ever. Who shall lay any thing to the Charge of GOD's Elect?-It is GOD that justifieth \*. Say then, and O that thou mayest say it with a Heart of lively Praise; Jehovah is my Light and my Salvation; whom Shall I fear? JEHOVAH is the Strength of my Life; of whom Shall I be afraid? For, who shall rejoice with Thanksgiving but He, who hath received the Blessing from JEHOVAH, and Righteousness from the GOD of his Salvation? ! It well becometh the Just, in such a Case, to be thankful. It was this glorious Truth, which, in all Ages, hath made the Saints to be joyful with Glory, and to fing aloud, even upon their dying Beds. It was this bleffed Doctrine, which could make a good Man fay, upon the Prospect of Death; "I am not anxious either to " live or die: For, if I die; I shall be with GOD; and, " if I live, He will be with me." § Everlafting Righteoufness is an undoubted Title to everlasting Life; and fuch is the Righteousness of Jehovah-Jesus. Couldest thou unite all the Righteousnesses of Heaven and Earth in thine own Person; thou wouldest see, O Christian, that the infinite Righteousness of thy Redeemer so vastly transcends the splendid Aggregate, that, with the Apostle, thou mightest count them all but Dung and Dross

<sup>\*</sup> Rom. viii. 33. + Psalm xxvii. i. ‡ Psalm xxiv. 5. § The Rev, Mr. Adams of Falkirk in Scotland, Feb. 25, 1757.

in the Comparison, and seek thy Justification and Glory in his alone. Rejoice then in HIM, who is unchangeable; and trust in his Righteousness, which can never fail thee. In a few Moments more, thou wilt fee these glorious Truths of his Person and Offices, which Men have treated on below, and which below thou hast faintly believed. to be the brightest Beams of that eternal Majesty, with which the LORD thy Righteousness is surrounded above. Thou wilt then be aftonished at the Coldness and Languor of the warmest Heart, which ever thought of Jefus, in this World; and be furprized, though furprized with Joy, that neither the Half nor a thousandth Part of the Truth, respecting his Dignity and Work, could on Earth be possibly told thee. O how wilt thou fit down among the Blessed, and chaunt the Praises of that dear LORD, who not only brought thee out of Darkness into marvellous Light, but raised thee up to a Throne of Glory, perhaps above the highest Angels in Heaven! How amazing, that a poor, finful, dying, corruptible Worm, should be so prized by the Almighty, as to engage Him to spare nothing, not even his only begotten Son, in order to accomplish that wretched and rebellious Worm's everlafting Salvation! Who could believe it, if GOD did not speak it? \_\_\_Indeed, Redemption is altogether wonderful from Beginning to End. The Works of GOD, in the visible World, excite our Admiration; but this Work of all his Works, the Recovery of Man by Jesus Christ, commands the endless Astonishment both of Men and Angels. the last of his Labors, revealed to Man; and it is the greatest, which Man can know. Say then with the Apofile; O the Depth of the Riches both of the Wisdom and Knowledge of GOD! How unsearchable are his Judgements, and his Ways past finding out !- For of Him, and through Him, and to Him, are all things: to whom be Glory for ever, Amen.

### ADONAI. LORD.

OUR Translators have rendered this Name, as well as Jehovah, by the Word Lord; which, perhaps, in the usual Acceptation, is a Word the nearest in Sense to Adonal\* of any in our Language: they have however (probably to distinguish it from Jehovah) printed the one (it has been observed) in capital, and the other in common, Characters. But such a Distinction cannot be supposed to give their sull Sense and Idea, which are greatly different.

This Title is frequently applied to Christ, is as the fecond Person in the blessed Trinity. It signifies, either a Ruler and Disposer, or a Basis and Support: In both

\* CHRIST is called (Micab v. 2.) Dominator or Ruler (Montanus, Dominator ab antiquo), which conveys an Idea very fimilar to that of Adonai; they both relate to Ability, Power, or Strength.

† "The Word \*\* [fynonimous to '] Adonai] is in the Writings of the Apostles timply and absolutely ascribed to Christ, saith Zanchius, a thousand times. In the Old and New Testament this Title is attributed to GOD more than a thousand times, saith Gerhard. The Hebrew Word '] Adonai, springing from '] Adona, and that from Eden, which signifieth a Base or Pillar which sustaineth any thing; the Greek [\*\*\* ] One who hath Rule or Dominion, being a Word of Relation. Our English Word Lord, hath much like Force with the Hebrew '] '] being contracted of an old Saxon Word Laford, which is by interpretation a Sustainer." Leigh's Crit. Sacr. in werb. \*\*xvs.\*\*.

Senfes

Senses it refers to the Redeemer's Operation in the Covenant of Grace.

We find him addressed under this Appellation by Jehovah the Father in Psaim cx. i. Jehovah said unto my Adonal, sit thou at my right Hand, until I make thine Enemies thy Footstool. And Christ assumed the Title, and applied the Psalm to himself, as appears in three of the Evangelists, Matth. xxii. 44. Mark xii. 36. and Luke xx. 42. This alone is Proof sufficient, that Jesus Christ is Adonal, the Lord, and Supporter of all things. But there are other Evidences, beside this Psalm; which contains a clear Revelation of that Part of the everlassing Covenant, undertaken by the Messiah, as the Lord and Priest of his Redeemed.

Remarkable is the Vision, with which Isaiah was favoured, of this glorious Adonal. I faw (says he) the Adonal sitting upon a Throne, high and lifted up, and his Train filled the Temple (a lively Emblem of the imperial Dignity of Jesus, and of glorifying his Church, which is the spiritual Temple and Body of him who filleth all in all; Eph. i. 23.): And the Seraphim cried one to another, and said, Holy, holy, holy, is Jehovah Sabaoth, &c. Then said I, Woe is me—for mine Eyes have seen the King Jehovah Sabaoth—Also I beard the Voice of the Adonal saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go

<sup>\*</sup> The excellent Bp. Reynolds, in his Explication of this Pfalm, gives a beautiful Definition of the Word Adonai. "Christ (fays he) is Lord for Adonai] in two Respects; First, a Lord in Power and Strength; Power to forgive Sins; Power to quicken whom he will; Power to cleanse, justify and fanctify; Power to fuccour in Temprations; Power to raise from the Dead; Power to fave to the uttermost all that come to GOD by him; Power to hold fast his Sheep; Power to cast out the Accuser of the Brethren; Power to put down all his Enemies, and to subdue things unto himself. Secondly, A Lord in Authority; To judge, to anoint, to employ, to command, whom and what he will. He only is Lord over our Persons, over our Faith, over our Consciences. To him only we must say; Lord, subat with thou bave us to do?"

for Us? &c. By this it appears that the Adonai \* is Jehovah, and that He is the King of Glory, fitting upon his Throne, furrounded, worshipped and adored, by

the glorious Company of Heaven.

It is indisputably the Office of Christ to purge our Sins by Himself alone: † But this Office is applied to the Adonat, who was to wash away the Filth of the Daughters of Zion. † Christ, therefore, is the Adonai; and the Adonai Jehovah.

It was this bleffed ADONAI, who appeared to Daniel, in the Similitude of the Sons of Men, and acquainted him

with what should happen in the latter Days.

Long before Daniel, the faithful Abraham called upon his Redeemer by this Name, faw his Day, and was glad. || The Word of Jehovah (i. e. Christ; fee hereafter, under the Title, Word of the Lord) came unto him in a Vision; to whom Abraham said, O Adonal Jehovah, \*\* what wilt

thou

\* Isaiah vi. Here it is evident, that the Title Adonai relates to Jehovah, or to one of the divine Persons in Jehovah; Whom shall Jend? And that it is also an Appellative of the Alehim (or the

Persons conjointly) by what follows, Who will go for us?

† The Heathens appear to have had a corrupt Tradition of this Name, as well as of the Name Jehovah; but applied it to the Sun, from an Idea of his vivifying Power. Adonis was their Appellation for that glorious Orb, which the apostatizing Jews worshipped under the Name of Tammuz. Ezek. viii. 14. The Lamentation for Tammuz, practifed among the Idolaters, was occasioned by the Sun's receding to the Tropic of Capricorn, and thereby incurring the Winter. At his return to the Tropic of Cancer, which they called Tekupha Tammuz, i. e. the Revolution of Tammuz, they observed Festivity, attended with Lewdness and obscene Ceremonies. The Jews are supposed to have received their idolatrous Worship of Tammuz, from their Phanician or Afforian Neighbours. And from the same corrupt Source it is probable, that the Greeks (as Plutarch mentions) derived the Custom of carrying forth, upon certain Occasions, Images of the Dead with particular Lamentations in Honour of Adonis. Vide SELDEN de Diis Syris. Synt. ii. c. ii. WITSII Ægyptiaca. 1. ii. c. 2. § 15, 16, 17.

I Isaiah iv. 4. § Dan. x. 16. | John viii. 56.

\*\* Our Translators, in this and many other Places, where Adonai occurs with Jehovah, have rendered it Lord God, a Word by which they

thou give me, &c.? In the Sequel, Abraham believed in Jehovah, who thus manifested himself to him; and it

was counted to him for Righteousness \*.

The Pfalmist adores him by this Title, and, twice in the viiith Pfalm, addresses him, who made the Worlds, by the Title of Jehovah our Adonal: in the xvith Pfalm also, which eminently relates to Christ, he invokes him, as his Alehim and Adonal, in whom he puts his

Truft.

The Prophet exhorts the Church to rejoice, and to behold her Alehim, even the Adonai Jehovah; who was to come (for her Redemption) with a strong Hand; to feed his Flock like a Shepherd, to gather the Lambs with his Arm, and gently to lead those that are with young ‡. And to whom can these tender Offices be applied, but to Christ alone? And, if they are solely to be applied to him, Christ is necessarily and consequently both Adonai

JEHOVAH, and ADONAI ALEHIM.

The Prophet Malachi (ch. iii. 1.), the last who prophefied upon Record under the Jewish Dispensation, prophefied of the blessed Jesus, by this important Name, and
brought this reviving Message to the antient Church;
Behold, (says the Lord) I will send my Messager, and he
shall prepare the Way before me; and the MADON,
whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his Temple (or People:) even the Angel of the Covenant, whom ye delight in; behold, he shall come, saith Jehovah Sabaoth.
Here it may be observed, that the Adonai, or Angel of the
Covenant, was the Delight and Considence of the Jewish
Believers before his Incarnation, as well as of Believers
at large since his Ascension to Glory. One and the same
Reason endeared him to both:—He was, is, and will

they generally render the Alebim: The Reader will therefore remember, when he meets with these two Titles, thus printed and connected in the Bible, that the Original is Adonai Jehovah.

<sup>\*</sup> Gen. xv. 1. &c. 
† John i. 3. Heb. i. 2. Rev. iv. 2.

† Isaiah xl. 9. &c. See also that delightful Account, given by

\* Isaiah, of this redeeming Adonai, in the xxvth Chapter.

be, the Support and Basis of his Church throughout all Generations.

Taking then these Scriptures together, it appears; That the promised Messiah was the expected Adon; that, being the Adon of his People, he was therefore Jehovah; and that, consequently, he is styled, in the Communion of the Sacred Trinity, Adonal Jehovah and Adonal Alehim.

Instances of this Truth might be multiplied, if neceffary; but probably these will suffice to satisfy every Believer; That he is not worshipping a mere Man, as the Socinians dream; nor an inferior GOD, as the Arians maintain; but JEHOVAH ALEHIM in the human Nature, and united to the visible Form, of Jesus of Nazareth. Whatever is ascribed to the Father and to the Spirit, is ascribed to the Son, respecting his divine Essence; and whatever Names are peculiar to Jesus in the Scriptures, they are peculiar to him from fome or other of his Offices as Man and Mediator. If it were otherwife; on what a flimfy Prop would the Faith of GOD's People depend? If Jesus was but a mere Creature; he could merit but for himself; he could not atone for others. All his Virtues, in that Case, were they ever fo many, or ever fo great, could avail but for his own Justification: They would be due from Him to the Author of his Being, who bestowed upon him a Capacity of exerting them. Not the highest Angel in Heaven; not a created Potentate in the etherial Mansions; has a Tittle more of Goodness and Obedience than he ought to have: Consequently, he has none to spare to them, who need. If a Sinner applied to them (as the deluded Papists do to the Saints) they would fend him away, in the Language of the Wife Virgins, faying, Not fo; left there be not enough for us and for you: but go ye rather to them that sell to those who have aught to dispose, for we have not ] and buy for your selves \*. And, if there were no Absurdity or

Blasphemy in the Opinion of an inferior, dependent, GOD; alas, what Comfort can any distressed Soul derive from Him!—He fees, that his Sins are fo many, and fo great; that his Nature is fo radically evil and deceitful; that the World has fo many Temptations, calculated with the utmost Sagacity and Suitableness to ensnare him; and that, beyond all this (which alone would fuffice to fink him into Perdition,) he has to wreftle against [spiritual] Principalities, against Powers, against the Rulers of the Darkness of this World, and against Spiritual Wickedness in high Places\*. The whole Armour of GOD is requisite for his Defence; the whole Power of GOD is necessary for his Perseverance and Victory. But, if the Son of GOD be inferior to the Father; where is the Line of Inferiority to be drawn? Who can fix a Point between that which is infinite and uncircumfcribed, and that which is fubordinate and derived? From whence are the Ideas to arise of this Comparison; and how can the Principle be fettled? And if the Son must be inferior to the Father; it would be right to determine (and it might be determined with much greater Ease) how many Degrees superior he is to an Angel? But how are Deity and Subordination compatible; unless upon the Plan of Heathenism and Idolatry? The Inferiority of Godhead has certainly no Foundation in the facred Volumes. These, conjointly, attribute the effential Glories of the Father to the Personality of the Son, and reciprocate to each of the Persons those Titles, which express the eternal Power, the infinite Existence, and the adorable Glories, of the Unity. They point out to the Believer GOD in Christ +, and Fesus in Jeho-VAH. I as the alone Object and Ground of his Faith and Adoration. The Spirit of Truth bears witness with the Gospel in the Believer's Heart, giving him to know, to fee, and to handle (Perceptions that imply Affurance of) the Word of Life; and enables him to have a bletfed Fel-

<sup>\*</sup> Eph. vi. 12. † 2 Cor. v. 19. ‡ John x. 38.

lowship with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ. This is a Logic, which the carnal Mind cannot comprehend: This Mode of Reasoning is upon Principles that surely are not innate; and the Deductions are formed upon Premises and Data, laid down in a Book sealed of and inscrutable to those, who have not learned, as it

were, the Grammar of Heaven.

Bleffed be GOD, the Believer is not left to roam in the Dark; but is privileged to know, in whom he hath believed, and to whom he hath committed the everlasting Interests of his Body and Soul. How sweet and delightful is it for him to reflect; that the Lord hath laid in Zion for a Foundation, a STONE, a tried Stone, a precious Corner-Stone, a fure Foundation! on which he may build his Faith and Hope for a bleffed Eternity! How comfortable to be affured; that Jesus is this Foundation, this tried and fure Foundation, this chief and precious corner Stone! & He that believeth in Him shall never be confounded: The Christian believeth, and depends upon GOD for the Fulfillment of his Promise; and God the Spirit, as an Earnest of the entire Fulfillment, removes. more or less, the Doubts, the Darkness, and Confusions, respecting his Truths, which once harrassed and overwhelmed the Mind. Being a lively Stone in the Lord's spiritual House, || he is made to know, that the Lord will guard his own, and preserve it safe for ever. His own Strength, unassisted and unprotected, would avail but little; for, except the LORD keep the City, the Watchman waketh but in vain. The Knowledge of this doth not make him remiss; but it shews him where his Strength lays.\*\* It strips him of Confidence in himself, and in its flead it gives him a Confidence in GOD. "This Adonai (fays a good Man) is our King, who governs and supports us, and without whom we are but as the Dust or a Shadow. Whatever we are, that we are by him;

<sup>\* 1</sup> John i. 1-3. † Isaiah xxix. ii. † Isaiah xxviii. 16. § Eph. ii. 20. | 1 Pet. ii. 5. \*\* Isaiah xx. 4. Heb. iii. 19.

and it is by his Grace alone, that we have any Being at all. Nor is there a Crime fo impious, or abominable, but into which, if we were left to ourselves and GOD should take his Hand from under us, we should immediately fall." Pason, Lex. in verb. "178. This bleffed Covenant-Name ADONAI fuggefts the Necessity of reclining and depending upon Jesus Christ for a holy, believing, and comfortable Walk through Time; and this the Believer knows to be the Way to, though not the procuring Cause of his consummate Blessedness in Eternity. Christ is to him, what the Hinge is to the Door, the Foundation on which he refts, and the Principle by which he moves. He depends upon him for Salvation, and he acts by him to Sanctification. Without Christ, he is nothing in himself but Sinfulness, and can do nothing by himself but Sin. Let thy Soul then (with the seraphic Psalmist) wait for the ADONAL more than they that watch for the Morning; \* and, furely, he that shall come, will come, and will not tarry, to bring forth the Top-Stone of his own Building, and to cry, Grace, Grace unto it!

## IMMANUEL.

THE Apostle applies this Name to Jesus Christ, and tells us, that it fignifies GOD WITH US 1. Those Persons, therefore, who choose to deny the Divinity of

\* Pfalm cxxx. + Heb. x. 37. ‡ Matt. i. 23.

our Redeemer, contradict an inspired Writer, and pervert the Meaning of a Title, which is too explicit and

intelligible to be explained away.

This Name of Christ was first communicated to Isaiah, when the People of Israel were in great Distress, and sorely beset by two very powerful Enemies. Under the Assurance and Token of an outward Deliverance, a Promise was given, that the Messas should prevail over every Adversary, and that the House of David, or his Redeemed, should likewise prevail through him. The Title, therefore, was given him upon this Occasion, to express the Omnipotence of his Divinity: And his People were to bear in their Minds, as a Sign of their persect Sccurity and Deliverance, that he was their omnipotent IMMANUEL, or GOD WITH US\*. It was a Subject for the Exercise of their Faith; and it was also a Declaration of sovereign Grace, by which they might strengthen each other's Hands, and support the seeble in Mind.

It is blasphemous to suppose, that the Almighty could err in giving this Title; and rash to affert, that the Prophet applied it to the Messiah, without the divine Authority. This being admitted; either Fesus of Nazareth is not the promised Messiah; or, being that Messiah, he is also Immanuel, the omnipotent GOD with his People. This Name is so strictly affertive of the Divinity of our Lord, that there is no Subterfuge but that of the Jews; which is, to renounce the New Testament, and to deny him to be the Christ. It is plain, then, from this as well as other Names, that whoever is Christ, must necessarily be the almighty and eternal GOD. Otherwise, the Terms in Scripture would be false and con-

tradict themselves.

The Christian World could derive but little Comfort in one Part of this Title, were it unconnected with the other. As the Almighty AL, or EL, or Deity, He would be rather an Object of Terror and Confusion to guilty

and offending Creatures; but, as the EL in Covenant, as GOD with us, he is the inexhaustible Source of

Hope and Joy to those who believe.

To be GOD with us, fignifies to be GOD in our Nature,\* GOD engaged in our Behalf, and manifested for our Salvation; or, there is no Comfort at all in the Idea. In respect of his omnipresent Attribute only considered, he is GOD with all his Creatures, who live, are moved, and have their Being from him. There needed not this peculiar Title, if it were not to convey a peculiar Truth to his People. But, to put the Matter beyond Doubt; the Prophet, in giving out the Name, predicts some certain Circumstances, which should attend the Appearance of HIM to whom it belonged; and expressly declares, that this IMMANUEL should be conceived and born of a Virgin. The Evangelists, as one of their first Proofs of the Truth of Jesus's Mission, dwell upon this remarkable Circumstance of his Nativity, and infift upon it, that he fully and exactly answered the prophetic Description. According to them, he is GOD with us, as GOD-Redeemer, born in our Nature, living in that Nature upon Earth, and being so with us as not to be distinguished from us according to the Flesh. How comfortable then is this well-attested Evidence, that the Antient of Days became an Infant of Days, in order to reconcile his People to himself, and make them Partakers of his Glory! If He had not been GOD infinite

. 4 Matth. i. 22, 23. Luke i. 30, &c.

<sup>\*</sup> The Particle אַכן will bear to be rendered either in, with, or like unto. Thus אָנְלִיִּרְ, derived from the fame Root, fignifies proximus, Socius, a Companion, Neighbour, One like another, an Equal or Compeer. It is applied to Christ in Zech. xiii. 7. who is there styled אַנְלִיִּרְן the Fellow of Jehovah, or, one equal to him; and, being אַנְלִיִּרְן with, in, or like unto us, he became our אַנְלִיִּרְ, our Felrow, our Brother and Friend. It behoved him (says the Apostle) in all things to lemade like unto his Brethren; that he might be a merciful and faithful high Priest, &c. Heb. ii. 17.

and everlasting, as well as Man in mortal Flesh; \* the Reward he earned, and the Gitt of Life and Salvation bestowed upon his Redeemed, even supposing for a Moment that a Creature could have such Blessings to bestow, could not have been (what it is continually re-

vealed to be) equally infinite and everlafting.

But Christ was Immanuel, GOD with us, that he might purchase eternal Redemption for us. This Purchase was made both by the perfect Atonement of his Blood, and by the invaluable Merit of his Righteousness. He lived with us, in a Course of entire and unfinning Obedience to the divine Law, that we might be justified, and obtain the Rewards of that Obedience in him: And he offered up himself without Spot unto GOD, that we might be acquitted of all the Charges and Demands, which that Law, broken by us, had against our Nature and our Persons. There was an infinite Worth, in both his active and passive Mediation; for it was not

Dia Unio 1 42.

only

<sup>\*</sup> There is a valuable Fragment, upon this Subject, of Melita, Bp. of Sardis, preserved by Anastasius of Sinai, and quoted by Cave in his Historia Literaria. After saying, that it was unnecessary to give further Proofs of Christ's Humanity, he adds, " That the Miracles, which he wrought after his Baptism, most forcibly demonstrate and confirm his Divinity concealed in Flesh. Thus being at once GOD and perfect Man, he discovered his two Natures to us-his Divinity, by the Miracles which he performed in the three Years after his Baptifin-his Humanity, by the thirty antecedent Years, in which the Meannels of the Flesh hid the Tokens of his Divinity, though he was Θεος αληθης προακωνι υπαρχων, True and everlasting GOD." This was an early Testimony, against Marcion and other Heretics, from a most excellent Man (as he is universally allowed to have been by antient Writers) who wrote about A. D. 170. To this may be added, as a Note of Warning, for which there hath been but too much Occasion of late, that Theodotus, the famous Heretic who lived about the year 190, began his Defection from the Gospel by denying the Divinity of Christ. People, who deny his divine Power or Glory, are farely not under the Impressions of it; and therefore, not holding the HEAD, it is no wonder that they depart from the Faith, and are carried about (having no Stay or Root in themselves) with divers and for and C Doctrines.

only the Blood and Richteousness of Man, but the Blood

of GOD \* and the Righteou ness of GOD ...

This Name was given so Christ as a Sign; and there is so much Grace in it, such an inconceivable Fund of Goodness and Love, that it remains a Sign to this Day. Many will not believe it; because they think it is too much to be true: And, as Unbelief is never inactive, what they cannot conceive, they imagine they have a Right to contradict and oppose. This was the Case, when the Name was first revealed. Many chose to rejoice in Rezin, and the Son of Remaliah I, rather than in the Sign or Revelation, which GCD afforded them of an Almighty Saviour. It continued to be the Cafe, when this Saviour was made manifest in the Flesh. Good old Simeon faid of him, Behold this Child is fet for the Fall and Rifing again of many in Ifrael, and for a SIGN which shall be SPOKEN AGAINST S. The fame Observation holds good unto this Day. It is become the Fafhion, and especially among the Liberalists, and the unprincipled or unreading Great Ones of the Time, to speak against Christ, his Design, and his Office, and to bear those down, who profess to believe in him, by the poor Artillery of human Wit, if not of human Enmity. Some have been fo bold as to try the Truth of his divine Mission, by the Test of Ridicule; as though any thing, which an adventurous Sophistry can drefs in a ludicrous Garb, and which a thoughtless Multitude may laugh at, must therefore be ridiculous or untrue. It seems, rather, a fallacious Mode of getting rid of some Arguments, which they have not either Truth enough or Wisdom enough to answer. A Fool's Cap, forcibly placed upon a wife Man's Head by a Knave, however it might excite the Mirth of a Crowd, would be no actual Difgrace, nor Impeachment of his Understanding. So, with respect to the Things of GOD, the Malice of Man, whether

<sup>\*</sup> Acts xx. 28. Heb. ix. 14. + 1 Cor. i. 30. 2 Cor. v. 21. Isaiah viii. 14. § Luke ii. 34. covered

covered by a Laugh or open in its Violence, is rather an Argument of their Truth than of their Falsity. To the natural Man they were to feem even Foolishness itfelf; and is it any wonder then, that they should meet with his Banter? It is an Honor to the Gospel, when it is despised by a Julian or a Shaftesbury, by a Lucian or a Voltaire: Their Scoffs are Fulfillments of the Scripture, and, before they existed, were foretold. Themselves, without meaning it, give fad, yet convincing, Proofs of its divine Authority. Ignorant of true Wisdom, incapable of attaining it, and miserable with their own; all the Amusement they found upon sacred Subjects was a sporting themselves with their own Deceivings, having nothing but their own Deceivings, the wretched Effusions of a fenfual Soul, to sport with at all. Christ, therefore. fulfilling his own Prophecies, is to this Hour a Sign of Reproach, and his Gospel remains for the Fall and Rising again of many in Israel. Yet, to his faithful People, however their Lives may be counted Madness and their End without Honor, this very despised Jejus is the Sign of Salvation and Victory, over Sin, the World, and Death; and over him also that hath the Power of Death, which is the Devil. The Wisdom of GOD will one Day be justified in his Children; when the Despisers of his eternal Truth shall wonder and perish. Those, who can boldly laugh at the Conduct of his Providence and the Revelation of his Grace now, will ere long weep and howl for Terror, and call upon Mountains and Rocks to hide them from his Presence, and to ward off his wrathful Indignation.

IMMANUEL, GOD with us, is tantamount to Christ IN US, the Hope of Glory. \* And if CHRIST be in us, and with us, in this World; it is an infallible Earnest, and an invaluable Pledge, of our being with Christ in GOD, for ever, in the World to come. Thus (to use the excellent Words of another) "The highest Heavens

are the Habitation of his Glory; and the humble Heart hath the next Honor, to be the Habitation of his Grace." What Ground then for rejoicing is here? Believer, if thou hast the Pledge, thou shalt have the Portion. The Faithfulness, the Love, the Omnipotence. of thine Immanuel are engaged to bestow it upon thee. and to bring thee to its eternal Possession. What Condescension, what infinite and unsearchable Kindness, is here? It would be thought a Point of vast Humility and Beneficence, if an earthly King, a feeble Frame like all others of dying Clay, were to descend from his Throne, and lift up a filthy Beggar, to make him the Partner of his Crown. But the Condescension of GOD is infinitely greater. The Lord of Heaven and Earth, the everlasting King of Kings, not only quitted his glorious Throne, but became a Man like thyself; a Man of Sorrozes; a Man despised and rejected; a Man, who, in his own created World, had not where to lay his Head; and, finally, a Man to bleed, and groan, and die; not for the Safety of his Friends, but for the Salvation of Rebels. of Apostates, of Enemies. He died for those, who could never fo much as have thanked him for dying, did not he add to that wonderful Love the additional Gift of his Spirit and Grace. Almost every one would think himself bound in Gratitude to pay a particular Respect to a Person, who might have saved an earthly Life: But how low is the Thankfulness, how poor the Return of Love, is the most ardent Affection of the Children of GOD, to HIM; who not only hath faved them to a Life of Grace, and to the Possession of a thousand Comforts, which the World cannot know, on Earth; but hath also affured them, by this Earnest of their Redemption, of a Life eternal with him, in Heaven?

GOD WITH US should ever imply the Christian's Resignation to GOD. The Will of GOD should be bis Will; and indeed he can never walk comfortably, nor even faithfully, unless it is. To walk otherwise, is not only to walk in Sorrow, but in Folly. 'Tis a great

Blatter

matter to have our Wills in Unison with GOD's: and indeed far above the Power of Flesh and Blood. It is an easy thing to say, Thy Will be done; but when that Will is doing, and it thwarts (as it usually does) the Inclinations of the carnal Mind, with its worldly felfish Views; then to feel a refigned Heart to the Conduct of Grace and Providence, is a Demonstration, that GOD is in us of a Truth. None but the Almighty, who made Heaven and Earth, can bow the proud stubborn Mind of finful Man to a Subjection like this. A Man may eafily bend his Knees in Shews and Forms of Service: but none but GOD can bend the Heart in a real Submission to the divine Will. The Light of Free Grace alone can make a Man conscious of the Worth of that Grace, and of his own Dependence from Moment to Moment upon it. Then "the Soul, fenfible of its own Inability, furrenders up itself to the Almighty Redeemer, and subjects itself to the Rules of his Dominion, as the Clay to the Hand of the Potter; and so the Soul in every Nerve of it is loofed, and lies down at the Will and Disposal of the Lord, to do as it seemeth good unto Him; and, by this means, the Soul ceafeth from its own private Interest, and submits itself to the Merits. Mercy, and Laws of the Mediator, to be dieted, cloathed, and employed by him only; and lives no longer by the Life of its own Hand. \* He stretcheth forth his Hands (to use our Lord's Expression on another Occasion,) and another girds him and leads him whither his flefhly Reason would not. He knows never a Step of his Way, but as the Word and Spirit guide him +." Yet none

\* Isaiah lvii. 10.

F See Mr. Dorney's Practical Discourse of Salaration, p. 163. 3d Edit.—A Book, fraug't with the richest Demonstration of divine Grace, and the profoundest Knowledge of the spiritual Life. Like a beautiful Tree, laden with the most delightful and exquisite Fruit; its Branches, though indeed out of the Reach of a common, trisling Profession, can well reward the Attention of those, who bring the Help of a right Experience with them.

can conceive, but those who have experienced a subjective Refignation to the Mind of CHRIST, what fweet Complacency attends the Soul in this almost solitary Walk; and what Fellowship subsists between Christ and it, in this Path to Heaven, when thus they are agreed t. Refignation to Christ is never neglected by Him: And Communion with Christ is (more truly than can be faid of any pretended human Virtues) its own Reward.

It was a just Remark, which perhaps the Experience of every Believer may more or less confirm, " That the furest Way of obtaining any Mercy from GOD, is to be contented, if it be his Pieasure, to go without it." No Mercy can come from him; but by his own Will, in his own Way, and in his own Time. If a Believer wish to have it sooner; he may find the Rod for his Impatience, but he must wait for the Bleffing. This is to teach him that hardest, humbling, Lesson of all vital Experience: That, as he renounces his Self-righteousness in coming to GOD, he must renounce his Self-will in walking with GOD. An idle and carnal Antinomian may talk of the one; but the living Christian alone is enabled to know and effect the other.

Laftly; GOD WITH us implies our being with GOD for ever. The Gifts and the Calling of GOD are without Repentance. Whom he once loves, he loves to the End; and whom he bleffes with his Grace below, he will crown with Glory everlasting above. There the Redeemed of the Lord shall behold the unutterable Glories of their precious IMMANUEL: They shall see his transcendent Excellence as GOD, and his amazing Benignity and Goodness as the GOD-man. They shall enter. into the spiritual Zion, with Songs and everlassing Joy upon their Heads: they shall obtain Joy and Gladness, and Sorrow and Sighing shall flee away +.

I.

'Tis Grace alone, which lifts the Mind, From meaner Views, the Lord to please; And prompts the Soul in him to find All that the Soul can taste of Ease.

II.

How bleft fuch Hours ferenely glide, 'Midst Wrecks and Horrors all around! Nor shall Death's rough or rushing Tide That placid Sense of Life confound.

III.

Pleas'd with his Father's fov'reign Will, Who best can choose, and best decree; His Word he trusts Him to sulfill, With patient Eye, and waiting Knee.

IV.

He fails o'er Time's tumultuous Main, Dependent on eternal Care; And cannot doubt the Port to gain, For GOD hath sworn to bring him there.

## MOST HIGH.

quire but little Demonstration. The Supremacy of the High and Lofty One, who inhabiteth Eternity, is plainly afferted, and his Dominion over all Existence clearly implied, by this glorious Name. The Name is derived from a Hebrew Root, which fignifies to ascend, and it inculcates, that the Praises, Services, Sacrifices, and Acknowledgements of all the Creatures should tend upwards to the Almighty, as to their proper Direction, and that they become Exaltations, only when they do so.\*

\* For this Reason, the Burnt-offering [אלרה, Offering of Ascenfon, made by Fire, for a sweet Savour unto JEHOVAH,] was to be of the Believer's own free Inclination. He was to come to this Duty with a gracious Will, and offer himself in Spirit to the Will of GOD. This gracious Will, being humble, meekly submitted itself, in the Victim and as a Victim, to the divine Will, of which the Offering was a facramental Pledge, and fignified that the one stood and was accepted for the other. This Rite was an Exhibition of that Doctrine in the New Testament, that we are heard, if we ask any thing according to the Will of GOD. We are then denied nothing, because we defire nothing but, what He wills to bestow. If we alk otherwise, we make no true y, no aftending Offering of our Souls and Services to GOD for a fweet (melling Savour through Christ; and therefore asking amiss, we do not, and ought not to obtain .- If the Doctrine of the various Sacrifices under the Law were better understood, it would appear, that the antient Believers had the Gofpel preached unto them as well as unto us, and that they were not fuch shallow Divines, as many of our modern Divines imagine them to have been. Ιt

It also denotes, that, beyond the highest Praises or the Jublimest Conceptions of the most elevated Beings, HE is still the MOST HIGH, and infinitely above them all. This Ascription is frequently joined with other divine Titles, and frequently occurs by itself; but, whether by itself or in Conjunction, it is never addressed, in a religious View, to any Being but the Supreme. It would involve an Absurdity, and form but a blasphemous Compliment; if this Epithet, so simply characteristic of Divinity, were applied to any Creature. The Devil indeed seems to have coveted a Distinction of this Sort. and even folicited our Redeemer to make the Acknowledgement to him; but none but a Devil, or those befooled by the Devil, could ever be wicked enough, or flupid enough, to pay it. Of this Sort were some antient Heathens, who, continually depraving the little Knowledge which remained among them of the true GOD, gave this splendid Title, among others, to their imaginary Deities \*. They, in the first Instance, worshipped the heavenly Bodies as the fensible Representatives of the true GOD, or the fecond Causes instead of the first; then the elementary Powers of Nature, and Nature itself, for the GOD of Nature, or, what is produced for the great PRODUCER; and, at last, the vilest and most fordid Representations of those Powers, that Head could imagine or Hands compose. They could go but one Step lower, and That they went.—They worshipped the Devil himself; and, it must be owned, with Rites and Ceremonies fuitable to the Object. In this they exhibit a melancholy Picture of the human

<sup>\*</sup> The Phanicians flyled one of their Gods, probably the Sun, Exer [from [177]] or Elican, meaning thereby the various, the Mall High, or chief God. This was the Rimmon (or, according to Helychius, Paquar) of the Syrians [corrupted from the divine Name [27]] and, afterwards, the Roman Pomona. Seld. de Diis Syr. Prol. p. 18. Kirch. Oedip. Synt. iv. c. 21. Bryant's Anal. Ant. Mythal. Rad. p. 13.

Understanding, left of GOD; and prove, that there is nothing so vain, so sottish, or depraved, but which will be greedily enough received, if it but concur with the Filthiness or Superstition of the carnal Mind. \* The Apostle, in the first Chapter of his Epistle to the Romans, paints, with great Expression, the ugly Outlines of the antient idolatrous Character. Nothing could exceed the Madness, or the Obscenity, of (what they called) their Religion. The one is too shocking to mention; and the other too indecent to name. The Sacrifices to Moloch arose to as high a Mark in Barbarity and Brutishness; as those to Baal Phegor, or Peor, and others, in Impudence and Bestiality. In the one or other of these Respects, neither Beasts nor Devils could equal them.

\* Among the many Superstitions practifed almost over all the East, the Worship of the Serpent seems not the least extraordinary. From the wifer and more intelligent Chaldwans and Egyptians, this probable Corruption of the Tradition, respecting the Instrument of Man's Fall, made its way into the most remote and inhospitable Regions of Africa. The Serpent is to this Day a favourite Divinity among many of the Negro States, and particularly that of the Whidabs. An odd Incident, which may ferve to mark the Folly that necessarily attends Idolatry, the Author of a late History of Jamaica has related, in the 379th Page of his Second Volume. " In the Year " 1697, a Hog, that had been teized for some time by one of these "Reptiles, killed and gobbled it up. The Marbuts, or Priests, went with their Complaint in form to the King; and no one of prefuining to appear as Council for Defendant Hog, he was " convicted of the Sacrilege, and an Order issued for a general Masof facre of all his Species throughout the Kingdom. A thousand 66 chosen Warriors, armed with Cutlasses, began the bloody Exeeution; and the whole Race of Swine had been extirpated from " Whidah, if the King (who loved Pork) had not put a stop to the " Carnage, by representing to the Marbuts, that they ought to wit " fatisfied with the Vengeance they had already taken." How riciculous and abfurd is the Mind of Man, under the Impressions of Supersistion! 'Tis hard to say, who are the greatest Dupes—the Negross, who fancy the Divinity of Serpents, or those of the Papis who believe, that 150 Companions of Joseph of Arimathea miraculously failed over Sea upon his Son's Shirt; and fuch like Fables of their Legends. The.

The Apostle, speaking of Christ, says, That he is OVER ALL, GOD bliffed for ever \*. Now, this could not be true, if CHRIST were not the Most HIGH: But the Scripture fays, that JEHOVAH ALONE is the Most High, and that in every Degree which can be named; -over all the Universe of Things, as well as over all the Earth . CHRIST, therefore, is JEHOVAH, the Highest, and, respecting his Godhead, Jehovah ALONE.

The Israelites provoked and tempted the Most High in the Wilderness #: But CHRIST was with the Israelites in the Wilderness &, and was in the Wilderness tempted by them | : Therefore, CHRIST is the MOST HIGH.

None but GOD can have any Propriety in the Saints. They are his, and his alone. Hence they are called the Saints of the Most High, \*\* because they pertain only to Him. But the Saints are faid to be the Saints of the Lord Jesus Christ, yea, all his Saints; evidently meaning all them, who ever were, are, or shall be made such. JESUS CHRIST is, therefore, GOD Most High, the King of Saints.

John Baptist went before the Face of the Lord, or the Highest, being his Prophet, to prepare his Ways. 11 But he went before the Face of CHRIST to prepare his Way: & And CHRIST is, therefore, the LORD, the

HIGHEST.

\* Rom. ix. 5. A late Writer, in order to make the Apostle an Arian, has had the Boldness, against all Authorities, to alter the divine Record in this Text: he would have the Words o we be turned into by which Management he would divert a Passage, which positively ascribes essential Divinity to Christ, to another Subject. He should know, that this Doctrine, however expressed by, doth not depend upon, any one fingle Text, but is contained in many, and is also absolutely necessary to that Proportion or Analogy of Faith, which runs through the Bible.

+ Pfalm lxxxiii. 18. ‡ Pfalm lxxvii. 17, 56. § Acts vii. 38.

\*\* Dan. vii. 18. 1 I Cor. x. 9.

†† 1 Thess. 13. 15 Luke i. 76. §§ Matth. xi. 10. This Argument is also urged in that excellent Tract, entitled, The Catholic Doctrine of a Trinity, by the Rev. W. JONES. p. 4. 3d Edit. Thefe.

These Arguments for Christ's Divinity, drawn from the Application of the Name Most High, are convincing and irrefragable; because they are grounded upon the infallible Evidence of GOD's holy Word. Others might be drawn from the Analogy of Faith, and the Reason of Things; if, after such incontestable Proof, they could be deemed necessary. He, who can melt the Hearts of his People, or bend the Neck of his Enemies; He, who could raise the Dead to Life, or, by his own Power, vanguish Death itself; He, whom Angels worship, and all the Hosts of Heaven adore; must furely and indeed be JEHOVAH the Most HIGH over all the Earth. And who is this but CHRIST? He hath conquered his Redeemed by Love, and his Foes by Power. Irrefistable is his Work upon both. The former are made willing to submit to the golden Sceptre of his Grace; and the latter, left in the Rebellion of their fallen Nature, by a Præterition which his Wisdom and Sovereignty can best explain, are justly ruled by the iron Rod of his Wrath. Whatever he does, is affuredly right. It is eminently fo, in what we can comprehend; and we may take his Word, that it is no lefs right and just, in what we cannot. He hath Mercy on whom he will have Mercy; and, whom he will, he hardeneth \*. In other Words, CHRIST is the Most High, far above all Controul of Refistance and Impeachment of Wrong, for evermore.

If Christ then, O Reader, be the Highest in Heaven and Earth; hath He the highest Place in the Heart, and is He the supreme in the Affections?——If it be thus with thee; thou mayest indeed be styled a Believer. No created Insluence could have changed the Inclinations, from their old filthy Channel of Sin: No Power, but the Power of an almighty Saviour, could have conducted them, through the winding Ways of a carnal Mind, to the Spring of Holiness and of Peace. And

if the Impulse, which is omnipotent, hath begun to reclaim; shall not the Wisdom which is infinite, and the Love which is eternal, carry on the gracious Enterprize, and Crown it with Glory? The Covenant, the Promises, the Attributes of GOD, consirm the reviving Truth: And shall his People, who are so much con-

cerned, be flow of Heart to believe it?

The true Believer, therefore, upon the most solid Ground of Experience, confirmed and authorized by the divine Testimony, is as much entitled, as exhorted, to rejoice in his Lord. Who shall separate him from the Love of Christ? He may challenge the World, and all Creatures. How is it possible to defeat the Almighty? How can eternal Truth, folemnly engaged and gratuitoufly revealed, be contaminated with a Lye, or exposed to a Defeat? How can the Wildom of the Creator be over-reached or perplexed by any of, or by all his Creatures?—Such is the Christian's Trust and Security in Jesus. He giveth to his Sheep eternal Life; and they shall never perift, neither shall any pluck them out of his Hand. None but Christ could have wrested them from the Devil's Power: And will he suffer the Devil to wrest them back again? In that Case, Satan would seem to be the Most High, instead of Jesus the Saviour of Sinners.

Justly then is Christ to the Believer the chiefest of ten thousand, and altogether lovely. What Views hath such an one, at times, of the great Redeemer? A thousand Attractions appear in Christ, which the World cannot conceive; because it seeth Him not, neither knoweth Him. His Wisdom, his Love, his Mercy, his Humiliation, his Blood, his Righteousness, his Gifts, and his Graces; are the unwearied Meditation of such a Man's Heart, the delightful Topics of his Tongue, and the very Main-spring, Substance and Happiness of his spiritual Life. Nothing good without Christ: every thing but Evil with Him.

This

This is thy incomparable Portion, O Christian; and this is thy never-failing Inheritance. Give Praise then to thy heavenly Benefactor; for it well becometh the fust to be thankful. And, like the celestial Host which welcomed in his Appearance upon Earth, be living, as well as singing, to his Glory in the highest. Within a while (and he alone knows how soon that while may be); after a little more Faith and Patience, and when thou hast accomplished his Will in thy Generation; he will exalt thee, from a vile Body and a State of Corruption below, to an Inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, reserved for ever in Heaven above. The Highest shall set thee up on high, and will stablish thee as the Rock for ever.

# WONDERFUL

ALL the Names and Titles of GOD, in the Bible, illustrate the Dignity and Character of the great Redeemer. They shine in every Page; because every Page is, in some Respect or other, treating of Jesus. But, in the Text where this divine Name of Wonder-Ful occurs, there is (as it were) a Constellation of Titles; and such a Constellation, as, were it not for the Blindness of the human Mind, and the Obstinacy of the human Heart, one should think, would be sufficient to consound all the Arianism and the Constaternity of Heresies upon the Divinity of Christ, to the End of the World. The Wisdom of GOD seems to labour for G 2

Description, when it speaks of the Glories of the incarnate Saviour, and therefore employs a great Variety of Epithets and Names, which cannot with any Propriety, in the Sense and for the Purpose to which they are applied, relate to any one less than HIM, who is GOD over all, and bleffed for ever. All his Names, excepting his Name of Essence, Jehovah, relate to the Operations of his Love upon his Redeemed: and even this Name, in conjunction with the rest, shines like a Crown of everlafting Glory upon the whole. His Love is shewn by the Variety of Titles in every Point of View; because of the Narrowness as well as Weakness of the human Intellect. The Lord analyzes himself (as it were), that we might fee that of him in Parts or Degrees, which we cannot apprehend as a WHOLE. For the Worth, the Excellency, and the Grace of IMMANUEL, are so extenfively glorious and divine, that no one Name could poffibly express them; and, after all the Names which have been or can be ascribed to Him, and by which we can conceive any thing of his Majesty; still he has a Name far above every Name, and still possesses such Wonders of Glory, as will be for ever employing, yet ever and for ever furpassing, all human Understanding.

The more of Wonderful

That this Title Wonderful pertains to the Messiah, no one, who believes the Bible, can fairly deny; fince the Text, in which it occurs, can possibly relate to none beside. Unto us (says the Prophet) a Child is born; unto us a Son is given; and the Government shall be upon his Shoulder: and his Name shall be called, Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the Increase of his

Is heard in Him, the more we should affent.

<sup>&</sup>quot; Could we conceive Him, GOD He could not be;

<sup>&</sup>quot; Or, He not GOD, or we could not be Men." Young.

his Government and Peace there shall be no End, &c.\* we turn to the first Chapter of Luke, ver. 31. &c. we shall be led to conclude, without farther Debate, That this CHILD born, and this Son given, of whose Kingdom there shall be no End, is no other than the Lord Fesus Christ. An Angel confirms the Declaration of the Prophet, by testifying its Accomplishment in Jesus. Apostle fixes his Seal to the important Truth; that the Attestation of three fuch Witnesses upon Earth, as an Angel, a Prophet, and an Apostle, might remove every Occasion of Doubt from the Heirs of Salvation. And when we consider the Bible from Beginning to End, viewing the Promises of GOD and our Necessities on the one hand, and contemplating the Fulfillment of those Promises, with the Supply of all our Wants, on the other; it feems impossible to believe, that any created Power or Love could undertake and perform fo stupendous a Task; or that an Arm, less than almighty, could accomplish what was fore-appointed to the Redeemer. To the Eye of Faith, he appears, and will for ever appear, Wonderful in his Incarnation and Offices: a Counsellor of infinite Wisdom in constructing the Plan of Salvation; THE MIGHTY GOD in all his Atchievements and Victories; THE EVERLASTING FATHER in his Love to his Creatures; and THE PRINCE OF PEACE, both in his Triumph over the Discord of Evil, and in giving the Peace and Consolations of the Holy Spirit to his People. But, as there is a rich Fund of Comfort to the believing Heart in each of these Names; it may be proper to confider them distinctly; and, while we meditate, may GOD afford us the Comfort they contain!

#### WONDERFUL

NO Title could, with stricter Propriety, be applied to the great Redeemer. Consider him in any Point of

View, either as GOD or Man, or as GOD and Man in one Person; he is altogether avonderful. If we contemplate his Works, both of Creation and Redemption; we shall find some legible Characters of this Wonder-FUL LORD indelibly written upon them all. And if we look into his Word, the grand Scheme and Accomplishment of eternal Redemption rife full in our View, if we have either Eyes to fee its Glory, or Sense to apprehend its Worth. The Wonderful things of the Law or Mind of GOD, are distributed in gracious Profusion through every Page; and nothing but the gross Veil of Darkness, which Sin bath cast upon our fallen Minds, could prevent us from being charmed with their Beauty. Wisdom, and Truth. All that Christ did, and all that he suffered; both to introduce an everlasting Righteousness, and to expiate infinite Sin; was wonderful and glorious. There is, indeed, no End to the Wonders of this precious Saviour in Heaven and in Earth. The Angels pry into and admire them; the Devils have felt and been aftonished at them; Men alone, left to themselves, are unconcerned, and form a Wonder of a different Kind, -most interested of all the Creatures in the Bleffings of Fejus, they are naturally the least impressed by their Value of any.

When Christ, the bleffed Angel of the Covenant, appeared to Manoak, he assumed this Name Wonderful.\* But Manoak, feeling like a true Believer the Weight of his Sinfulness, but failing like Peter under the Sense of the Load, mislook his Character, and feared that, because he had seen GOD, he should surely die. Manoah confessed, that he was GOD; but seems to have forgotten that he was GOD the Saviour; till his faithful Wife reminded him of the gracious Promises, which this Sa-

viour left behind for their Consolation.

<sup>\*</sup> Judg. xiii. 18. Our Translators have rendered \* D in this Text Secret; but, in Island ix. 6. they have translated & D Wonder ful. They both relate to CHRIST as the jore-appointed and association.

If Christ were a mere Man; what possible Right could he have to so distinguished a Title? If he had been the first of all the Works of GOD, he might indeed appear wonderful to the scanty Reason of Man; but he could not be essentially and properly wonderful in Himself. This is peculiar to the Origin of all that is great and magnificent, even Jehovah himself. All that is remarkable and astonishing in the Universe of Beings and Things, is entirely derived; and there must be a Cause, superior to all, which, of Necessity, must transcend in Wonder. In this Respect, we may say with the Poet,

These are thy glorious Works, Parent of Good,
Almighty, thine this universal Frame,
Thus wondrous fair: Thyself how wondrous then!
MILTON.

The Prophet Isaiah could only style him by this great Name, in Reference to his Divinity: Nor can the other Titles, which follow in this glorious Climax, be attributed, without Blasphemy, to any Creature. The Prophet had no Thought, in this Case, but of his Maker; and would have been guilty of a strange Piece of Nonfense, if he had proclaimed a mere mortal Redeemer, who, notwithstanding, was to rule and govern without End. Such a Declaration could have afforded no Comfort to his own Soul, nor have administered any Hope to GOD's People. If Isaiah had known no better Redeemer than this; he had never been able to have sustained the Malice of his Enemies, nor could have patiently endured to be sawn asunder, in his old Age, for the Testimony of Jesus.

As a Proof, that this divine Name was not misapplied to the great Redeemer in the Old Testament; we find that, in the New, he constantly exhibited his Right to the Appellation, by the vast and continued Series of Miracles and Prodigies which he wrought: And he wrought these at a Time, when not only the World was

G 4 learned

learned and inquisitive, but when the Jewish Nation also had long been unaccustomed to such things; the Appearance of Miracles having ceased among them for many hundred Years.\* Here we may behold him (to use the Words of Job) as GOD, robo doeth great things—and Wonders without Number: And these demonstrate him to be the Lord of Hosts, wonderful in Counsel, and excellent in Working 1. To these the Apostles appealed as Evidences, as supernatural and irresistable Evidences, of the Truth of their Mission, and the Glory of their Master. Signs and Wonders were continually done by his Name; § both in Proof of his Power in Heaven and in Earth, and of the Exaltation of his wonderful Name above all things.

What strikes the Christian with supreme Amazement is, That this MIGHTY GOD should become a Child, should in human Flesh be born into this World, and then be tormented out of it, for the Salvation of his rebellious Creatures. This renders the Messalvation Derful indeed! He took not on Him the Nature of Angels in That would have been a great Degradation. But he assumed the Flesh of Man, of fallen Man, of hateful

§ Acts iv. 30.

<sup>\*</sup> Withus esteems that Miracle mentioned in 1 Kings xiii, 20. to have been the last Miracle under the Law; and this was about 800 years before Christ. See his very excellent Dissertations de Miraculis JESU, apud Melet. Leyd. p. 330, &c. He computes, that all the Miracles from the Beginning of the World to Christ, for a Space of near four thousand Years, amounted to about one hundred and fifty; but that those exhibited by Christ, and in his Name, were almost as innumerable as undeniable, being performed upon an immente Variety of Persons, at different Times, and upon all Sorts of Exigencies, while nothing of the kind was pretended to be done in the World. To this it may be added, that the Jews, who thought themselves deeply concerned in detecting any Impostures upon this Subject, did not venture to deny Facts fo open and palpable as thefe were, but attributed them to an Agency superior to that of Man, though (with a stupid as well as malignant and blasphemous Absurdity) they could find no better Agency than the Devil's, or the stolen Pronunciation, by way of Charm, of the Name [EHOVAH.

<sup>+</sup> Job. ix. 10. Pf. lxxii. 18. ; Ifaiah xxviii. 29.

his Friend. This was emptying or humbling himself, beyond Conception. If Alexander the Great, who conquered the Eastern World, had stooped to have given up his Life for the Preservation of a few Ants, even after they had annoyed him; his Conduct would have yielded but a very faint Image of the infinite Condescension of Jehovah-Jesus, in the Salvation of his Redeemed.

Let all the World fall down and know, That none but GOD fuch Love could show.

Dr. WATTS.

What abundant Reason then has every Believer to rejoice, and, with the Prophet, to cry out; O LORD, thou art my GOD, I will exalt thee, I will praise thy Name; for thou hast done Wonderful Things; thy Counsels of old are Faithfulness and Truth.\* If we felt and understood more of the Wonders of Grace; we should grow more and more aftonished, that such transcendent Mercies should strike us so little, and that our Hearts could possibly be so cold as they are at the very Mention of them. What a melancholy Proof is this, O Christian, of the natural Obduracy and Corruption of thy Nature, and of its utter Alienation from the Life and Love of GOD? How rarely dost thou feel thy Soul truly alive for GOD! And how little, when it is! And if this be the Case, under the Power and Dominion of Grace; what must the Situation of the Mind be, under the Power and Dominion of Sin? Never was the State of Man, whether regenerate or unconverted, more exactly described, than it is by our LORD in the Parable of the Virgins. While the Bridegroom tarried, they ALL Sumbered and Sept. + The most watchful amongst them Sumbered; and the most remis of all did but sleep. They seemed nearly in the same State of Indifference, and were all, in a manner, alike neglectful of their most important Concerns. What an humbling Reslection then must this be to thee; that the richest Discoveries of Grace upon Earth can scarcely keep thine Eyes open towards Heaven? And, that the Stupor of thy Soul is so great, that the Furv of the Devil, the Trials of the World, and the natural Wretchedness of the Flesh, cannot keep thee wide awake, here upon the very Consines of Hell?

If we look to the religious World about us; we may fee the same melancholy Picture delineated upon a larger and more general Scale. A light, easy, trifling Profession, is the great Characteristic and Bane of the present Day. Many seem satisfied, if they can but talk others into a good Opinion of themselves, and appear too contented to pass their Life in the idle Approbation of Men, without any real or abiding Intercourse and Communion with GOD. They become, without meaning it, of the Arabian Sect, which Maimonides\* treats of, mere Medabberim, all Praters; spending their Time upon Words to no Profit, but the Subversion or Amusement of the Hearers. Such loquacious Professors seem to have no due Sense of the Absence of GOD upon their Spirits. Hence is derived that frothy, unprofitable, Conversation, without Savour and without Grace, which so much abounds, to the Difgrace of the Gospel, and to the Disquiet of Souls. Too many act, as though it were fufficient to make a Shew of themselves under the Ordinances, without possessing those sealing Testimonies of GOD's Love upon their Hearts, which those Ordinances were appointed to confirm and improve. And hence they are as vain at other times as the rest of the World, and feem to purfue little else than its Vanities, its Pride, or its Cares. A wretched Profession of Truth without any Possession of its Joy! Were the Son of Man to come at this Time; O how little true Faith would

He find upon the Earth! How little Grace amidst a World of Noise! For many a long Shadow, how little Substance and Stature!

Be it thy Privilege and Portion, happy Soul, who knowest whom thou hast believed, to turn away thine Eves from Men, from the World, and from Self, to HIM, who is glorious in Holiness, fearful in Praises, doing Wonders! He hath given thee a curious, a precious Girdle \* indeed; and with it do thou therefore gird up the Loins of thy Mind. Contemplate on what HE kath verought: and remember, He hath wrought it all for thee. Every Believer has a Right to the whole of That, which Jesus purchased for all Believers. It belongs to all in general, and yet to every one in particular. Confider then the Work and Offices of thy Wonderful Saviour, as undertaken and executed in thy particular Behalf, and as though thou wert the only one he came to redeem. His Redemption indeed would not have been complete without thee; for, without the weakest and the least Believer, (O happy Truth!) the Covenant of Grace and the Work of Grace cannot be fully accomplished. He, who made his Covenant fure, hath made thy Name fure for ever therein. The Number of the Elect is certain and must be fulfilled: Take but one away, and there cannot be said to be one hundred and forty-four thousand, a square, complete and perfect Number, standing with

<sup>†</sup> Exod. xxix 5. The emblematic Girdle of the High-Priest, mentioned in this Text, and to which the Apostle Peter probably alludes by girding up the Loins of the Mind, as becomes Priests to God and the Father, is named IVII from a Root which signifies to think, compute, &c. which, therefore, the lxx rendered by Aoguez, and St. Jerom by Rationale, and which seems to denote that, as this outward Girdle was used to bind the slowing Garments of the High Priest together, so the spiritual Girdle, or a right Understanding in all things, connects the Garments of Salvation, or the Truths and Graces of the Gospel into a divine Analogy, for the Believer's Use, Comfort, and Ediscation. Without this, however, a Man can be at the most but a poor, dissipated, unconnected, and unrecollected Professor.

the Lamb of GOD.\* The planetary Orbs vary not a Moment or an Hair's Breadth in their Courses; and there cannot be an Atom added to, or taken from, the Universe of Nature: Nor will there be any thing, or any Person, either wandering to disorder, or wanting to complete, the System of Grace. Let thy Heart join then with the Heart of the Prophet, in saying; How great are GOD's Signs! And how mighty are his Wonders! His Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, and his Dominion is from Generation to Generation, †

## COUNSELLOR.

HRIST is not only Wonderful, or Admirable, in himself; but he is also the Counsellor of GOD and Man. As a Person in the divine Essence, he is concerned in all the Counsels and Decrees of the Most High; and, as a Partaker of Man's Nature, he condescends to instruct the simple and ignorant among Men, and those who are out of the way. Nothing was done without him, as GOD; for without him (says the Evangelist) was not any thing made that was made. He was the Wisdom, who counselled in all; as well as the Power, who executed all. Thus he declares of himself; Counsel is mine, and sound Wisdom: I am Understanding, I have Strength. He was to build the Temple of Jehovah, or gather together in one all his elect People to be an holy

<sup>\*</sup> Rev. xiv. 1. † Dan. iv. 3. ; John i. 3. || Prov. viii. 14. Temple

Temple in the LORD: \* He was to bear the Glory, to fit and rule upon his Throne, to be a Priest upon his Throne, and the Counsel of Peace was to be between them both. As the great Mediator, he was to order the Kingdom of Grace, and to establish it in Judgement and in Righteousness for ever.

Now, if Christ be JEHOVAH's Counsellor, he must be JEHOVAH or GOD; for who, beside a Person in himself. bath known the Mind of the LORD, or who, among the Creatures, kath been his Counsellor ? Who, (fays the Prophet) hath directed the Spirit of the Lord, or, being his Counsellor, bath taught him? | No created Wisdom could affift the Wisdom which is uncreated. The Faculties. made, cannot communicate Intelligence to Him, who made them. GOD neither asks Advice, nor needs it. from the most splendid Workmanship of his Wisdom and Power; and much less from the narrow, feeble, and now benighted Intellect of Man. And, therefore, were Christ, according to the Socinian Dream, a Man and only a Man; or, were He, according to the Arian Blasphemy, a dependent and inferior GOD; he could, upon no Account, be Jehovah's Counsellor, nor confer with Him in the Arrangements of his Providence, or in the Execution of his Decrees. He must be equal to the FATHER and the Spirit, that he might fuggest his Counsels; and they must be equal to him, that they might concur in them. Infinite Wisdom can receive no Communications from a Wisdom less than infinite. But the three divine Persons in the facred Essence, being joint, undivided, and inseparable Participants of whatever Knowledge, or Power, or Attribute, is peculiar to that Effence; they covenant, determine, and execute, equally, jointly, and inseparably. Thus Christ, upon the Ground of his effential Divinity, and upon That alone,

<sup>\*</sup> John xi. 52. Eph. i. 10. ii. 21. † Zech. vi. 12. † Itaiah ix. 7. § Rom. xi. 34. | Itaiah xl. 13.

is Jehovah's Fellow \* (or Equal), and Jehovah's

Counsellor.

Christ is also the Counsellor of his People. Nicodemus, Aruck by his mighty Works, faid truly of him, Thou art a Teacher come from GOD; though that Master in Israel could neither understand, nor receive, his Counsels. Nicodemus had not learnt that very difficult Lesson of Grace; namely, to know his own Ignorance; and therefore he cavilled at the humbling Doctrine of the great Instructor. But the Meek (as the Pfalmist fings) will be guide in Judgement, and the Meek will be teach his Way. A high-minded Sinner overlooks the lowly Jesus. The humble in Heart, those who have been made fenfible of their own Ignorance and Folly, are alone willing (like Mary) to fit meekly at his Feet, and receive his Word. These he guideth continually; these he maketh to lie down in green Pastures, and leadeth beside the still Waters. § They shall not hunger nor thirst (fays the Prophet), neither shall the Heat nor Sun smite them; for He, that bath Mercy on them, shall lead them, even by the Springs of Water shall be guide them. | He is their Advocate with the Father, as well as the Propitiation for their Sins; and hath left this comfortable Assurance to his People of all Generations, Lo, I am with you alway; even unto the End of the World.

This condescending Character of our gracious Lord forms another incontestable Argument of his glorious Divinity. For, how could Christ counsel an almost infinite Number of People, in all Ages, in all Places, in every Instant, and at the same Instant; unless he were both omnipresent and omniscient? And surely, any one may conceive, that a gracious Being, thus present to

<sup>\*</sup> Zech. xiii. 7. See above p. 69. in the Note under IMMA.

<sup>†</sup> Pfalm. xxv. 9; † Ifaiah lviii. 11. § Pfalm xxiii. 2.

help, thus able to advise, thus willing to uphold, from one End of the World to the other, in all Ages, and at all Times; must necessarily be omnipresent and omniscient. Christ himself being true, it cannot be otherwife. If then the Lord Christ possess these divine Attributes, he must be equal to JEHOVAH and a Person in Іеноvaн; fince none but the true and very GOD, асcording to the Opinion of the Deifts themselves, can occupy all Space and know all Things. But (to use the Apostle's Words), as in Christ are bid all the Treafures of Wisdom and Knowledge; \* 10, therefore, in Christ refide all the Glories of the Godhead. The Treasures, and ALL the Treasures of Wildom and Knowledge, could not dwell in any Creature. Speaking with Reverence, GOD must undeify Himself, and transfer his very Being and Perfections to another, before fuch a Propofition could be true. Yet Christ hath all these Treafures; is this very GOD; and hath manifested the Effects of his GODHEAD and Power, throughout the believing and spiritual, as well as the natural and visible World. As Jehovan's Counfellor he must be one with and equal to Jehovan: And as the Counsellor of Myriads of his Creatures, diversified and dispersed, in Earth or in Heaven, he can be no other. Truly, he is JEHOVAH IMMANUEL himself, though he condescends, with wonderful Mercy, to be also a LAMB, who feedeth and leadeth his People unto living Fountains of Waters; and who will, one Day, wipe away every Tear from their Eyes.

Confidering all which Christ hath done, and all which He hath promised to do; we may justly pronounce of him, with the Prophet, That it must come forth from the Lord of Hosts, who is Wonderful in Counsel, and excellent in working. None, but GOD, could devise such a Plan of Salvation: None, but GOD, could

undertake and perform it.

<sup>\*</sup> Col. ii. 3.

<sup>†</sup> Isaiah xxviii. 29. Jer. xxxii. 18, 19.

For the Comfort of his People, the Scripture hath revealed, that Jesus Christ, as GOD, is not only a Counsellor in the bleffed Trinity; but also, as GOD-Man, a Counsellor and an Advocate for them with the FA-THER. All his Counsels, Declarations, and Intercessions, are, therefore, as certain, positive, and effectual, as the Power, Love, and Wisdom of his Godhead could make them. Thus he speaks by the Prophet; I am GOD, and there is none like me, declaring the End from the Beginning, and from antient Times the things that are not yet done; saying, My Counsel SHALL STAND, and I will do all my Pleasure.\* By this determinate Counsel and Foreknowledge of GOD, CHRIST effected not only the Possibility of Salvation; but, by the same determinate Counsel and Foreknowledge, he rendered Salvation, in every Instance and Object, precise, invariable, and sure. There could be no Contingencies; because the whole was the Subject of a Covenant: Unless we can suppose, that any thing might happen, which GOD could not forefee, or did not provide for in that Covenant. But, bleffed be GOD, the Counsel of Jehovah doth not act pro re nata, or according to Occasions, but flandeth for ever; and the Thoughts of his Heart reach, not only to the Affairs of a Moment, but to all Generations.

Solomon's Temple was all contrived, and every Part and Member of it framed and fashioned for its Place, before any Attempt was made to bring them together, upon the holy Mountain. So, in the Sum of things, not one random Professor, unappointed and unforeknown, can enter into Glory; nor one certain and actual Believer, foreordained and prepared for his Mansion, be forgotten or shut out. No; every Member of Christ's mystic Body will be able to say with the Prophet; Jehovah, thou art my Alehim, my Covenant GOD, I will exalt thee, I will praise thy Name; for thou hast done wonderful things; thy Counsels of old are Faithfulness and Truth.

<sup>\*</sup> Isaiah xlvi. 9, to. + Psalm xxxiii. 11. ; Isaiah xxv. 1. Redemp-

Redemption was not the Thought of a Day; but, like its divine Author and the Mercy which produced it, is from everlafting to everlafting, above all Uncertainty or Decline.

These Counsels of Christ Fesus work in, and work for, every one of his Redeemed. They lead the Children of GOD into all Truth; and they preserve them safely from (what is worse than any outward Pestilence) the Pestilence of Error. The great Abithophel, the evil Counsellor, and Arch-Deceiver of the World, is continually defeated by the superior Windom of Jesus; and all his cunning Devices, against the Happiness and Safety of his People, are perpetually brought to nought. No Knowledge, but the Knowledge divine, could elude fo many Stratagems, could defeat fo many Wiles, and disappoint so many Snares, which that great Enemy of Souls is indefatigably framing, and artfully placing in The fertile Genius of Satan, and of Satan's hellish Bands, becomes not only absolute Idiotism and Folly, opposed to the Wisdom of Fesus: but even subferves those very Purposes, which it eagerly meant to destroy. No Weapon, formed against the Redeemed. can prosper: The Wit and the Malice, the Rage and the Strength, of Devils; only ferve, like a Hedge of Thorns, to keep the Sheep of Christ within the Fold; and have no Effect or Operation, but what is absolutely contrary to their own Defign. Thus Satan is not only a Fool, compared with the Wisdom of Fesus, but a mere Tool to accomplish, towards the Faithful, the Discipline of Fesus.

What inceffant Obligations then hath the Believer to praise the LORD, with David, who hath given him Counsel?\* The Counsels of the LORD, like all the rest of his Mercies, are given, freely given, without Money and without Price, to the People of his Grace. None, but Believers, know; how the View of this exuberant

Goodness, and this wonderful Freeness of the divine Favor, can warm the Heart, while it enlightens and instructs the Mind. None, but Believers, can conceive: how much the Experience of GOD's unmerited Mercies, from Time to Time, strengthens and affures the Soul of their Continuance with them for ever. And Believers themselves do not know, and cannot know, while upon Earth, what Counfels of Glory and Love remain to be unfolded to them in Heaven. The LORD doth not bestow his Love for the Purposes of a Day; but makes it to subsist upon the Objects of his Favor and to grow more vigorously in them, without any Danger of Excess, throughout Eternity. If GOD set his Love upon his People, and did not spare his Son for their Sakes, when they were Enemies, and Rebels, and Traitors; how much more, when they are made his Friends, and adopted to be his Children, shall they be l'artakers of his unspeakable Bounty? How sweetly might that Man depend upon the Fulfillment of all his Saviour's Promifes, who hath found the Promife of his gracious Spirit fulfilled within his Heart?\* How fecurely, yet far from carnal Slightness; how happily, yet not with idle Mirth; may that Man pass through Time, who hath GOD for his Friend, Christ for his Counsellor, and Heaven for his Home? How bleffed the Christian, who unrefervedly commits his Way unto the LORD, and who fiducially depends upon Him to bring it to pass? How rich is this Promise of Jesus to fuch an one?-I will instruct thee, and teach thee in the Way which thou shalt go; I will guide thee with mine Eve; or (as in the Margin), I will counsel thee, mine Tive Shall be upon thee. Yes, Lord (might he fay), I believe thy Promise; O help my Unbelief! I believe, that thou wilt guide and direct me; I am perfuaded, by thy gracious Power working in me, that thou wilt lead me on from Strength to Strength, and from one Degree

<sup>\*</sup> John xiv. 17.

of Grace to another; I am affured of thy Favor, and I am happy in thy Love. Thou wilt never, never leave, nor forfake me; but wilt guide me, from Day to Day, by thy Couniel, and afterward, when thy Defigns of Providence respecting me in this World are accomplished, wilt receive me to thy Giory: There shall I fee THEE, whom my Soul loveth, Face to Face; there shall I behold the Glories of the Deity in the Exaltation of thy wonderful Humanity; and there (O ineffable Jov!) shall I be for ever like unto; as well as ever with Thee. Then shall I perceive (what now I cannot fully perceive through the Veil of my mortal Body) the Wildom of all thy Counfels, the Justice of all thy Decrees, the Fitness of all thy Providences, and the Glory of all thy Works. Then shall I join the universal Chorus of Heaven, and fing (as Mortals cannot fing), without one difcordant Note, or one untuned Faculty of Soul, the Loving-kindness and Mercy of my God. Then shall I glorify Him, who brought me out of difmal Darkness into marvellous Light; who plucked me as a Brand, half-destroyed by Sin, from everlasting Burnings; who translated me, from the Tyranny of evil Spirits, into the glorious Liberty of his Children. Then shall I cast my Crown at his blessed Feet, and acknowledge, with a Transport of Love and Joy, that all I have and all I am did wholly proceed from him; that to him alone they are to be ascribed; and that He only is worthy, He only is the LORD, for ever. "O my GOD; O that Joy; when shall I be with Thee !"

My feeble Feet aspiring climb
The narrow steep Ascent to GOD:
Onward I press, with Hope sublime,
Along the Road the Fathers trod.

II.

Jesus his Care and Counsel gives; Jesus my failing Strength supplies; My Soul below for Jesus lives, And He for me above the Skies.

III.

When shall I see Him Face to Face; When to my dear Redeemer sly; When shall I meet his kind Embrace, And find his welcome Rest on high!

#### IV.

Come, dearest Saviour, quickly come; Life, without Thee, is Life forlorn: O take thy longing Pilgrim Home— My Soul for Earth was never born!

## MIGHTY GOD.

This he necessarily is in the Perfection of his divine Nature: But, bearing also our human Nature, which is subordinate in Himself to the divine, he might justly say; All Power is given unto me in Heaven and in Earth.\*

The Power, which was inherent in his Divinity, was, by the Covenant of Grace, delegated to his Humanity:

And, therefore, as GOD-Man, in one Person, he is the Fulness, that filleth all in all.\* Some are of Opinion; that these two Words, Mighty GOD, as well as the rest in the Verse, are distinct Titles, and that they should have been rendered, The AL, the MIGHTY ONE. But, without any Injustice to the Text, the one may be used, as in our Translation, adjectively to the other. The Epithet Translation, adjectively to the other. The Epithet Translation adjectively to only conveys an Idea of simple Power and Strength, but of conquering Strength and prevailing Power. It denotes the most emphatic Strength. Thus Christ is not only mighty in his Energies, but irresistably efficacious, and supremely almighty.

We have before confidered, how frequently and properly the Title AL is applied to the Lord Jesus; and, therefore, it may suffice here to dwell upon his Assumption of the Name mighty, or mighty one, so commonly

used in the Scriptures.

Jeremiah prayed unto Jehovah, saying, O Adonai Jehovah, &c.—the great, the Mighty Al, the Lord of Hosts is his Name. The Lord of Hosts, by the Confession of the Arians themselves, is the supreme Deity. Now, by this Text, the Mighty Al is the Lord of Hosts: But Christ, as appears from Isaiah ix. 6. is the Mighty Al: And, therefore, Christ is the Lord of Hosts and GOD supreme.

Isaiah was directed to prophesy in the Name of the Lord, saying, All Flesh shall know that I Jehovah ame thy Saviour and thy Redeemer; the MIGHTY ONE of Facob. But Fesus Christ is the Saviour and Redeemer: And, wherefore, He is both Jehovah and the Mighty One of

Jacob.

\* Eph. i. 23. † HIERON. Com. in loc.

§ Jer. xxxii. 16, &c. || Ifaiah xlix. 26. 1x. 16. H 3

<sup>‡</sup> Abarbenel, and other Writers, both Jewish and Christian, apply this Title 7121, and particularly in Jer. xxxi. 22. to Christ of GOD. Hulsij Theol. Jud. p. 300. Pocock. Not. Misc. in Maimon. p. 348.

The Psalmist, when his Heart indited a good Matter, and he was speaking of the things touching the King, calls upon him as the Mighty one, full of Glory and Majest, and sings of Him in this envaptured Language; Thy Throne, O GoD, is for ever and ever; the Scepter of thy Kingdom is a right Scepter.\* These very Words an infallible Commentator applies to the Lord Jesus Christ; and, therefore, we cannot be mistaken in afferting, that He is GOD, the Mighty One. The first Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews has rendered the

Point indisputable.

Nor was our Redeemer mighty in Name or in Word only, but in Deed and in Truth. He himself, as GOD, declared, that WHAT THINGS SOEVER be [the Father] doeth, THESE also doeth the Son likewife . This he could only do, by being One with GOD and equal to the Father. The Evidences of his Divinity stand upon Facts, as well as upon Prophecies and Declarations; and, taken all together infer a Conclusion, which the Wit and Malice of Men and Devils shall never be able to refute. His own Disciples had many infallible Proofs; and his Enemies were presented with many undeniable Miracles. The Devils faw and believed; and, while they believed, trembled from Aftornhiment and Despair. Man, and Man alone, stood hardened and unsubdued, refisting at once the Demonstration of his own Senses, and the folema Declarations of the GOD of Heaven Amazement, indeed, fometimes feized the Beholders; but it was that Sort of Amazement, which neither shuts out Sin, nor includes Faith: And thus, eventually, those, who could chaunt an Hojanna to Him in one Day,

\* Pfalm xlv. 1-6.

could

<sup>†</sup> Christ doth not say, like things, but, ταυδα και ό υιος ομοιως ποιει, those very things the Son doeth in like manner. John v. 19. This, however, would be impossible, were he not "true and very GOD." So, it the 21th verse, As the Father raiseth up the Dead and quickeneth the it can be the Son quickeneth whom he will. NAZIANZ. apud WITS. Melet. Loyd. p. 342.

could cry out in the next, with the chief Priests and Scribes, Crucify him, Crucify him. They were amazed at the mighty Power of GOD; \* for they could acknowledge it to be no less: But they were not converted by it. All the Terrors, and all the Surprize, in the World; nay, the very Prospect of Hell, and the Foretaste of Damnation itself, would be utterly insufficient to change the Heart, or renew the Mind. He, who spake and all things were made; He, who commanded and every Creature was produced from nothing; He, who called Lazarus, and the Dead came forth; must exert the same almighty Power, and make That alive to GOD, which could not indeed be faid to be nothing, but which was infinitely zvor/e than nothing. Never did Soul enter into Heaven, who had not felt the fame almighty Power wrought upon it, during its Abode upon Earth. Every Believer is a Miracle of Grace and Omnipotence, to himself, to Angels, to Devils. And he, who does not fee that the Work of Grace and Salvation must be a Work of Omnipotence and Divinity, gives an Evidence both of his Ignorance of GOD and of his own Heart, and hath never yet tasted the Earnests of that Salvation promifed by GOD himself. Grace is no common Bleffing; yet if, like the Dew from Heaven, it be not fent down freely, it can never be brought down at all.

The Apostle had a full Idea of the Gospel of Jesus and the Salvation of Jesus; when He calls Him, the Power of GOD and the Wisdom of GOD. He faw clearly, and confessed openly, that nothing, but the effectual Working of his Power, tould confer, or enable him to use when conferred, the heavenly Gift of his Grace. He did not mingle, as some do, the Conceit of his own free Will with the free Grace of his Master; but, upon all Occasions, was ready to own, with the Redeemed above, Thou only art worthy, Thou only art mighty, Thou only art the Lord! And (to use the Words

<sup>\*</sup> Luke ix. 43.

of the pious Bishop Hail "The Devil is in the Pulpit, "when the Prophets, or Preachers, of GOD smother, "or halve, or adulterate, the Message of their Master," Christ will never bless the Exaltation of a Power, which not only is not his own, but which has the Boldness to

declare itself independent of Him.

How delightful is this Promise of Christ's preserving Power, to the redeemed, to the humble Soul? The Remnant of Israel, and such as are escaped of the House of Jacob, shall no more again stay upon him that smote them; but shall stay upon LEHOVAH, the HOLY ONE of Ifrael, in Truth: The Remnant shall return, even the Remnant of Jacob, unto the MIGHTY AL, + the MIGHTY GOD. To which may be added this Inquiry and Advice: Who is among you that feareth the LORD, that obeyeth the Voice of his Servant, and walketh in Darknels and hath no Light? Let him trust in the NAME of the LORD, and flay upon his GOD. || Let him trust indeed; for CHRIST speaketh in Righteousness, and is MIGHTY to Save. ! Not one of his Redeemed shall perish for Lack of Knowledge, or through any Deficiency of his Power. He bought them; and he is able to keep what he bought. A common Shepherd would not purchase a Flock for a Portion to Wolves: And will Christ, the Shepherd and Bishop of Souls; who knows every spiritual Wolf, who can detect the foremost of his Devices, who has promised to protect his Sheep, and who is ever present with them; will this almighty and all-wife Saviour act a more inconfiderate Part than a plain Man, or fet so lightly by his Blood and Righteousness, as to suffer the Objects of it to perish? The Supposition is blasphemous, because it charges the Fligh and Lofty One with Folly.

Come then, thou weak Believer, who art ever giving up the Battle of Faith as loft; come, and no longer

<sup>\*</sup> Contemp. Vol. ii. lib. iii. p. 55.

| Ifaiah l. 10. | Ifaiah lxiii. 1.

<sup>†</sup> Isaiah x. 20, 21.

contemplate thy own Weakness and Infirmity, but thy Saviour's Omnipotence and Grace. 'Tis well indeed for far to look upon thy own Infusficiency, as to be hombled continually under the mighty Hand of GOD; but 'tis still better to look above thyself to the Creator of the Ends of the Earth, even to JEHOVAH, the ever lefting GOD, who fainteth not, neither is weary. Remember his gracious Promise; and, in the Hours of spiritual Weakness and of inward Distress, let it rise uppermost in thy Heart: -He giveth Power to the faint; and to them that have no Might, he increaseth Strongth. Even the Youths shall faint and be weary, and the young Men shall utterly fall. But they that wait upon the LORD shall renew their Strength: they shall mount up with Wings as Eagles; they shall run and not be weary, and they shall walk and not faint. \* As none are so humble as those, who know and experience most of the Grace of GOD in Truth, for "the fullest and best Ears of Corn always hang lowest towards the Ground :" fo none are fo fafe in themselves, or fo fure of Victory in all Trials, as they who lean most upon Jesus. Man might as justly think to gain a Race without Legs. as press after true Holiness without the Power of the Redeemer. No Object can either be attained or enjoyed but by a fuitable Faculty: And Grace is the Faculty, by which alone we can communicate with the things of GOD, and by which alone we obtain a truly humble Sense of our own Weakness and Wants. That Humility which does not rife from an exalted View of Christ, or which does not lead to him, deferves to be suspected. The vilest Pride will fometimes assume the Garb of Lowliness: And (what is more paradoxical) there is a Possibility of being proud even of Humility. 'Tis not a demure Countenance, a whining Voice, or an affected Gesture, which constitutes an humble Person; but a deep Acquaintance with the Vileness of a fro-

ward Heart, and a thorough Sense of Dependence upon Mercy for all things. Gracious Humility is the Harbinger of Grace; or, rather, is that first Fruit of Grace received, which gives an Earnest of future Glory. For this End, and that the Fruit of this precious Kind may abound, the Christian meets with many Trials, and Difficulties, and Temptations. They are wifely, and lovingly as well as wifely, defigned to bring him low, and to keep him low. We should be always making our Flights of Pride, if the Sun of Righteousness did not melt our waxen Wings, and cause us to remember the Hole of the Pit from whence we were digged. The grating File is not more necessary to the Polish of Metals, than rough Trials are requisite to brighten Grace in the Christian's Soul. They discover the Hypocrite; but they improve the Sincere. In the Summer, every Tree of the Field has Abundance of Leaves; but when Winter comes, none but the real and living Branches are able to remain upon the Stock. So, in the Christian Garden, many have a Name to live, and make a splendid Appearance for a Time; nav, appear as much more fair than others, as Leaves are more verdant than the Branches which bear them: But in the stormy Seasons of Temptation, and when every Blast brings Inclemency and Cold; they fall away from the Stock, and foon rot upon the Earth from whence they came. On the other Hand, though these trying Times purge out the Hypocrites and carnal Profesiors from the Church, they strengthen what remain, and confirm and really build up the Faithful in Zion. Like the Fir-trees. they shoot strait upwards, let the Storms blow from what Quarter they may. Advertity and Temptation feem intended to try the Strength of Grace in the Soul; Prosperity and Ease, to prove its Reality and Truth. When the Christian is stationed above the common Occasions of Care and Solicitude; when he feels no Wants, and is molefled by no particular Troubles; then

then to possess a Life of Faith and Communion with GOD, unseduced by the Blandishments of Sanse around him, and uninslaved by the Attachments of Corruption within him, demonstrates, that Grace is indeed both strong and true within his Soul, and that he is carried on by a far greater Power than his own. But GOD's People are seldom led in this Way: they are generally chosen in the Furnace of Affliction; and, through much Tribulation, are ordained to enter into the Kingdom. \* He, who is mighty to save, is pleased to save them all the Way. Blessed be his Mercy, he is faithful, and will not suffer them to be tempted above that they are able; but will either remove the Temptation, or give them his Power to bear it. All shall end, as seems best to his

Wisdom, as shall redound most to his Glory.

O thou afflicted Soul; thou toffed with Tempest, and not comforted; cast thy Burden upon the LORD, and he Shall sustain thee; spread before him all thy Cares and all thy Fears, and he shall give thee Peace. Thou hast not a Care which he cannot bear, nor a Sorrow more than is necessary for thyself. Trust in the Lord for ever; for in the Lord Jehovah, and in him alone, is everlasting Strength. Thy Jesus is Jehovah: For Je-HOVAH became Jesus for thee, and for thy Salvation. He hath all Grace to give; he hath all Love to endear; he hath all Power to help; and none, that trufted in him, was ever confounded. When Help was laid upon Jesus, it was laid upon one that is MIGHTY. He hath Compassions for Thee, such as Mortals cannot feel, and loves his People with a Tenderness, which only himself can describe. He can be touched with the Feeling of thy Infirmities; for he has borne them all; and, beyond them all, has fustained Pangs, which thou never shalt, nor ever could, encounter or endure. He was in all Points, tempted like as thou art, yet without Sin. He became thy Brother in Tribulation, that

thou mightest become his Brother in Glory. Sure are the Mercies in Store for thee; and never-failing is his Covenant concerning thee: And if thou obtain not one Drop of Comfort on this Side the Grave; yet nothing can deprive thee of the Blessedness beyond it. And Eternity above will surely be long enough to make amends for the light Affliction, which endured but for a Moment below. Lift up thy Heart then, since the Lord is thy Helper, and say;

Though now the Storms of Sorrow roar, And raise in Cares a troubled Sea; Yet, when I land on yonder Shore, There shall be Calm enough for me. Why then for Tempests should I care, Since they but drive me sooner there?

## EVERLASTING FATHER.

"THE Word Father (says an able Writer) cannot always be a Name that distinguishes GOD from another Person of GOD; but is often to be understood as a Term of Relation between GOD and Man: or, as a modern Divine has well expressed it—A Word not intended for GOD the Father only, the First Person of the Trinity; but as it is referred

" unto the Creature, made and conferved by GOD; in " which

which Sense it appertains to the whole Trinity." \* The Prophet (where this Name occurs) is describing the Nature of the Messiah, and therefore gives us this Name, as a Name of his NATURE. He is not describing the Mode of his Existence with the FATHER and HOLY Spirit, but his Essence as true and very GOD. For this Reason, the Application of this Name to Jesus Christ by no means militates against the Doctrine of the Trinity, or the peculiar Relation of Christ in that Trinity; but establishes and confirms it. For, if Christ be the Everlasting Father, and if there is but one GOD, the Father; then, Christ being GOD, that divine Person, who is economically and usually styled the Father, must be of one Essence with him, or there would be two GODS. And if these divine Persons be of one and the same Essence, they may bear the Character of Father to all their Creatures relatively, which they do not bear to each other, confidered in the facred Essence, respectively. Thus the Lord CHRIST, though he is not the FATHER respecting the Personality in the Godhead, is very properly and justly denominated FATHER. and Everlasting Father, respecting the Universe of Beings; for he created them all, as well as supports them all, by his Power. By him (fays the Apostle) were all things created that are in Heaven, and that are in Earth, visible and invisible, whether they be Thrones or Dominions, or Principalities, or Powers; all things were created by him, and for him: and he is before all things, and by him all things consist . As their first and producing Cause, therefore, he is very truly and strictly their Father. Have we not all one Father (fays the Prophet?) Hath not one GOD created us? !

This Title is applied to Christ to denote his paternal Tenderness for his Redeemed; and he is styled the EVER-LASTING FATHER, not only because he is everlasting in his Nature, but also because that paternal Tenderness

<sup>\*</sup> Cath. Doct. of a Trinity, p. 22. † Col. i. 16. ‡ Mal. ii. 10.

for them substited in him from everlasting. He loved them with an everlasting Love, and hath declared his everlasting Covenant as a Manifestation of it. His Love towards them is not of yesterday; nor shall it cease to-morrow. What he ever was, he is, and ever will be, to those, who are the Objects of his Gra ce, and the happy Subjects of his eternal Redemption. He is GOD, and changeth not.

In the LXIII Chapter of Isaiah, which peculiarly relates to the glorious Redeemer, we find the Gentile Church calling upon Him in this Language of the Prophet. Doubtless thou art our Father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and though Israel acknowledge us not: Thou, Jehovah, art our Father, our Redeemerer, thy Name is from everlasting. The Redeemer is here styled (and what Redeemer is there but Jesus?) Jehovah the Father, whose Name is from everlasting: Or (in other Words, to the same purport) Christ is Jehovah, the Everlasting Father, and Redeemer.

David, in the LXVIII Pfalm, which, by an infallible Expositor, is applied to the Lord Fefus Christ, & celebrates hun in his Name JAH, and rejoices before him, as a FATHER of the Fatherless, and Judge of the Widows, even GOD in his holy Habitation. This is at once a beautiful Exhibition of his sympathetic Tenderness, and a noble Illustration of his omnipotent Grace. The Fatherless might obtain Fathers, who would pity, but could not fave: Jelus, the Redeemer, is the only Father, who could both commiserate their Wants and fupply them. The Reason is given through the whole Courfe of the Pfaim; for he is there described, as posfessing all the Names, Attributes, Perfections, and Nature, of the ever-bleffed GOD. And, perhaps, than in this Pialm, there is not a more splendid and seraphic Celebration of the Saviour's Divinity to be found in the Bible.

<sup>\*</sup> Ifaiah laisi. 16. † Heb. iv. 8. † Pîalm laviii. 4. 5.

We are told by the Prophet Fereniah, that the Lord's Redeemed are enjoined, to publish, to praise, and to say; O Jehovah, save thy People the Remnant of Israel. The Answer from Jehovah the Saviour is; I will cause them to walk by the Rivers of Waters, in a strait way wherein they shall not stumble; for I am a Father to Israel\*. Christ, the Aipha and Omega, declares of himself; He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his GOD, and he shall be my Son for Thus, in point of Love, is He a tender Father to his Redeemed.

We need look no farther than to what is commonly flyled the Lord's Prayer itself, in Proof that the great Redeemer has a Right, in common with the other divine Persons, to the endearing Appellation of Our FA-THER. For CHRIST either is, or is not, a proper Object of Worship. If he be not; he spake Blasphemy when he faid, All Men should bonour the Son, even as they honour the FATHER 1. And his Disciples were guilty of Idolatry, when they fell at his Feet and wor-Shipped him & .- If He be a proper Object of Worship. then He is GOD; for thou shalt worship the LORD thy GOD, and him ONLY shalt thou serve | . If he be GOD. then He is GOD alone; for there is but one GOD T. And, if he be be the ONE GOD, or of that ESSENCE which only is; then he is rightly addressed as Our FA-THER. Nobody doubts of GOD the FATHER's Right to this Address; and, therefore, we need now only confider the Propriety of the Appellation to GOD the Spirit. They who are born of GOD, \*\* are the Children of GOD. Now, to be born of GOD and to be born of the Spirit must be one and the same thing; or GOD's Children would have two different Births of two different divine Persons, called GOD and the Spr-

<sup>\*</sup> Jer. xxxi. 7, 9. § Matt. xxviii. 9. \*\* John i. 13.

<sup>†</sup> Rev. xxi. 7. Matt. iv. 10.

John v. 23. I Cor. viii. 4.

RIT. But GOD's People are born of the Spirit; and except a Man be born of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of GOD.\* The Redeemed, therefore, being Children of the Spirit, are his Children as GOD, and have a Title to call upon him as their FATHER. And further, if it be particularly confidered, that the whole Divine Essence is concerned in every true Prayer, which is addressed distinctly to either of the Persons in that Effence; and that the Trinity cannot, in our Invocations, be divided from the Unity; we may perceive a still stronger Reason, why the great Object of all spiritual Worship is to be called upon as our FATHER? If the FATHER, peculiarly fo called, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, have each of them a Claim to Paternity, and we are the Children of each; furely confidered in their Unity of Essence, as well as in their Distinction of Persons, they are Our Father, both in Nature and Grace. Happy are they, who can rightly use the Term, and who have a just Reason to conclude themselves, not only the created, but the regenerated, Children of GOD!

If we look into the Prayer itself, we may also observe the Characters and Offices of the Eternal Three, plainly marked out and expressed. The Kingdom and Will of the Father; the Support and Forgiveness of the Son; the Guidance and Preservation of the Holy Spirit; are all obviously drawn in distinct, yet united Characters of Mercy and Love. To each, and to all, of these are we to address our Prayers: And our Praises are to ascend to all, and to each; for they, coeffentially and indivisibly, possess the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, for ever and ever. If the Father be the King of Kings, and if the Son bath all Power in Heaven and in Earth; the sacred Spirit, likewise, is both the Spirit of Grace and the Spirit of Grace and the Spirit of Grace They are all

<sup>\*</sup> John iii. 5. + Zech. xii. 10. Heb. x. 29.

together the Christian's GOD; and, both distinctly and

together, the Christian's FATHER.

Upon the whole, there feems a clear and cogent Reason, why CHRIST is called OUR FATHER, and the EVERLASTING FATHER. If he were not the latter, he could not be the former. None but GOD is strictly and properly everlasting: The Immortality of other Beings is entirely derivative, and subfifts by HIM, who ONLY, in respect of his Essence, HATH Immortality \*. And when the Title of Father is added to this Epithet; it is one of the highest Declarations, which Language can express, of the true and proper Divinity of the LORD REDEEMER. The Prophets would have retailed Nonfense and of course prophesied falsely, and all the Church of GOD must have believed a Lye; if CHRIST had been denominated the EVERLASTING FA-THER, without a Reference to his effential Divinity. And it feems probable, that some of the divine Names and Offices are applied interchangeably to the respective Persons in the Godhead, on purpose to demonstrate their respective Equality, and their mutual Consent and Energy. They cooperate in all their Consents; and they consent in all their Cooperations.

But alas! how few are there, who use the Words, without abusing the Sense! How many, who do call, have no more Title to call, upon Christ, as the Everlasting Father, and as their Father, than the Beasts that perish, or even the Devils in Hell? He is the Father of these by Creation; and he is just so much and no more to every unregenerate Man. The Sinners of Mankind have indeed more of his Favor; because they are lifted up above the Beasts, and do not yet participate the Misery of Devils: And, in this respect, he is the Saviour

This is a just Argument from Maimonides the Jew: Fundamentum [Religionis] est, ÆTERNITAS [Deitatis] scil. Hunc, quem descripsimus, esse simpliciter æternum; quicquid autem præter ipsum existit, non esse, respectu ipsus, æternum. MAIMON. Port. Mos. å Pocock. p. 167.

of all Men. They are spared a while; while all Heaven

cries out, How long! \*

To him, who believeth in Jesus; to him, who defires to know Jesus, and the Power of his Resurrection; to him, who counteth all things but Dung and Lofs, that he might win Christ; to him, and to him alone, is the great Redeemer become a FATHER EVERLASTING. He is the ANTIENT OF DAYS, & decreeing the Christian's Salvation from before all Worlds. Nor is he his Friend for a Year, or during the short Space of his Abode upon Earth, but his Father to Eternity. And as a Father pitieth his Children; fo doth this compassionate Saviour kindly relieve the Wants of his People, through all their Pilgrimage to Heaven. His Goodness, always benign, hears their Prayers, compassionates their Feelings, and rejoices their Hearts. Because they are Sons, and because he hath made them such; GOD bath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into their Hearts, crying. Abba, Father. + And "this feeble Crying (as Luther " fweetly observes) is a mighty Noise in the Ears of 66 GOD, and so filleth Heaven and Earth, that GOD " heareth nothing else; for it drowneth the Cries of " all other things whatsoever." With respect to his divine Nature, Christ is the Everlasting Father, having the Plenitude of Grace and Glory to bestow; and, with respect to his human Nature, He is the Son of Man, & invested

\* Rev. vi. 10.

<sup>†</sup> Dan. vii. 22. Supersitiously fond as the Greek Church is of Pictures and Embellishments, the Doctors of it would not willingly allow any Representation of GOD the Father, as the Romanits pourtray him, in the Form of an aged Man: For the Figure of the Antient of Days in Daniel's Vision, whose Garment was white as Snow, and the Hair of his Head like pure Wool, is by them interpreted to be the Second Person in the Trivity, who so appeared to the Prophet. See Dr. King's Rites of the Greek Church in Russa, p. 8. I Gal. iv. 6.

<sup>§</sup> The Title of Son of Man, applied to Christ, not only refers to his Assumption of human Flesh, but, according to some, belongs by way of Eminency to the Messale. The Jewish and the other

invested with Flesh to sympathize and feel. He may be approached, with the filial Reverence due to a Parent, and with the friendly Affection expected in a Brother. Nor is he thus to be approached in vain. GOD's People can never ask of Him more than He is willing to give them, if they ask as his People. His Spirit excites, inspires, or fills the Prayer; and his Spirit cannot ask without the Bleffing. Let this encourage thee, therefore, fearful Christian, to venture, with faithful Boldness, upon thy redeeming GOD. Come, like a fimple helpless Child, to Him, thy gracious, thy tender, thy everlafting Father. Speak out all thy Complaints; or, if thou canst not speak them out with the Confidence of a young Man in Christ, endeavour to utter them, though feebly and imperfectly, like one of the Babes. \* The weaker the Child, the greater is the Care required to preferve it. Lisp them again and again. Thy LORD will never fend thee empty away. He does not require fine Language, but a feeling and a contrite Heart. He feeks not the Eloquence of Words, but the far more irrefistable Eloquence of Groans and Tears. And never did his Spirit put a Cry into the Soul, which his everlafting Love did not mean to answer. The Word Abba, Father, uttered with Faith, has infinitely more Prevalence, than a copious Prayer without Faith of an Hour long. 'Tis a meek, a child-like Cry, which pierceth into the very Ears and Heart of the compasfionate Jesus. O that it were oftener heard on Earth; for it would even heighten the Joy of Heaven ! The Heart, which is enabled to utter it, gains in the Proportion of Faith, a Pledge of Heaven here below. The

Commentators fo understand it in the Old Testament; which Application is farther confirmed by our Lord's frequent and repeated Claims of it in the New. Son of Man is an Hebraism often used to express some Person of peculiar Dignity. Daniel plainly refers to the Messiah, when he mentions the Term in vii. 13. See more on this Title in Dr. John Edwards's Discourse on the Style, &c. of the S. S. Vol. ii. p. 220.

> \* 1 John ii. 13. + Luke xv. 10.

Children of GOD are never fo happy, as when the Sense of their Adoption lays warmest upon their Hearts. The holy Fire within will kindle a generous Ardour in all their Conversation and Conduct. How happy are those Hours, that are spent with CHRIST, and for CHRIST? And if Happiness, the least Portion of Happiness, can gladden the Heart in this dreary Scene of Sorrow and Decay; what will be the Joy, and what the Ecstasy, above, where all things are pure and perfect, unmolested and serene, for evermore! One Apostle calls it a Joy unspeakable and full of Glory even on Earth; and what then must it be called in Heaven? Another describes it by an exceeding and eternal Weight of Glory; for the Weight of it beggars Language, and exceeds Conception. And yet, (wonderful to fay!) all this Joy unspeakable, all this Weight of Glory, is the unalienable, undeniable, and everlasting Inheritance of the meanest, the weakest, and the lowest Believer in Jesus. Here, behold Grace without Measure, and Love without End: Grace free and therefore unmerited by Man; Love, full and flowing from the inexhaustible Fulness of GOD. O that the Sight of the one might lay us low in the Dust of Humiliation; and the Sense of the other lift up our Hearts with a Hope full of Immortality! 'Tis but a little while, ere we shall hear his Voice of Invitation, faying; Come ye Bleffed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the Foundation of the World. May our Hearts reply; We have waited for thy Salvation, O LORD: And we will bless thee from this Time forth and for evermore. Hallelu-JAH!

# PRINCE OF PEACE.

PRINCE of Peace! What an amiable, what an illustrious Character is here! 'Tis the express Description, and the unalterable Name, of Jesus; who came into the World to speak Peace to his People, and to his Saints, that they might not be turned again unto Folly. \* He is a Prince and a Saviour: A Prince, whose Dominion extendeth over all; and a Saviour, whose Kindness shall last without End.

By various Prophets, who lived in different Ages, he was styled; not merely Man, though his Vifage was marred more than any Man, and his Form more than the Sons of Men; t but a Prince, a Captain, & and the LORD

of Hosts.

Isaiab speaks of him as the Prince of Peace; Ezekiel calls him David (or the Beloved) the Prince, | and Prince of GOD's People for ever; \ Daniel terms him Messiah (or Christ) the Prince; \*\* Zechariah denominates him the King of Zion and Jerusalem, who should speak Peace to the Heathen, and whose Dominion should be from Sea to Sea, and from the River to the Ends of the Earth; + and Micab prophefies concerning him, as the

<sup>\*</sup> Pfalm lxxxv. 8. ואל ישובו . Pagn. Et non convertentur: § Josh v. 14.

and they shall not be turned again.

Acts v. 35.

Ezek. xxxiv. 24.

Ezek. xxxvii. 25. \*\* Dan. ix. 25.

<sup>++</sup> Zech. ix. 9, 10.

Ruler in Israel, whose goings forth are from of old, from everlasting: As the PEACE, O Assyrian, for HE shall come into our Land \*\*.

Being eternal and infinite in his own Person; whatever (if we may so speak) is the Foundation of his Empire and the Basis of his Throne, must also be infinite and eternal. In other Words, his Persections and Attributes are inseparable from and coëval with himself. Consequently then, the Peace, of which he is the Prince, is an infinite and perpetual Peace. Upon this Account, the Prophet declares, that of the Increase of his Government and Peace there shall be no End. And, in this View, the Psalmist rejoices, that in his Days the Righteous shall flourish, and Abundance of Peace so long as the Moon endureth; to, as it might have been rendered, when there is no Moon, i. e. eternally; because (as he adds soon afterwards) his Name shall endure for ever.

CHRIST is the everlasting King & of everlasting Love and Peace. || His Mercies are everlasting, because HE is everlasting. The Heavens shall perish and wax old as a Garment; but Jesus is still the same, and his Years shall

never fail.

How strongly doth this blessed Character illustrate and declare the essential Divinity of Immanuel? He is a Prince to give Peace, and a Prince to secure it when given. Yet how could he give Peace to others, if Peace were not his own? And how could it be his own, unless he were the Author and Source of it? And how could he be the Author and Source of everlasting Peace, unless he were the omnipotent and everlasting GOD? For, the Creation of Peace is expressly ascribed, by the Prophet, to Jehovah himself; or, rather, Jehovah claims that distinguishing Prerogative as his own. I am Jehovah, and there is none else: I form the Light, and create Darkness, I Make Peace and create Evil: I

<sup>\*</sup> Micah v. 2, 5. 4 Isaiah ix. 7. ‡ Psalm lxxii. 7. § Jer. x. 10. | Jer. xxxi. 3.

JEHOVAH do all these things.\* Thus Christ, in comforting his Disciples, says, Peace I leave with you, MY Peace I give unto you; not as the World giveth store a Moment give I unto you.—And, these things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have Peace. Now, if the Peace of Christ be a spiritual Peace (which none perhaps will doubt of or deny), and if he could give it to whom he pleased; he must be GOD who is a Spirit and the Creator of Peace; or (if he could have given it at all) he must have given what was none of his own. But Christ gave, because Christ could create and ordain Peace; and, therefore, Christ in the Prophet's Language is Jehovah, who only doeth all these

things.

The Prophets (whatever Notions the deluded Jews might have in succeeding Times, or even what carnal and nominal Israelites might have in their own) had no Ideas of a human Prince, or a temporal Saviour, or a subordinate GOD, in their Expectation of the great Meffiah. The Word which GOD fent unto the Children of Israel, by their and by other Ministrations, was a Word preaching Peace by Jesus Christ, who is LORD OF ALL. The was owned as JEHOVAH the Prince of Life, ; as well as JEHOVAH the Prince of Peace. Like Melchizedek, his great Type, he was King of Salem, which is, King of Peace. § If the Type could deferve the Name, in reference to Fesus; how much more justly does the Appellation belong to the great Antitype himself? If an earthly Prince could bear the Denomination, as a facred Testimony of future Grace from Heaven; how properly does it pertain to the Lord Jejus, who is the Prince of the Kings of the Earth, | and who can make his Redeemed to be Kings and Priests unto GOD and his Father too?

Christ not only can make Peace and give Peace; but is effentially and truly Peace itself. For, whatever can

<sup>\*</sup> Isaiah xlv. 6, 7. † Acts x. 36. † Acts iii. 15. § Heb. vii. 2. || Rev. i. 4. 5.

be considered as an Attribute in GOD, that GOD is. His Perfections are himself. The Apostle says, Christ is our Peace. \* And if Christ give his Peace unto his People, he consequently gives himself to them. This Gift of himself to his People consists in his Union with them. Upon this Account, he requests in his last solemn Prayer, that they all may be ONE in the Father and in bimself, and that both the Father's Love may be in them, and that himself might be in them. + Hence, he described himself, as the Vine to them; and they as the Branches in him. So likewise, the Apostle represents him, or rather follows the prophetical Representation of him, as the Husband of his Church, and as the Head of the Body. And indeed (as Bishop Hall well exprefles it) "no natural Body is more one than this " mystical: One Head rules it; one Spirit animates it; one Set of Joints moves it; one Food nourishes " it; one Robe covers it. It is one in itself; and fo " one with Christ, as Christ is one with the Father." From this again we may perceive, why the Peace of Christ is without End, because he is without End; and why the Peace of Christ cannot be lost from the Redeemed, because he, their Head and their Husband, can never be loft.

In the very Nature of Things, there can be but one pure and holy Peace (as to its Origin), however diffused or varied into separate Forms. The Peace of an Angel and the Peace of a Saint have something common to both. Whatever Advantages of Enjoyment, arising from the Difference of Situation and Capacity, the one may have above the other; their Peace is still the same. It is GOD's Peace communicated, and freely communicated, to each of them. He rules and governs that Peace, in the Mode, in the Degree, and in the Place, of its Communication. Of course, it is a self-evident Truth, that GOD, as the sovereign

<sup>\*</sup> Ephef. ii. 14.

Lord of all, is the Lord and Prince of Peace. The next Proposition will be equally positive and direct.—
The Child born and the Son given, who is the Messia or Christ spoken of by the Prophet, is the Prince of Peace. And the Conclusion from these Premises is as irrefragable as the Premises themselves; namely, that Christ is GOD, the sovereign Lord of all. Peace, heavenly, true, and spiritual Peace, is GOD's; and, though Millions of Creatures may and do enjoy it, not

one of them all can bestow it upon another.

What highly enhances the Worth of the Peace of GOD is, that it is not a precarious, contingent, or temporary Peace; but a covenanted Peace, and an everlasting Consolation. Two Scriptures make this exceedingly plain. The Mountains shall depart, and the Hills be removed, but my Kindness SHALL NOT DEPART from thee | the Church, | neither Shall the COVENANT OF MY PEACE be removed, faith the LORD, that hath Mercy upon thee. \* So the Apostle: Now our Lord Jesus Christ himself, and GOD even our Father, who hath loved us, and bath given us EVERLASTING CONSOLATION and good Hope through Grace, comfort your Hearts. + GOD gives not his Peace, without Design; not forms the Design, without bringing it to an End. He made an everlasting Covenant, ordered in all things and Jure. He hath given us his Word to explain that Covenant, and his Oath to affure us of its Fulfillment. His Word and his Oath are two immutable things, because HE is immutable. And they never can be broken, because it is impossible for GOD to be. Here, then, flows strong Consolation, to the Heirs of Promise, as well as everlasting Consolation. Oit is a Tide of Joy, which shall never know an Ebb, rolled into the Lord's Redeemed by his infinite Love, and fuftained, with unabating Fulness, by his omnipotent Power! They taste, and

<sup>\*</sup> Isaiah liv; 10.

<sup>† 2</sup> Theff, ii. 16.

barely taste, of the Rivulet now; but they shall soon drink, with unappalled Delight, at the Fountain-Head

in Glory.

Compared with the Enjoyment of this Peace, even here below; what are all the fenfual Pleafures and perithing Entertainments of the World? They are, altogether, evanid and inane. The Reflection of every Man must acknowledge them to be so. View those, who court them most; see the Persons, who appear to enjoy what they court: And what thoughtless idle Mortals do they feem, on the one Hand; or what carking unfatisfied Wretches, on the other? They know no Happiness but in the Dissipation of their Thoughts; and, when they can forget GOD, Heaven, Hell, Eternity, and their own Souls, they begin to fancy themfelves at ease. What a monstrous Delusion is that, which can divert Men, by a perishing unsubstantial Good, from the Confideration of a near and unavoidable Evil; which fixes the Idea of Pleasure, not in furmounting the finful Difgraces of a fallen Nature, but in degrading that Nature to the lowest Stupidity and Gratifications of a Beast? Yet this is the whole Wisdom and Business of Man. He can rise no higher, till GOD give him to fee the Folly of his Sin, and the Idleness of his Cares. Unless GOD turn a Man's Thoughts upon himself; he has neither Heart nor Inclination to elevate his Mind from the fordid Attachments, the impious Pursuits, and the complicated Malignancy, of the World,\*

But

<sup>\*</sup> Notwithstanding the fashionable and philosophical Pretensions of the Age, Mankind, in its present State of political Improvement, is very far from either real or rational Civilization: And that arrogant Nation, which of all others presumes to have made the nearest Advances to it, is perhaps of all others the remotest from it. In vain do Men presume upon mental Resinement, where the evil Passions of the Soul, so far from being meliorated or subdued, are only subtilized in Evil, and rendered more infinuating in Baseness, under

But if, without any real Impressions of Grace, his Restlections are turned upon the short Duration of all things here, and the Necessity of seeking for a Home when his Spirit is dislodged from its Tenement of Clay; for common Sense cannot but reason on such Topics at some Seasons: the Consequence is; he either dissipates with the World at large, or enters upon some formal Profession of Religion, which even the World will not disapprove. He builds for Heaven with one Hand (as he thinks), while he salutes the Earth with the other; and it becomes his Maxim, to reconcile

the Difguise or Dissimulation of outward Forms. What, for instance, is the Spirit of War, carried on between the most polite European Nations, but the Spirit of Goths and Vandals, of Ruffians and Barbarians, excited by Pride, Malice and Covetousness, thirsting for Superiority, Plunder and Blood, and exulting in the Accomplishment of those horrid and inhuman Pursuits, which Reason, as well as Religion, must shudder at and deplore? Can the People of New Zealand, can Hottentots, or Caffres, do more ?- They cannot do fo much. The Destruction they make, is neither so deep-laid, nor so wide-wasting. Who, then, are the greatest Savages; those who, with one poor Design, make War for its simple Accomplishment; or those who, with all the Malice and refined Subtlety of Devils, and with all the covetous, proud, envious, and malicious Patfions and Purposes of the basest Natures, make Havoc of their Species, and spread Ruin to Nations, in Defiance of common Reason and common Probity, and of GOD the Judge of all? And doth the boasted Civilization of the Day, excepting mere Words and Deportment, with all the prefent Advances in Science and philosophical Speculations, lead Men to execrate what is so execrable, and to abominate what in every view is fo horrid and abominable? --- Philanthropy itself must wish, that it could. But no fallen natural Principle can truly civilize a fallen Heart; because no Principle whatever can rise above itself.

At the same time, it is but just to say, that almost all the true Civilization we do enjoy, is one of the happy Effects of the Promulgation of the Gospel. 'Tis this, which hath in some degree humanized Goths, Vandals, Gauls, Britons, and the innumerable Hords of Barbarians, which were at once the Curse and the Scandal of the Creation; and 'tis this, which, wherever it comes, throws a natural Light upon the Mind and softens in some degree the rude Ferocity of Manners, even when it doth not thoroughly influence

and correct the Soul.

God and Mammon. But here the Cunning of Satan and his own Ingenuity will fail him; for, by an unalterable Law, they are irreconcileable. He gains perhaps the World; and the World is his Portion—all the Portion he ever shall gain. He loves the World; and the Love of the Father, therefore, is not in him.\* This is the Touchstone of his Profession, which God hath set before him. He fails, like the young Man in the Gospel, and follows no more, at least no more in Spirit, after a poor and despised Jesus. And as to Religion itself; that, which can charm the Senses or please the Eye or the Ear of the outward Man; that, which can flatter or raise the animal Spirits; or that, which can improve his too exalted Ideas of his own Worth and Sufficiency; is all the "Beauty of Worship" which he knows, or defires to know. A sumptuous Pile of the exactest Architecture; exquisite Paintings over a magnificent Altar-Piece; the Melody of Music from a well-toned Organ (all of them Circumstances of human Ingenuity); are the great Attractions, which draw many to the Affembly, and inspire all the Devotion they ever felt. They become religious for the Entertainment: And, when they have been highly gratified, they fancy they have been vastly devout. And yet this mechanical Devotion (if it deserve the Name) is the professed End of these gaudy Things: As though an Impression, by material Substances upon the animal Sense, could change itself into an Operation of divine Grace upon the spiritual Faculty. People, in this Way, may indeed be Religionists; but they must have an Unction from the Holy One to be Christians indeed. But here lies the grand Mistake; and this constitutes the Abuse of outward Circumstances: Many suppose, that they have Power and Will of their own to raise up their Hearts to GOD in any religious Duty, and that GOD will

approve of them for it, and accept them in it, upon the simple Consideration of their natural Exertions. But the Truth is: As nothing is holy or acceptable to GOD, but what proceeds from himself; so these Services, proceding from finful Creatures, irrespective of the divine Grace, and unconducted by the Divine Spirit, are, however splendid, yet absolutely Sins in his Sight. Nothing ascends to GOD, but what first descended from Him: So that if a Man act from himfelf only, he can only produce the Works of a Sinner: no corrupt Tree bearing good Fruit, nor any Cause or Faculty rifing above itself. The Thoughts of his Heart are Evil, and only Evil, and that continually. It is also a wretched Proof of real Holiness or Life in the Soul, when Men require these external Ornaments for Assistances in Worship, or Helps to Devotion. They are abundantly more likely to draw the Heart from GOD, than to lead it to Him. When the Beauty of Holiness, through the Agency of the Divine Spirit, is impressed on the Christian's Soul; though he will always think, that no Place can be too splendid for the Worship of GOD, he will never forget, that all the Splendor in the World cannot add to or promote his Service and Glory. He will think the same of the Music in Christian Assemblies. That will be the best Tune, in which the Faithful can join, without too much Attention to mere Sounds, and so enjoy the fweetest Melody of all-the Melody of the Heart to the Lord. It was not an ill Observation of a great and profane Wit, that divine Poefy is too facred to be put to no other Use, than to exercise the Lungs, and delight the Ear. If Praises are sung with the Understanding, and the Mind is elevated by the Sense of divine Love, all the rest will be very indifferent. Nobody descends to Trifling, when Life and Estate are concerned: And these solemn Engagements will always induce a Solemnity of Soul, where there is a just Sense

of their Importance, and of the Presence of that Beine,

before whom they are done.

One short Remark or two shall conclude this Essay. If Christ be the Prince of Peace, his People furely ought to be the Children of Peace. GOD hath called them to Peace: And, therefore, when a Disposition appears among Professors rather to dispute and cavil, or to fet up one Man's Opinion and pull down another's, or to form into idle Sects and Parties; it is a demonstrable Proof, that, if there be any true Life in the Soul, it is very weak and low, and that fuch Persons have too feldom followed the Pfalmist's Advice: Commune with your own Hearts, in your Chamber, and be To bear and forbear with his Fellow-Christians. is as much the Believer's Duty, as to contend earnestly for the Faith against the World. If the Peace of GOD ruled more in their Hearts, Professors would not seek. by enforcing their own narrow Opinions, to rule over each other. To impose non-effential Sentiments with carnal Fury, is one thing; and to maintain the Truths of GOD with spiritual Zeal, is another. We are always to court Peace, fo far as it can be obtained upon the Foundation of Truth and Grace, on which only it can properly fland. Luther well faid: "Charity beareth all Things; Faith nothing." We are by no Means to part with divine Truth for all the outward Peace in the World; but we are to feek Peace confiftently with the Truth and with the Peace of God. which ought ever to rule in our Minds. If Differences arife, which do not affect the Fundamentals of the Gospel; the Faith of the Gospel leads us to Charity; and Charity bids us to overlook the Differences. The Words of the judicious Hooker deferve to be remembered for their Solidity; "There will come a Time (fays he) when three Words, attered with Charity and Meekness, shall receive a far more blessed Reward, than three thousand Volumes written with disdainful

dainful Sharpness of Wit." The Meekness of Wisdom is the most gracious Ornament of Truth, and a Weapon which will never wound the Hand of him that uses it. As to professed Heretics, or Debasers of the Gospel; with such the Apostle enjoins us not even to eat. The Conduct of the primitive Christians, than whom none fignalized themselves more in Love to the Brethren, affords us a striking Example, with respect to those who maintain pernicious Opinions. Marcion the Heretic, meeting Polycarp in the Street, and refenting his Omission of faluting him, called out to him; "Polycarp, own us:" The good Man replied, "I do own thee to be the first-born of Satan." So religiously cautious (fays Irenaus) were the Apostles and their Followers, not so much as by Discourse to communicate with any, who did adulterate and corrupt the Truth.\* The Story likewise of the Apostle St. John and Cerinthus is well known. That bleffed Man, whose Heart and Language were devoted to the sublimest Degree of heavenly Love, ran from the Bath, as from a Pestilence, when the Enemy and Traducer of his LORD's Divinity made his Appearance in it. He would have no Fellowship with (what another Apostle styles) such "a Child of the Devil and Enemy of all Righteousness." We may, according to the Scripture, and we must, have Intercourse with the World at large; but we ought to have no Communication with those, who, for the Truths of the Gospel, introduce the Doctrines of Devils. In short; happy are those redeemed ones, who rightly divide the Word of Truth for their own Comfort, without dividing among themselves! For, The Fruit of Righteousness is sown in Peace of them, that make Peace.

\* Dr. CAVE in vit. Polycarp.

# M E S S I A H, CHRIST, OR ANOINTED.

T will scarce be disputed, but by Jews, that this Title, in the emphatical Sense, pertains to Jesus of Nazareth, who, with respect to his human Nature, was anointed and confecrated by Jehovah to be the Saviour and Deliverer of his People, and therefore took upon him this name of Unction, as a Person authorized and qualified fully for that Defign. Whatever gracious Offices Jesus assumed in their Behalf, he was anointed and delegated to them by Jehovah. And being in his divine Nature a Person in Jehovah arrayed in the Flesh of Man, he was able to perform every Office and every Covenant-Engagement, with Perfection and Certainty. Thus, he, who ever was God, became now the God-MAN in one Christ. The Weakness of the human Nature was made equal to every Undertaking, through its Conjunction with the divine; for his effential Divinity both strengthened and purified the Humanity. As the holy Oil, under the Law, confecrated certain Persons to particular Offices, so the holy Unction of Christ's Divinity communicated to his Humanity all those Glories and Perfections, which exalted the Name of Jesus above every Name, and qualified him to be a fit Mediator between GOD and Man.

The

MESSIAH, CHRIST, or ANOINTED. 129

The Confecration of the say for the wild of Wademption, is beautifully convered to us a declaris-Image of pouring forts Oil upon his human to see a for as Oil infinuates ittelf into the minutest Fores of the Substances which it touches, till it has entirely diffused itself through them; so the Divine Nature wholly posfessed the human Form, called Jesus, and induced a most perfect Union of both; which Union, or Confummation, became that wonderful @ eav Ppw mos, called CHRIST. In this View, he is-prophefied of, and addreffed, as GoD; like as, in other Cases, he is called, and spoken to, as Man Thus, "though he be God and Man: yet he is not two, but one Christ: One, not by Conversion of the Godhead into Flesh; but by taking the Manhood into God: one altogether; not by Confusion of Substance, but by Unity of Person." What a prophetic Address is made to him in the xlv. Pfalm? Thy Throne, O God, is for ever and ever: The Sceptre of thy Kingdom is a right Sceptre. Thou lovest Righteousness, and hatest Wickedness; therefore, O God, (for so it might have stood) thy God hath anointed thee with the Oil of Gladness above thy Fellows.

The mediatorial Office of the Lord Jesus Christ was typissed, and foretold in being typissed, by many Ceremonies under the Jewish Oeconomy, and particularly by the Consecration of the High Priest, of Kings, of Prophets, and of the Tabernacle; all which were designed eminently to presigure one or other of the important Purposes of his Mission. Rightly understood, they all concentered in Christ; and were specially designed to convey the History and Mystery of his Grace to his

chosen People.

The High-Priest was consecrated to his mystical Office by an Unction with the most Holy Oil,\* which was

<sup>\*</sup> Exod. xxix. 7. xxx. 306

### 130 MESSIAH, CHRIST, or ANOINTED.

poured upon his Head in so copious a Manner, as to run dozon upon the Beard, and even to the Skirts of his Garments. It was like the Dew of Hermon (fays the Pfalmist) descending upon the Mountains of Zion. Inferior Priests were only sprinkled with this Oil, mixed with the Blood of the Sacrifice, intimating, that the Spirit was poured out without Measure (because of his Infinitude) upon Jesus; but in Measure (because they are Vessels of small Capacity) upon his People. Blood for Atonement was also necessary for them, as well as Oil for Confectation .- Thus was Christ anointed with the Oil of Gladness above his Fellows; t i. e. above those, who possessed with him a Fellowship or Similarity of Office, as Types of himfelf. Auron was anointed High-Priest; Saul was anointed King; Elisha was anointed Prophet; Melchisedeck, King and Priest; Moses, Priest and Prophet; David, King and Prophet: yet none was ever anointed to the Union and Comprehension of all these Offices together, but the Christ of GOD.

Kings were anointed, or confectated, to their Office by the Command of GOD. This exhibits a Lesson of that peculiar Care of public Picty and their own private

<sup>\*</sup> Psalm exxxiii. 2, 3. There must appear a peculiar Beauty in this Simile to those, who are at all acquainted with the Chorography of what is called the Holy Land: And perhaps, the Allusion of the Psalmist, and other Allusions in Scripture, cannot be well understood, without some Knowledge of it. Mount Hermon is described to be one of the highest Mountains (if not the highest) in that Country, and, though in a Region so near the Tropic, is always covered with Snow. The Clouds which lay upon its Summit, and which usually do lay in the hottest Countries upon the Summits of very high Mountains, "being brought by the North Winds to Fernsalem, cause the Dews to fall plentifully upon the Hills of Zion." A beautiful Illustration this, from Nature, of the Grace of Christ, who is as the Dew unto Israel; and who, like the losty Mount of Hermon, collects the heavenly Rains, which replenish his People with Moisture, as that does the little Hills beneath. See Dr. Poscocke's Travels in the Last. Vol. ii. Part 1. c. xviii.

## MESSIAH, CHRIST, or ANOINTED. 131

Holinefs, which Perfons, fo eminently advanced by the great King of Kings, ought ever to have, both in their personal Conduct, and in the Administration of their great Affairs. They should exceed others as much in Honor and Sanctity of Character, as in Dignity and Rank of Office. In this Line of Duty, they bid the fairest to secure their own Happiness, and the general Welfare of their Subjects. Thus Christ, who is the only Potentate in the spiritual World, was consecrated to be the King of his People, and was anointed King in Zuen;\* and has proved, still proves, and will for ever prove. that he has not been anointed to a Title without Power, but to a Dominion, founded in Victory over his Enemies, and in the Salvation and Bleffedness of his Redeemed. He reigns a King upon his Throne, far above all the Molestation of Evil.

Prophets also were consecrated by the Holy Oil to speak in the Name of the Lord to his People Israel. This outward Sign taught them, and may teach us, that no Man can speak from the Lord, but he who is anointed with his Holy Spirit, or say that Jesus is (his) LORD (knowing him to be bis) but by the Holy Ghoft. Christ, in like manner, was well-appointed to this Office of the everlasting Covenant; for the Spirit Jehovan zeas upon him, and ANOINTED him to preach good Tidings to the meek, to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim Liberty to the Captives, and the Opening of the Prison to them that are bound. GOD anointed Jesus of Nazareth, favs the Apostle, with the Holy Ghost and with Power, I for the Execution of this gracious Office. And He prophesied faithfully, was believed on in the World, and is received up into Glory.

The Tabernacle, and all things therein, were anointed and confecrated with the Holy Oil: & they were thereby

<sup>\*</sup> Pfalm ii. 6.

<sup>\$</sup> Acts x. 38.

<sup>†</sup> Isaiah lxi. t. and Luke iv. 18.

<sup>§</sup> Exod. xxx. 26, &c.

### 132 MESSIAH, CHRIST, OR ANOINTED.

fanctified and made most holy; and so holy, that what-seever touched them was holy. This is a beautiful Emblem of that true Tabernacle, which GOD pitched among Men, even Jesus; who is not only anointed with the Plenitude of the Spirit of Grace in himferf, but communicates the facred Unction to all that are in him, and even to those who, by the weakest Hand of Faith, do (as it were) but touch him. The very Hem of his Garment cured a Disease of the Body: \* and there is a faving Virtue, continually iffuing from him, to fanctify and heal his People's Sours. There is a Holineis also in all the Concerns of the Children of GOD, which they undertake in Faith; and the meanest Things in Life, when appropriated to them, or used graciously by them, are made holy Mercies and Covenant-Bleffings. O how should this urge them to lean faithfully in all Things upon their GOD; to exercise their several Vocations with an Eye to his Glory; and to make all their Profits, Honors, and Advantages rely, in the fullest Submission, on his holy Will! We should not hear Murmurings among Christians themselves, nor such Complainings against them by others. All things would make them, in some Measure, bappy; because obtained in Faith: And the croffest Providences would be the Means of rendering them holy; because endured with Refignation. There would be nothing common or unclean to them, if it was fanctified by the Word of GOD and Prayer, and received with Thanksgiving: But, on the other hand, every thing must be offensive and impure, even the most religious Duties of the fraitest Pharifaic Seet; if they pass untouched by the purifying Finger if of the great High-Priest of God.

Fesus, our Hope, is JEHOVAH'S M. Mah. 1 He became Fesus, assuming human Flesh, for the sake of his

<sup>\*</sup> Matt. iv. 20. † Lev. xvi. 14, 19. † Pfalm ii. 2. The Hebrew Word Messiah is a me with the Greek Xpr Curist, and literally fignifies Anointed.

People; and as Jesus, or the Saviour, was anointed or became Christ, to complete their Salvation. What wonderful Love is implied under this Term to poor Sinners! He was, and is, and ever will be, the anointed One for their Sakes. The koly Son Jesus, was anointed \* by Jehovah, to comfort those that mourn in Zion, to give them Beauty for Ashes, the Oil of Joy for Mourning, the Garment of Praise for the Spirit of Heaviness, that they may be called Trees of Righteoufness, the planting of JEHO-VAH, that he may be glorified. With what Joy and Colerity did Andrew run to meet his Brother Peter, and with what a beautiful Abruptness did he tell him; We have found the Messiah? The Message was too welcome to be locked up; and doubtless Andrew, like most other young Converts, would have been glad to communicate what he knew, and impart what he felt, to all the World. The Gospel of Fesus opens the Heart, and, in Proportion to its Influence, banishes the fordid Love of Self from every believing Soul.

As Christ, respecting his Person of Man mediator, received the Unction of Jehovah, typified by the Use of the anointing Oil; fo he communicates that Unction to his People. He is their Head of Influence, of Grace, and of Glory, in all respects. By his divine Nature, he has a Right to bestow his Mercies, on whom He please; and, through his buman Nature, he does convey them to his Chofen. Hence he is their LORD and their God. The Apostle John says to the Church, That the Anointing, which they received, they received of CHRIST, who promised them eternal Life. But the Apostle Paul tells the Corinthians, That they, as Christians, were anointed of GOD. § Consequently then, CHRIST, the anointing and the anointed One, is GOD. -He is GOD, in Union with Man, to impart his

<sup>\*</sup> Acts iv. 27. I I John ii. 20. + Isaiah lxi. 3. § 2 Cor. i. 21. Unction K 3

134 MESSIAH, CHRIST, OR ANOINTED.

Unction to Man: And he is Man, in Union with GOD,

to lead up Man to Communion with him.

Christians derive the Name of Christians from their Profession of Christ, and the Reality and Nature of Christians from their Enjoyment of Christ. 'Tis their peculiar Privilege, and their diffinguishing Joy, to have an Unction from the HOLY ONE, and to know all things \* that are necessary for them to know. And this Anointing, which they receive of him, abideth in them, and teacheth them. It then they are anointed with the Spirit of Christ, and consecrated to be Kings and Priests unto GOD and the Father; it is indispensably incumbent upon them to walk worthy of their Dignity. They should walk, as Kings, in a holv Superiority (very remote however from Superciliousness or Pride) over the World, and its beggarly Pursuits; and should live, like Priests, in a spiritual Abstractedness from Pollution to Christ, to whom they are confecrated and by whom they are ordained. In all respects they should give Proof of their real Vocation, in being delivered fram this present evil World. T' 'Tis at once their Duty, their Interest, and their Joy. Being baptized into Christ [which feems synonimous with being anointed by Christ they put on Christ. I Whatever Christ, as GOD-man, is; he is that for their Sakes: And, whatever he has; they shall ere long enjoy it with Him. There is for this End an inconceivable Nearness and Union, through the divine Unction, betwixt Christ and his People: And this Union is repretented, in the Scripture, by Images, drawn from those Objects in Nature, which express the most intimate and inseparable Union. The Husband and Wife, the Tree and its Branches, the Head and the Members; are frequent Metaphors to imply, how dearly Chrift loves his People, how virtually he supplies them with spiritual Life, and how closely they are united to him. What

ftrong Confolation, then, may those receive, who are made one with Christ, and who feel the healing Influences of his Spirit in their Souls? They obtain a Life from him, with which they were not born; and which, because it is bis Life, can never be destroyed. They are now no longer "the Phantoms of a Moment," like earthly Men in their State upon Earth; but the very Conquerers of Time and of Death, and Heirs of Immortality.

As the Oil, which was poured upon Aaron, was fo copiously poured as to run down to the Skirts of his Clothing; to the Unction of the Holy One was to abundant, that from him, as the Head, it ever has and ever will run down to the meanest and weakest Believers. It will run down even to those, who seem to be as the lowest and most trailing Borders of his Garments. If the Hem of Christ's Garment was efficacious through Faith to heal the difeafed Woman; shall not those, who form a Part of himself, feel Deliverance from the Malady of Sin, and be Partakers indeed of his Holi. 92013 ? \*

What an exalted Creature, in this View is the Chriftian indeed? What Privileges is he born to share? What Honor and Dignity is he made to enjoy? That fuch a Vessel, and such a Vessel of Clay, as he is, should be anointed with the Holy Oil of GOD's most gracious Spirit, and thereby be confecrated and fet apart for the Master's Use; is an astonishing Mercy, and points out for him a Rank of Exaltation and Bleffedness, which all the Ability of Man can neither comprehend nor express. But, that, beyond this passive Description of Holiness and Rest, the Believer should possess an active Share in Christ's Administration and Kingship (for the Saints, among other things, shall judge the World 1); this affords a Pre-eminence and a Glory, which neither the

<sup>\*</sup> Heb. xii. 10.

I Cor. vi. 2.

#### 136 MESSIAH, CHRIST, OR ANOINTED.

Intellect of Angels, without Revelation, could have conceived; nor the Eloquence of Angels, without fuperior Affistance, have described. How then should the humble Believer's Heart rebound with Joy, in the Contemplation of the valt Blessedness, which awaits him? Surely, this is Wonder and Love, indeed, berond Degree: Wonder without End to Angels; and Love without Bounds to Men. How should the Praises of this adorable Meffiab live upon each believing Heart, and afcend from every redeemed Tongue! The Believer's very Silence, as well as his Voice, should praise Him; and when his Tongue is not heard, his LIFE should be more than eloquent, and declare, by the most convincing Argument, the Glories of his great Immanuel. He should give constant Proofs of the Reality of that Power, which alone could enable him, with Truth, to bring forth Fruits unto GOD. Like those who have obtained a good Report through Faith, in the Epistle to the Hebrews, it ought to be faid of him, that through Faith he also bath verought, what Faith, as the Principle of Life from Christ only can work, real and unaffected Righteoufness.-Indeed, O Christian, it will be thy Regret when thou art lifted to Heaven, if Regret can possibly enter there, that thou lovedst thy anointed GOD with fuch Languor, and honored Him with fuch Poverty of Praise, in the World below. Thou wilt then fee clearly, even when bleffed beyond the Senfe of Compunction, what horrid Ingratitude, Unbelief, and Unconcern, possessed thy Heart in a thousand Instances; when that Heart should have been exulting with the most lively Praise. Thou wilt then see, more than thou canst see now, what base Rebellion of Will often lay lurking, like a Serpent, in thy Sour, against the Will of Him, who willed nothing but Love, and Mercy, and Salvation to Thee. Thou wilt fee it, and rejoice in that abundant Grace, which triumphed over all the Opposition of thy Nature, and fafely conducted thee to thy GOD. Let this Confideration stimulate thee now, with a holy Earnestness, to live to his Honor, to think for his Glory, and to do all things, which thou art enabled to do, to convince thy own Conscience and to convince the World; That this Holy Oil has not been shed upon thy Soul for nought, and that thou dost not bear, without a gracious Right, the dignissed Title and Appellation of CHRISTIAN!

# JESUS, OR SAVIOUR.

HIS is the Name, which peculiarly affords ineftimable Comfort and Peace to the believing Mind, and which, therefore, can never be too much confidered by those, who hope to share in the Blessings, which He, who bare it, hath brought into the World. "In the Name of Jesus the whole Gospel lies hid: it is the Light, Food, and Medicine of the Soul."

JESUS literally fignifies a SAVIOUR. It includes fo much in its Idea, when applied to the Messiah, that no one Word in any Language can fully express it. The Meaning however is, in this Application, that he delivers from all Evil, preserves to all Good, and maintains the Objects of his Salvation, in a State of Security and Blessedness, for ever.

This Title, so emphatically expressive of Redemption by Jehovah the Son, was appointed to the human

Nature

Nature which he purposed to assume, before it was conceived in the Womb. An Angel from Heaven announced his Appearance on Earth; \* and, commission-by the Almighty, gave him that blessed Name, which is above every Name; that in the Name of Jesus every Knee should bow, of Beings in Heaven, and Beings in Earth, and Beings under the Earth; and that every Tonque should confess that Jesus is Lord, in the Glory of GOD the Father. † After his Birth, we find the Mulniuce of the heavenly Host attending (as it were) the Angel's Embassy;—an Embassy, made not to proud and lefty Mortals, but to bumble Men; on purpose to declare that solemn Message of abundant Joy, that unto them was born, in the City of David, the Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. I

By the Sense, in which both the Angel who spake, and in which Mary and the Shepherds who heard, understood this Name, we may learn, that it was meant to convey an Idea of the utmost Importance. GOD had raised up Saviours to his People, for temporal Purposes, on many Occasions; and they received that homorable Appellation, as eminent Instruments of his

<sup>#</sup> Luke i. 31.

F Phil. ii. 9, 10, 11. Er rw drough, in the Name of Jesus, every Knee should bow; i. e. Worship and Adoration should be made by all the intellectual Beings (or Creatures endued with capable Faculties) to Jejus Christ. Isaiah xlv. 23. The Word Things, in our Translation, seems to imply, or at least to include, inanimate Creatures; which is neither in the Original, nor agreeable to the Spirit of it. But, as if the Apostle had not sufficiently expressed the divine Giory of his Master, he adds, That every Tongue should confess that Jesus is LORD (11, doğu) in the Glory of God the Father. Thus Novatianus renders the Words, and draws from them an unashwerable Argument of the Saviour's Divinity. De Trin. c. xxii. Hilary, in his Exposition of the 138th Pfalm, uses the same Reading. The Preposition of; is frequently used for it in SS. So Acts. xix. 22. xxiii. 11. ct al.

<sup>‡</sup> Luke ii. 11.

providential Salvation. But it could, with no Truth or Propriety, be faid of any one of these, That he was the Saviour, the LORD; or, in other Words, that he was a Saviour in the Plenitude of his own Power, and that his own Arm alone could bring Salvation to him.

Now, as no mere Man could be thus emphatically Fefus, or the Saviour, for want of Power and Capacity to execute the Bufiness of Salvation; so Deity alone, though called a Saviour in many Parts of Scripture, could not be the Saviour, in the strict Sense, intended for the Recovery of finful Man; because that Saviour was to be born of a Virgin, and to become a MAN of Sorrozos, and acquainted with Grief. He must be Man as well as GOD, and GOD as well as Man; or he could not be the Saviour, anointed to redeem, and the Holy One of Israel, mighty to fave. But this Saviour, being Both in one Person, was capable of suffering what it was necessary to suffer; and of performing whatever was given bin to do. His Birth and Sufferings were Proofs of his Humanity; his Miracles and Refurrection, of his effential Divinity.

The Prophets and Church of GOD, before the Saviour's Manifestation in the Flesh, were neither ignorant of the Grandeur of his Person, nor insensible of the Riches of his Grace. They lived in the Remembrance of his Mercy to their Fathers, by the Revelation of his holy Covenant to them; and many of them were blessed with the most exalted Experiences of his Salvation in their Bodies and Souls. They had not, indeed, the full Blaze of Light, and sensible Manifestation, with the Apostles; \* but they found Beams of his Glory, in the Representations of the Law and in particular Discoveries of his Word, sufficient to manifest the Nature of his

Person, and the Security of their eternal Life in his Mediation. \*

In

\* It hath been a Custom of late Years, but perhaps with too little Consideration, to contemn or undervalue the Know dge, Faith, and Holiness of the Church before Christ, and to represent it in a State of Ignorance, Incredulity, and Carnality, compared with the

Church commonly called Christian.

If this Remark be applied to Jews at large or Christians at large, it does not feem well founded; for let the most ignorant, faithless and ungoily sew upon Record be pointed out, and we may, with equal Ease and Sorrow, find ten Christians for that one (and perhaps taken out of our own "enlightened time" too) who shall transcend him in every thing, that can render either Beast or Devil filthy, vile, or abominable.

If the Observation, as probably it is, be intended for true Believers only under each Disponsation; the Truth of it will bear a Question,

or at least is attended with some Difficulties.

With respect to Knowledge, it must be owned, that the Advantage of gaining it will usually attend those who come last; and that the Acquaintance, which the antient Believers had with many Truths, were in Profest and Prophecy, which Truths are come down to us, as pale Transactions and Fulfilments. A Fact recorded or known will have much Precision, and many Circumstances attending it, which it was not either needful or proper to foretell: Such, for inflance, as the particular Time of Christ's Birth, the Person of whom he should be born, where and by subon he should suffer, with all the many and exact Particulars attending those Events. But the sufficient Knowledge of all these things, or, what was really essential in the Knowledge of them, the true Bulievers doubtlefs had, and enjoyed from their Types and Ceremonies, which were Prophecies in Similitudes, and also from Prophecies in Words, and therefore lived and believed according to Anosvledge. What is more, they knew many things, which we know not, in the Old Testament, and saw more of Christ and his Salvation in their Temple-services and Scriptures, than moit of our Modern Christians (and especially those who are truly learned) will even pretend to fee. They certainly had sheir peculiar Advantages (too many to be mentioned here) as we also have ours: And, among others, they had no Sects and Parties, till in very late Times, when Faith and Manners were corrupted, which is a firong Areament for their general Knowledge; Ignorance alone being the Mother and Nurte of various Opinions. In a Word, they knew all that was occeffing for their Salvation; and what Sort of Boafting is that, which assumes to know more?

But,

In Proof, that they knew the Divinity of his Person, and that his Divinity was the Object of their Faith and Expectation, two or three Arguments, drawn from their Scriptures, may convince us.

I, even

But, as to Faith, it may well be doubted, that we come very fhort, for the most Part, of the antient Worthies. For, if Faith consist in purely believing God, and the truest Faith be that which is most remote from carnal Sense and natural Evidence, as probably will be affented to; then the antient Believers, not having the Demonstrations of Fact and Fulfillment, recorded by the Evangelists, which we enjoy, did certainly, for that very Reason, give more implicit Credit to the Truth of God, respecting all the great means of Salvation by Christ, than it is possible in this Age for any Man to do. What can exceed the Act of Faith mentioned of Abraham? Or who could give a more unreferved Belief to the Power and Faithfulness of God than he? Nay, what Christian could have feen more of Christ than he did, in all that solemn Transaction of giving up his Son; or rather, where is the Christian, who sees so much? For the true Sense of that divine Chapter, the twenty-second of Genefis, is as little known by many, who think, alas! they are High Proteffors, as though it were fill locked up in the original Hebrew. If we go through that glorious Catalogue, detailed in the eleventh Chapter of the Epiftle to the Hebrews; where shall we find more brilliant Acts of pure, unshaken, suffering, and triumphant Faith, than are are there recorded? Our ecclefiaffical Histories, certainly, shew none that exceed them.

And, in Respect of Holiness, it is to be feared, that in general we all come very thort of many Believers under the Old Teflament. For, if Holiness be understood to be a Separation from all that can defile either Body or Soul; then, with respect to the Body, we are not fo careful, as they were, of abstaining from the very Approaches of any thing impure. They would neither eat, nor touch, nor commune with, any unclean Person or Thing. We, on the contrary, are nice in none of these Matters: We eat and drink according to our own Will or the Fashion of the World, and we affociate or have Dealings with all Sorts of Persons, without any Concern of this kind. 'Tis true indeed, that the legal Injunctions to them were meant to preach a higher and more spiritual Abstraction from Pollution; but it is also true, that they kept them from many of those outward Defilements and Affociations, which Christians run into without Reflection and without Remorfe; and they therefore (it must be granted) were less impure in all respects which related to the

Body,

I, even I, am JEHOVAH, and besides me there is no Saviour.\* But CHRIST is the Saviour; and, therefore,

Christ is Jehovah.

I feloval—there is no GOD else besides me, a just GOD, and a Saviour, there is none besides me. † But Jesus Christ is the Saviour; and, therefore, he is JEHOVAH, GOD, and a just GOD. No wonder then, that the Apostles should call the Saviour, GOD, so often and so earnestly. ‡

Bedy, than any of us think it at all necessary to be. And as to Hoimels of Soul, if we reflect, that all spiritual Holiness is entirely a Grace of the Divine Spirit, working in us " to have a good Will, and working with us when we have that good Will;" we must own alio, that this is a Matter, which depends, in all its Degrees, upon the free Gift and Power of God, and therefore is none of our own to boalf of. Befides, it cannot be proved, that any of us are more the Objects of divine Favor than many of them. And, who will deny the holy Zeal of Phinebas, the retired Communion with God of Enoch, the patient Grace and Meekness of Moses and Job, the feraphic Ardor of David, and the fervent Holiness of Elijah, and many others; or who can find Examples fince Christ, which difcover higher Operations of divine Grace than were discovered upon them, or greater Fruits of Faith to God's Glory than they were enabled to produce? The Truth is, that the fame Holy Spirit wrought in them, as in later Believers, dealing out his Gifts according to their respective Dispensations, and according to his own Purposes in the Occonomy of Salvation. But, initead of cweeding them in all bleffed Exercises of Grace, it seems, that the Apostles themfelves doubted the Probability of it at least, or they would not fo earnestly and repeatedly have enjoined the Christian Church to follow, not supposing they could easily, if at all transcend, their glorious Examples. Indeed, one might travel far in these Times, before People could be found, that make any Approaches to be mentioned with them. This at least the real Christian will confess, respecting his own Attainments, with Self-abasement and Sorrow.

Many other Reasons might be added upon this Subject, which would transgress the Bounds of a Note; but these may serve to admonish every Reader, that it is his Interest and Duty, though he cannot surmount, to pray that he may walk at least in the same Steps

with those, who now inherit the Promises.

\* Isaiah xliii. 2. + Isaiah xlv. 21.

1 Tim. i. 1. Titus i. 3. 2 Pet. i. 1. Jude. 25. Et al.

Some of the grandest Titles of the Almighty are joined, in the Old Testament, with this Denomination of Saviour, in order to shew that the Saviour is Almighty. He is stilled,

Jebovah the Saviour, \*

Al the Saviour,

Alebim the Saviour,

Mighty One the Saviour,

Hope of Israel the Saviour.

The very Reason of the Saviour's Name is, in itself, an evident Indication of the Divinity of his Person. His Name was to be Jesus: for (said the Angel to Foseph) he shall save his People from their Sins. Now, can any one believe, upon the very Principles of Reason and Common Sense, and contrary also to the clearest Testimonies from the Word of GOD; That a mere Creature, be he whom he may, could have a People peculiar to himself, a People gathered in all Ages out of every Kindred, Nation and Tongue; and that he, by the Dint of created Might, could save such an immente Multitude, as transcends all the Computation of Man; and not only save them, but save them with an everlasting Salvation, § rescuing them from infinite Evils,

<sup>\*</sup> Some have very probably thought, that the Name "I" Saviour is a Compound of "I" febouah and "I" Salvacion; and with good Reason, because none but febouah can five. GOMAR. de Nom. Dei.

<sup>†</sup> Hosea xiii. 4. Hab. iii. 18. Isaiah xlv. 21. xliii. 3. xlix. 26. Jer. xiv. 8. † Matt. i. 21. see also Acts iv. 12.

<sup>§</sup> Isalah xlv. 17. Sometimes the Saviour is called SALVATION itself in the Abstract, which implies that all Salvation is only by Him. Thus, for instance, Mosts sang; The Lord is become—my SALVATION, Exod. xv. 2. Isalah xii. 2. And good old Sinson; Mine Eyes have seen the SALVATION, i. e. the anointed Saviour. Luke ii. 30. There are many Passages, in the Old Testamour.

#### 144 JESUS, OR SAVIOUR.

and conferring upon them an infinite Good? He, who. professing himself a Christian, can fly in the Face of Reaion, of Scripture, and of GOD himself; by thus deliberately pronouncing the Saviour, who hath completed this immense Undertaking, either a created Being, or less than the omnipotent GOD; acts most absurdly indeed against those Testimonies, under which he must make good his Profession. He might as consistently fay there is no God, as deny the Lord of Life and Glory to be the God of Salvation: And he discovers a strange Ignorance of himself and of the whole Scheme of Redemption, when he supposes, that feeble Sinners, surrounded by innumerable Enemies, who are all but omnipotent. can be faved by any other. He may, indeed, have Understanding enough in common Matters, and be wife too in his Generation; \* but, while he is in this Sentiment, he certainly has not that spiritual Discernment, which constitutes faving Wisdom, and which is absolutely necessary for the right Apprehension of the Things of GOD. \*

Besides the Reason of the Redeemer's Name; abundant Proof of his Deity might also be drawn from all that he did and said, and from all that has been declared of Him, and done through Faith in his Power. A short

Specimen may ferve.

His Divinity appears from what He did. The Winds and the Seas obeyed him. Difeases vanished at his Word. At one Command, he converted Souls: At another, he created Food to feast a Multitude. In a Moment, he raised the Dead. He overcame Death

where the Words, "GOD of my Salvation," might better have been rendered, "GOD my Salvation." However, no Afcription of Divinity can be more strong than this of cternal Salvation; for nothing is properly cternal but what is divine, and nothing is truly divine but Jehovah.

\* Luke xvi. 9. † 1 Cor. ii. 11.

in himself; rose from the Grave by his own Power; and, by the same Power, finally ascended to Heaven.

Himself asserted the Glory of his Person. He commanded all Men to honor the Son, even as they honored the Father. The incommunicable Name, and the uncreated Persections of the Godhead, he claimed as his own. Men adored Him, and, in adoring Him, received his Approbation; and those, who did not acknowledge him as the everlasting I AM, He himself declared, should die in their Sins. He expressed his inseparable Union with the Father, and thought it no Robbery to be equal with Him.

He was foretold and expected as one truly divine by the Prophets. The Sum of their Testimony concerning him may be comprized in the seraphic Description of Isaiah: Lo, this is our GOD, we have waited for him; and he will save us: This is Jehovah, we have waited for him; we will be glad, and rejoice in his Sal-

VATION. \*

His Deity was declared by Apostles and others, who saw his wonderful Works, who beheld his Glory, the Glory as of the only begotten of the Father, and were Eye-witnesses of his Majesty. They worshipped him therefore as God manifest in the Flesh; not his mere human Nature only, for that would have been Idolatry, but his divine Majesty residing therein. Thomas, with an Obstinacy which affords a Conviction of his own Sincerity and a surther Attestation of his Saviour's Glory, fervently exclaimed, not only for himself but for all, My Lord and My GOD; when he received an infallible Proof of his Divinity, by his Resurrection from the Dead. Thus, his very Doubt may serve to strengthen our Faith.

<sup>\*</sup> If. xxv. 9.

<sup>†</sup> Why callest thou me GOOD, said Christ; there is NONE good, but GOD. The Man, to whom he spake, considered only his Humanity: Our Lord pointed him to his Divinity, as the only Essence of all Goodness and Veneration.

Paul testified of his Saviour, as of Him, who is over all, GOD bleffed for ever. \* He also says of him, that HE is before all things: HE is, i. e. he eternally exists, did eternally exist, and for ever shall; because all things are present with GOD. He adds, in another Place, that by Him all things confift; i. e. are maintained in their Existence by his Power: And he directly calls him, GOD our Saviour, and (with a yet farther Addition) the GREAT GOD and OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST. I John, who well knew and loved his Master, says; That all things were made by him, and, without him, was not any thing made that was made. § He further declares, in another Place, That this is the Record of GOD, that GOD hath given to us [Believers] eternal Life; and this Life is IN HIS SON; and that there are three Witnesses to this Record in Heaven, the FATHER, the Word, and the Holy Ghost; and these Three are ONE. | He again speaks of him in Union with the Godhead; calling him the true God, q and adding, Hereby perceive we the Love of GOD, because HE laid down his Life for us. \*\* Lastly, the Apostle Jude adds his Testimony in a Form of Praise; Nove unto Him, that is able to keep you from falling, and to prejent you faultless before the Presence of his Glory with exceeding for, to the only wise GOD our Saviour, be Glory and Majefly, Dominion and Power, both now and ever, Amen. 4-1-

<sup>\*</sup> Rom. ix. 5. † Col. i. 17. † Tit. i. 3. & ii. 13. § John i. 3. || 1 John v. 7, 11. || 1 John v. 20.

The Apostle Jude had evidently in this Passage the Priesthood as well as Divinity of Christ in his Mind; as if he had said, "Our divine Lord, who is able to keep his People from Perdition, is also our High-Priest, who is gone with his own Blood into the Holiest to appeare the Justice of the Godhead and thereby to present them, in their appointed Place, before the Throne, with an everlasting Jubilee; He, even He, who is such a Saviour, is surely the only wife GOD, all whose Attributes claim the Praises of his Redeemed, for ever and ever, Amen."

What others performed, through Faith in his Name, declares him to be the Object of Faith, and in confequence effentially divine. The Acts of the Apostles, exhibiting many incontrovertible Testimonies of an Almighty Power attending them, yield an unsurmountable Proof of the Divinity of their Master. This Master, they professed, was Jesus; and this Jesus was their GOD. They worshipped him as such; and declared the declared the surface of the control of the professed of the control of the surface of the control of

fired only to live to his Glory.

But, great as the Evidences from the blessed Apostles undoubtedly are, and multiplied as they might be abundantly, the Witness of GOD is greater than these: For he received from GOD the Father Honour and Glory, when there came such a Voice to Him from the excellent Glory, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. \*And, in another Place, the Father says to Him, Thy Throne, O GOD, is for ever and ever; a Scepter of Righteousness is the Scepter of thy Kingdom. No Words in the World, nor any Ideas of Words, can more magnificently express or conceive the effential primæval

Divinity of the everlasting Son, than these.

Thus we have the Testimony of Men, of Angels, and of GOD, all corroborating the Evidence of his own Facts and Words; that Jesus Christ, the Saviour of Sinners, is Jehovah in human Flesh, and the everblessed Lord from Heaven. They, who resuse to receive this Multitude of Proof, may be compared to Men, who reject the Light of the Meridian Sun, and chuse to dwell in the Darkness and Gloom of some ever-benighted Cell. It is a Rejection, that cannot possibly afford a Moment's true Peace or Pleasure; but it will undoubtedly ensure, if it remain, sooner or later, some sad Considerations of Horror. To undeify Christ, is to deny Him; and zehosever shall deny Him before

<sup># 2</sup> Pet. i. 17.

<sup>†</sup> Heb. i. 8.

Men, him will He also deny before his Father, which is in Heaven.\*

In this Denial of Christ as God and Lord, is virtually included a Denial of the whole of Christianity; for he, who gives up the Divinity of Jesus, gives up the whole Hope of Salvation by Him. He leaves the Way of Safety, which GOD's Word has marked out, and betakes himself to the Wilds of Deism, and all the intricate Mazes of Infidelity, for a Peace which he will never find there, and for a Support which they cannot yield him. "They who reject the divine Person of Christ (faid an eminent Divine +), who believe it not, who difcern not the Wildom, Grace, Love and Power of GOD therein, do constantly reject or corrupt all other spiritual Truths of divine Revelation. Nor can it otherwise be; for they have a Consistency only in their Relation to the Mystery of Godliness, God manifest in the Flesh, and from thence derive their Sense and Meaning. This being removed; the Truth, in all other Articles of Religion, immediately falls to the Ground." If Jesus be not an Almighty Saviour, he is not the Saviour whom the Scriptures describe, nor the Saviour whom his People's Necessities require: But, if he be an Almighty Saviour, he must necessarily be God supreme, uncreated, and eternal. In the former Case; to pay Adoration to him, as Christians do, would be the groffest Idolatry, and equal to that of the Heathens. In the latter Case; the Believers in Jesus act confistently with common Sense, and (what is of more Consequence) with divine Revelation; when they attribute their whole Salvation to his Love and Power, and confide in Him for every Grace and Bleffing of Time and Eternity.

So much really depends upon this important Truth, even all our Hopes and Comforts here and hereafter, that we may be forgiven, if, as Men and as Christians,

<sup>\*</sup> Matt. x. 33.

we again and again infift upon it. And it is the more necessary at this Time, fince one aweful Prophecy feems to be fulfilling, that there shall be false Teachers among GOD's professing People, who privily (or deceitfully) shall bring in damnable Herestes, even denying the LORD that bought them. \* Such are described, as intruding into those things which they have not seen, or as understanding neither what they fay, nor whereof they affirm: And the Reason follows, because they are vainly puft up by their fleshly Mind, and HOLD NOT THE HEAD, which is CHRIST. They meddle with divine things in a Spirit, which, because it is not of GOD, can only lead them aftray. Their Souls are unmortified with any real Convictions of their own Sin and Misery; their Hearts are untouched with any Love of Christ; their Minds are not illuminated by his Spirit; and they, have, therefore, no true Perception of the things, about which they talk and write. If they felt their own Misery and saw their own Sin; they would hide their unholy Heads in the Dust of Self-abhorrence, and seek for an uncreated Arm alone to deliver them. If they loved Jesus, they would honor Him (according to his own command) even as the Father. If they were taught by the Spirit of Truth, they would receive the Things of Jesus, which that Spirit himself receiveth from Jesus, + and must rejoice in his eternal Power and Godhead. 'Tis from the want of this, that they grope in the Noon Day of the most resplendent evangelical Truths, as in the dark Night ! of spiritual Ignorance and Superstition. Indeed, it may be laid down for a Rule in the divine Life, applicable to this and every other Case among Men, That the Knowledge and Illustration of GOD's Word by the Illumination of the Spirit; and the Spirit's Application of that Word to the State and Wants of the

<sup>\* 2</sup> Pet. ii. 1. + John xvi. 14. ‡ Job v. 14. Soul;

#### 150 JESUS, OR SAVIOUR.

Soul; can alone make the Perusal of the Bible a prostrable, intelligent, and delightful Study. Without these gracious Operations, the sacred Scriptures are not only a fealed Book, utterly incomprehensible in its most essential Parts; but a dry, uninteresting, Speculation to any Mind, however ingenious and inquisitive. Thus it is often seen, that when Men, unenlightened by this heavenly Grace, attempt to unravel the Mysseries of the Kingdom, or to break the Seals of this Book; they only propagate the Illusions of their own Minds, and darken (if not disgrace) the Truths they venture to

explain.

Far otherwise is it with the faithful and truly awakened Soul. He fees, that he can know nothing, and do nothing, with respect to spiritual Things, but by Jesus Christ. Such a Person hath been made savingly acquainted with the natural Blindness of his own Mind. the utter Apostasy of his own Heart, and the furious Rebellion of his own Will, respecting all that GOD is, and all that GOD requires. And, when He is convinced of this, he is convinced too, that nothing can rescue him from the Depravity of his own Nature, the Allurements of the World, and the Seductions of Satan, but what is fully and truly divine. He is brought to see, that the very Means, which the Bible describes concerning his Deliverance from the Wrath to come, could not have been thought of but by uncreated Wifdom, nor have been proposed but by infinite Love, nor provided but by omnipotent Power. He is perfuaded, that the Conquest of such and so many Enemies, with whom Jesus had to do, could not have been even the Undertaking of an earthly Being; and that the very Nature and Perpetuity of Salvation itself, together with the effectual and constant Application of it to Myriads of believing Souls, proclaim its Accomplisher

infinite and eternal. This internal Evidence of the Divine Spirit, concurring with the external Proof from his Word, and with the fimilar Experience of Christians in all Ages, gives the Heart a Demonstration of the Godhead of Jesus, which the Malevolence of Devils, or the Sophistry of Men, is unable to confute or withstand. They might sooner destroy the most undeniable Evidences of Sense, than impugn this heartfelt Conviction, and this invincible Deduction, given to the Believer, from the Work, Word, and Spirit,

of the everliving GOD.

How full of Comfort then must this precious Name be, to every fincere and humble Soul! JEHOVAH became Jesus, that he might, confistently with all his glorious Attributes and Perfections, fave his People from their Sins .- As Fesus, bearing our Nature, he could be touched with the Feeling of our Infirmities, and was in all Points tempted like as we are, yet without Sin. \* He could offer up himself without Spot to GOD in our stead, and purge away our Sins by the willing Sacrifice of himself. Tenderness accompanied all he did; and all he faid was Love. As Jehovah; he was able to effectuate every Purpose of his Grace; to support the human Frame which he affumed; to crown it with perpetual Conquest; and to bring in, by a Merit which could fill and gladden Heaven, an everlasting Salvation for his Chofen. How then should the delightful Theme of GOD manifest in the Flesh, be the Believer's present Study: fince it is, and must be, the constant Spring and Basis of his eternal Hopes! What grateful Sense should be entertain of that Saviour, who could condescend to love, to bleed and to die, for a Rebel, an Outcast, a Worm? How should such an one discover his Love to Jesus (as Jesus discovered his Love to him). by the Humility of his Heart, and by the Actions of

his Life? Lively Love and lively Faith, according to Measure and Time, are ever productive of gracious Words and holy Deeds. These are the true and genuine Proofs, that Christ's Love is shed abroad in the Heart, and that the Holy Ghost, in his gracious Operations, is really given to the Soul. He that lives by Jesus, will not only be like Him, but must live for Him and to Him.

There is no End of the Bleffedness, which is annexed to a Life of Faith and Love in Jesus Christ. Whatever can be experienced of it below, is nothing more than an Earnest, a Token, or a Pledge, of unmeasurable Glory beyond the Skies. Here, it is appointed us, to follow the Captain of our Salvation through Sufferings: There, Enjoyment will be our Privilege, and the richest Blis of GOD our Portion. Now, we are to find, that without are Fightings, and within Fears: Then, every Fear shall be done away, and nothing but Joy, eternal Joy, shall be upon our Heads. In this Life, we experience a continued Variety of Evils, which distress or distract our mortal Frame: In the Life to come, we shall feel an unmolested Peace, and participate, without Mixture and Dismay, the Pleasures that are at GOD's Right Hand for evermore. Then we shall look back upon all the Evils (as we thought them) and various Circumstances of our earthly Pilgrimage, and find Motives of Praise to God for his Mercy and Wisdom in every one of them. Joseph is now bleffing his Redeemer for the Prison, Job for his Dunghill, Jeremiah for his Lamentations, and Lazarus for his Sores. They have attained (what can never be truly attained below) that " high Philosophy, which doth not forget the Past; 66 but in Contemplation of the Past views the Future;" and (what is more) rejoice in the one great Mercy, which orders both, and will confummate all for Good throughout Eternity. And, if all this Mercy be obtained by the Merit, and secured by the Power, of Jesus; how ought

ought they, for whom it is thus obtained and fecured, in their Souls to magnify the LORD, and in their Spirits to rejoice in God their Saviour! This will be the Burden of every Anthem in Heaven; and it will be their Delight, their Wish, and their Work, to begin the neverending Celebrations of his Praise, while they remain upon Earth. They may fing, with equal Truth and Transport, that all the Grace they have, and all the Glory they expect, must proceed from their redeeming God.

'Tis Jesus fills our Hearts below With holy Faith and servent Love: From Jesus all our Joy shall slow, In the blest Realms of Light above.

Jesus, his Love, his Grace, his Name, Pour Gladness round th' heavenly Throng: These all their golden Harps proclaim; These swell the Notes of ev'ry Song.

#### REDEEMER.

THE very Term Redemption presupposes Loss or Forfeiture; and, applied to Man in the holy Scriptures, implies his merited Loss of the Favor of GOD, and the legal Forfeiture of his Title to all the Bleffings and Happiness, which his Nature is capable

of enjoying. This Forfeiture was occasioned by the Sin and Rebellion of his first Parents, by which their Blood was attainted, their Posterity polluted, and both together became corrupt and corruptible, without Help and Hope in themselves. They and their Descendents became incapable of recovering what was lost; because their very Strength and Desire to accomplish future Righteousness, vanished in the same Moment with the Righteousness of their Nature. Their Wills, Powers, Affections, and every other Faculty both mental and corporeal, were turned another Way; the Light of Truth was extinguished within them; and they had no Propensity, but to hide themselves from GOD, and

to fink deeper and deeper into Evil.

Thus Man became an Object of Redemption. Being cut off and alienated by Sin; he became a Stranger and a Slaye; and, in such a State, he had nothing and could have nothing to procure a Release, and much less to repurchase his lost Inheritance. From this unhappy Period, confidering what a Drudge at all times he now is to his Lusts and Passions, even the refined and the polite Man to the Pride, Selfishness and Vanity, which prevail in his Heart; beholding him oppressed with Cares, and Sickness, and numberless Infirmities; and viewing him from his Cradle to his utmost Age, haunted by one Distress and another, till the horrible Enemy of his Nature wrest from him the little Remains of a miserable Life; he is altogether a pitiable Creature, a melancholy Subject of Perplexity and Woe. To this Kind of Life, Death itself would be preferable; if Death could enfure an Annihilation of Being.

Life in such Bondage is a worthless thing.

Now, the only Hope of Redemption from this Misery and of Restoration to Favor, is revealed to have sprung from GOD; who afforded it to the first human Aggressors,

Aggreffors, almost as soon as they had been seduced from their Obedience to Him. This Hope, founded on a Covenant and a Promise, was repeatedly revealed, at various Times and upon feveral Occasions, both under the patriarchal and legal Dispensations. But one Ordinance, in particular, under the latter Oeconomy, feems to have been instituted for the express purpose of pointing out, how this gracious Work of Salvation was to be undertaken and effected. This Ordinance was the Redemption of a lost Inheritance, by a near Kinfman; who therefore was entitled the Redeemer of the Family, to whom that Inheritance belonged. Thus, the Possession of a Patrimony, Title, Heirship, &c. was to be recovered and preserved entire in a Stock; not by an Alien, who had no Interest or Concern in the Matter, but either by the next of Kin who might be affectionately related, or a Brother. Nor was this all, which pertained to the Office of a Redeemer, under the Law. If his Brother's or Kinfman's Blood was shed, he became the Avenger of that Blood, and the Pursuer of the Murderer to Justice. Of this a full Account is given in the XXXVth Chapter of the Book of Numbers; where the Words Avenger and Revenger of Blood are in the Original the same with those, translated, in other Places, near Kinsman and Redeemer. \* This Inflitution prefigured, that there should appear in the Fulnels of Time ONE, who, from his Office of Mercy, would be the GREAT REDEEMER; that this Redeemer of Man would be his near Kin/man, and one of his oven Nature; and that He also would pursue to Vengeance that malignant Adversary, who was a Murderer from the Beginning, + and who, with a Malice which will never be forgiven him,

Brought Death into the World, and all our Woe.

MILTON.

† John viii, 44.
To

<sup>\*</sup> Ruth iv. 3. Job xix. 25, &c.

fent forth his Son, MADE OF A WOMAN [in human Nature], made under the Law [obliged, as a near Kinfman or Brother, to fulfill the Law] to redeem them that were under the Law, that we might receive the Adoption of Sons; \* i. e. to recover our lost Inheritance of Purity and Happiness, and to reinstate us in the most cordial and lasting Possessino of Acceptance and Favor. And, in this View, we are to understand his remarkable Expression in another Place, that Christ hath obtained

eternal Redemption for us. +

Now, the Appointment of Jesus Christ by the Father. to be the Redeemer of his People, implies a perfect Capacity in him to answer the utmost Purposes of that Appointment; else, his Redemption might be a mere Nullity, if opposed by some unforeseen or extraordinary Powers, and so the Design of GOD be frustrated and over-ruled. But, as this would be an Impeachment of the divine Attributes, it will follow, that the Redeemer was both able to fave the Objects of Grace from every possible Contingency of Ruin, and rich enough to purchase the Possession of Life and Holiness. which they had lost and forfeited. And then if we confider, who and how many, both on Earth and from Hell. would oppose with a zealous Malignancy all this Undertaking of Jesus; and what that Life and Holiness are, which he hath been able to retrieve for us; furely we must perceive, that no Hand but a divine could overcome fuch Obstructions, and that no Treasury but Tehovah's could be furnished with Riches of such a Nature and Amount as these.

This Redeemer had not only the vile Hearts and

<sup>\*</sup> Gal. iv. 4, 5.—To this, also, the Church of England manifestly alludes, in that Collect, wherein she beseeches GOD graciously to behold His FAMILY, for which CHRIST was contented to be betrayed, &c.

<sup>†</sup> Heb. ix. 12.

Affections of his People to Subdue and to change (a Work of greater Difficulty than to create a World!); but he had the almost infinite Powers of Darkness to contend with, Spirits of exquisite Subtlety, and of the most infinuating Force. Can it be supposed, that a merely created Agent was equal to the Task of creating anew, and of converting the Souls of Myriads of Men. in all Ages, and in all Countries, of the World? Can it be imagined, that such an Agent could effect all this too, in opposition to the implacable Fury and violent Activity of innumerable Legions of evil Spirits. one of whom was once found able to destroy the Happiness of a World? If such a Notion can be received: it must be received against every Principle of Reason and Revelation, and against the only just Ground too. which can be had, of eternal Life and Salvation.

Then, as to the NATURE of Redemption itself, it plainly bespeaks the Agent and Accomplisher infinitely gracious, and necessarily divine. "There are two things (said a good Man \*) required in a Redeemer: First, the Act of paying a Sum and telling it over the Board [or fairly] to the Creditor. Secondly, The Sum must be his own; for, if he pay a Ransom with another Man's Gold, the Man who owned the Gold is rather the Ranfomer than he: The Payer, in that Cafe, feems a Factor to another .- Christ was no Factor; he paid the Price of our Redemption from his own proper Goods: For the Manhood being made one in a perfonal Union with the Godhead, it was his own Flesh and Blood, and his own Soul, that he offered to GOD. For, howbeit it [the Manhood] was borrowed from us, yet in Substance personal it was his own; and both his Will as GOD was an Agent in the offering it, which was Ground of infinite Merit, and the Will of the Manhood earnestly defired it. Here he took

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. RUTHERFORD on Cant. v. 2, &cc.

on him the Seed of Abraham; and, which is a Mystery; the Manhood being not a Person, but a Nature; the Drawing of it to the Personality of the Godhead made it himself, and his own." Christ, as GOD-man, was alone able to pay the Price of human Redemption, which did not consist of corruptible Things, but of precious Blood \* and immaculate Righteousness; on account of which, as well as for the Sake of his Person, Je-

bovab declared himself well-pleased. +

And if the AMOUNT, as well as Nature, of this Price be confidered; it cannot be doubted, but that the Redeemer, who paid it, is possessed of all the Treasures which are laid up in or can be ascribed to Divinity. For, who could extend fuch Riches of Grace to an infinite Multitude of immortal Souls: who could bring in, impute, and apply, an everlafting Righteousness for their perfect Justification; and who could introduce them all, without the Failure of one, I through the Greatness of his Might and the Strength of his Power, to his eternal Kingdom; but the almighty Jehovah himself, who was in the Redeemer Jesus? This Argument alone must (one should think) be conclusive to any Mind, capable of common Difcernment, and convince it, as far at least as fair Argument can convince it, that the Saviour of the World is the LORD from Heaven. Yet we are not (bleffed be GOD) left to the bare Deductions of our own Minds, however full and strong those Deductions really be, to guide us in a Matter of fo much Importance: There is clear and incontestable Evidence, for the Establishment of this Truth, explicitly given us in a Revelation from God himself. Among a Multitude of Proofs, a few, on account of the Brevity of these Essays, shall fuffice.

<sup>\* 1</sup> Pet. i. 18. ; Isaiah xl. 26.

<sup>†</sup> Isaiah xlii. 21. Matt, iii. 17.

Thus faith Jehovah the King of Israel, and his Redeemer Jehovah Sabaoth, I am the first, and I am the last, and besides me there is no GOD.\* As for our Redeemer, Jehovah Sabaoth is his Name, the holy one of Israel. Thy Maker is thine Husband (Jehovah Sabaoth is his Name) and thy Redeemer the holy one of Israel, the God of the twhole Earth shall be be called. Thou, O Jehovah, art our Father, our Redeemer, thy Name is from everlasting. Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for He bath visited and redeemed his People. Christ was spoken of by Anna the Prophetes to all them that looked for Redemption in Jerusalem. Christ redeemed us from the Curse of the Laty, says the Apostle; \*\* and the Language of Heaven is, that Jesus redeemed his Saints unto GOD by his Blood.

Thus it appears that Christ was the Redeemer, and that the Redeemer was Jehovah: And it is equally plain, that Christ was in human Nature, because he poured forth his Blood and died upon the Cross for Man's Iniquities. GOD and Man, therefore, were united in him, and, so united, became one Christ-capable, as to his human Nature, of being the Redeemer of our Inheritance and the Avenger of our Blood; because he is our Brother—and able to purchase and to establish all things for us, as to his superior Nature;

because he is JEHOVAH.

But it may be asked, Did Christ redeem all Men, and is the whole World included in this Act of Grace and Salvation? To this it may be answered, that the Redeemers under the Law stood engaged only to those of their own Family, to their Brethren, and nearest Kindred; and that, in this respect, they were so many Types of Fesus, who was to be the First-Born, not among

† Chap: xlvii. 4. || Luke i. 68. 4 †† Rev. v. 9.

<sup>\*</sup> Ifaiah xliv. 6. See also Rev. i. 8, 11. † Chap. liv. 5, 8. ¶ Luke ii. 38. \* Gal. iii. 13.

the World at large, but among many Brethren, who, for that Purpose, were foreknown and predestinated to be conformed to HIS Image.\* If he had intentionally paid a Price for all, then doubtless all Men shall be faved; for it is impossible, that the Justice of GOD should deprive Christ of his Purchase. It would be News indeed for hardened Sinners, which would tend to encourage and confirm them in their Wickedness, that they all shall be faved in the very Midst of it. Christ paid a precise Sum, and affuredly for a precise Purchase; unless he can be supposed to have made a worse Bargain than a fimple Man: And he, therefore, precifely purchased some, or precisely purchased all, of Mankind. If he paid for all, then all must be saved; but this does not agree with his own Declaration, that wide is the Gate to Destruction, that narrow is the Way to Life, that few there be that find it, i and that many are called, but few chosen. I If he paid for some only; then He must have foreknown, and stipulated for, those Perfons, without any Possibility of Addition or Failure. This last Position is confirmed by the Sentence, hereafter to be passed by Him from his Judgement-seat, on his Redeemed, whom he therein calls the bleffed Children of his Father [those of his own Family and Kindred), and whom he welcomes to inherit the Kingdom prepared for them (without any Contingency of Difappointment) from before the Foundation of the World. And it is also very remarkable, that the Redeemer, in his own last Prayer before his Disciples, says to the Father; I pray for them; I pray not for the World, but for them which thou hast given me, for they are thine. | He knew whom he prayed for; and he knew also, that his Prayer for them would be heard, and go up with everlasting Acceptance to the Throne of GOD.

Rom. viii. 29. 1 Matt. xx. 16. + Matt. vii. 13. John xvii. 9. This § Matt. xxv. 34. Rom. ix. 23.

This is not faid, to limit the infinite Excellency of Christ's Redemption; for if there were ten thousand Worlds of Sinners, and if it pleased Him, in his Wisdom and Sovereignty, to extend the Benefits of his Salvation to them; undoubtedly, fince He is the infinite Jehovah, there is Merit sufficient in his Blood and Righteousness to ransom them all. But the Covenant of Grace is ordered in all things, and was originally design ed to include only the Heirs of Salvation. So the Ark \* could undoubtedly have saved more from the Flood, had

\* There are two Fabrics, both of which are translated Arks, deficibed in the Old Testament, though, in the Original, they bear very different Names: The Ark of Noah, and the Ark of the Covenant.

The Ark of Noah, called 721, is an admirable Representation of the Church of God in its State of Grace upon this World, furrounded with Floods of Enemies, yet supported above them all. The Plan of the Type and its Object were alike framed in Heaven. and communicated to Men upon Earth. And as the Church of God is spiritually xavn shows, a new Creation, being originally with respect to true Goodness, like the old Creation in its discordant Atoms. without Form and void; therefore the Ark, which represents it, was called by a Name, which feems to be compounded of those Words. The ITAI ITA, abbreviated after the Manner of the Hebrews, eafily form the one Word חבה or חבה, the Title of this Ark, and thus imply the great truth abovementioned. So the Jewish Church, under the Idea of the old Creation the Earth, was, for its Iniquity, to return to the confused and empty State of original Alienation from God. Jer. iv. 23. Several Examples of these Compositions and Abbreviations occur in the Hebrew Bible, and efpecially for Names to Perfons or Things.

The Name of the Ark, and of the Church under its Type, is in this view a Name of Humiliation. It expresses the People of God to be in themselves of a weak, confused, and emply Origin; and it implies, that the whole Plan of their Salvation, and of their being compacted together as one Ark or Church, depends upon God, who hath Mercy on whom He will have Mercy, and who bears them now, as in the Days of old, above the Floods of Evil, till they

reach his boly Mountain.

The Ark of Moses was called by the same Name; because, though M personal

had they entered into it; but GOD was pleased to ordain not many Arks, but one only, and by that one

personal to him, it expressed a similar Fact, and declared the same Doctrine of Salvation.

But the Ark of the Covenant bore a different Name, and preached an Instruction, that was to carry the Mind beyond the Bounds of a

perishable World.

This Ark hath been usually understood to signify only the Person of Christ, and the Union of the divine and human Natures in him; But, with Deference, it is humbly apprehended, that it denotes, together with the proper Person of Christ, his mystic Body the Church, and the perfect Union of both these in Glory. As the other Ark exhibited the Condition of the Redeemed in Time, agitated by the Waves of this World; this points out the Confummation of their Happiness and their Rest in Eternity. It was therefore called by a most suitable Name. God himself denominated it 1778; which Word is derived from a Root fignifying, to leap, to exult, to Shout for Foy. And so the Church, when glorified in its Redeemer, will be the true Instrument, Place, or Temple, of Praise and Joy for evermore.

Christ is indeed the ATDD, the Mercy-Seat, To idas notion, the Propitiation, covering the subole 1778 or Ark; but not the Ark itself. In this Form he is placed, representing his Mediation, or the Mean of Communication, between God and his People: And thus the Order of this facred Fabric gives a most beautiful and sublime Representation of the Union of the Redeemed with the Person of Christ, and of their Participation of his Glory. Thus also is shewn by Similitude the Fulfillment of our Lord's Prayer concerning them; that they all may be one [one Ark, as it were] as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee; that they also may be one in usand the Glory, which thou gavest me, I have given them, that they may be one, even as we are one; I in them, and Thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one-I will, that they also, whom thou haft given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my Glory, which thou haft given me. John xvii. Thus being joined to the Lord, are they one Spirit with him. I Cor. vi. 17. And thus, with open Face, behelding as in a Glass the Glory of the Lord, are they changed into the same Image from Glory to Glory, as by the Lord the Spirit. 2 Cor. iii. 18. See below, under WORD of the LORD, in the Note on Numb. vii. 89.

With this Idea of the Ark of the Covenant, the Oeconomy of the Tabernacle and Temple, respecting the Introduction, the Progression,

to deliver the chosen few. These exhibited, according to the manner of the Old Testament, a striking Representation.

and the End of Believers, appears complete. 1. They are admitted to the Altar of Sacrifice for Sin. 2. Next stands in order the Laver, which denoted the Washing of Regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost. 3. Hence they advance, as the Priests of God, into the Holy Place; i. e. they enter upon Communion with God in a Building which himself hath made, out of the open Air or View or Spirit of this World, where they live upon the Bread of Life, are enlightened by the Light of Life, and offer spiritual Sacrifices in the sweetest Odors of Prayer and Praise upon their golden Altar of Incense, Christ Jesus. This is their furt Rest. Hebr. iv. 3. Ps. xxvii. 4. 4. When all this is accomplished according to the Meafure of the divine Will, then do they enter into a yet more holy State, the Holy of all Holies, their final and complete Reft, (Heb. iv. 9.) where Christ the Forerunner is entered and hath prepared their Place, and where they are united to him, as the Seat of all Mercy, and the Propitiation of all Grace and Glory, between God and their Souls for evermore.

Thus poor unworthy Creatures, the Sethim Wood growing in the Wilderness of this World, can be translated from it into the very Presence and Abode of God; and thus are they covered, perfectly and entirely, with the pure Gold of that divine Righteousness and Glory, which the Redeemer himself wears, and out of his own Fulness, bestows upon them. Many Allusions to this are made in the Old Testament. He that dwelleth in the secret Place of the Most High, shall abide under the Shadow of the Almighty.—He shall cover thee with his Feathers, and under his Wings shalt thou trust. Ps. xci. 1, 4. This refers to the Cherubim, the Representatives of the divine Persons, overspreading the Ark in the Place of Rest, with their Wings. See Exod. xxv. 20.—The King's Daughter is all glorious within: her clothing is of avought Gold. Ps. xlv. 13. The City [i. e. the new Jerusalem, the Church in Glory] was pure Gold, like unto clear Glass. Rev. xxi. 18.

In this Ark are laid up all the Decrees and Counsels of Jehovah, respecting Salvation; in this Church, center and rest all the Purposes of the everlasting Covenant made by the Alehim. The united Assembly of the First-born are God's Building, framed to exhibit an eternal Ark of Testimony concerning his own eternal Grace and Love. Here God meets with them, and communes with them, from above the Mercy-seat, from between the two Cherubim [i. e. in the Center of these, representing the Unity of the divine Persons and their Union with the Church through the human Nature of

M 2

presentation of that Remnant, of whom the great Author of the Covenant says, They shall be my People, and I will be their GOD. The rest of Mankind, with all the fallen Angels, it pleased the Lord, for Purposes which Himself can surely justify and will one Day

explain, to pass by, and not to redeem.

This is a folemn Thought, at least it should be a folemn Thought, to those, who are following the Multitude to do Evil, and who are without Hope (any Expectation that deserves the Name of Hope), and without GOD in the World.\* To "carnal Persons, lacking the Spirit of Christ," this Consideration must be exceedingly aweful. They have a Sentence against them in their Hearts and Lives, that, while they continue the Servants of Sin, they can have no possible Pretensions to think themselves ransomed by the Blood of Christ from the Guilt of it: And if they die, as they have lived, in this hopeless Servitude, it is no uncharitable Sentence to conclude upon them, that they never were

Christ] which are upon or above the Ark, or shadowing and looking upon them with eternal Complacency through Christ; and here

fhall they dwell for ever. See Exod. xxv. 22.

O happy Change! O wonderful Transmutation! That mean Inhabitants of this Wilderness should be made glorious Residents of Heaven! That Sinners, Slaves, Traitors, and Enemies, should become Kings, Priests, Friends, Children, and Heirs, of Holiness, of Glory, and of God! That Mortals should thus put on Immortality! And that Mortality itself, by such transcendent Means and

Mercy, should be for ever swallowed up of Life!

\* Éph. ii. 12. It has been often and justly observed, that the original Words here rendered, without God in the World, would have greater Force in a literal Translation. Adeas en two moopen, Atheists in the World, is certainly a stronger Expression of Man's Degeneracy and Opposition to the Will of his Maker, and less exceptionable than the other Phrase; for, though every natural Man, in the Sense of the Translators, is without the Fear and Love of GOD; yet he cannot be without GOD in an absolute Sense, since all Creatures, even the Devils, exist and are substitled by his Will and Power.

among the Ransomed of the LORD. GOD only knows, beforehand, them that are his; but Man, by their Fruits, can know them afterwards. 'Tis true, a finful Mortal, who now works Uncleanness with Greediness, may be one of those whom Christ hath redeemed to GOD by his Blood; but it is equally true, that this very Man shall be "called according to GOD's Purpose by his "Spirit working in due Season, that he through Grace " shall obey the Calling, shall be justified freely, shall be made a Son of GOD by Adoption, and like the Image of his only begotten Son Jesus Christ, shall walk re. " ligiously in good Works, and at length by GOD's " Mercy shall attain to everlasting Felicity." If he die in Sin, he must receive its Wages: If he die out of Christ, he was never redeemed by Him. And, as there is no Room for Presumption from this Doctrine to some Men, on the one hand; so there is no Ground for Despair to any Man, on the other. Indeed, they, who begin to despair, have generally the least Cause for it, of any People in the World; because the Doubting of Self and its Sufficiency is the first Step which Grace makes towards the Sufficiency of Jesus. careless and the secure Sinner is the Man, who remains without Hope: The humble and the broken-hearted Person gives Proof of a dawning Light, which (if it be real) shall hereafter blaze forth into perfect Day. None needs to be discouraged, but he who loves Sin: None should dare to hope, but he who loves, or desires to love, the Person of Christ, and the Gospel of the everlasting GOD.

And fuch may hope indeed, and shall never hope in vain. He, who thirsts after GOD, shall ere long be replenished with Him. He, who begins to look to fessus, was first looked upon by Him. Grace was in the Design, and Glory shall be in the End. No Man can come unto me (said the Redeemer), except the Father, robo hath sent me, drave him: and then he avers, him M 3

whence the Man, whose Heart is drawn out after Christ, and whose real Desire it is to come to Him, may conclude, that his Heart is drawn of GOD, that he shall simply come to his Saviour in the Participation of all his Mercies, and that he shall never nor in any wise be cast out. GOD hath promised it, who cannot lie; Jesus hath redeemed him; he never shall perish.

What comfortable Thoughts, what fervent Hopes, what excellent Praises, should engage the Believer in Jesus, who finds the Witness in himself ; and a Witness in the Word of GOD, that he is one of the Redeemed from the Earth, and that he hath an incorruptible Inheritance laid up for him fafely in Heaven! O what manner of Person ought such a one to be, in all holy Conversation and Godliness! How zealous in the Improvement of his Time, of his Health, his Strength, all his Faculties, and all his Mercies, to the Glory of that precious Saviour, who lived and died, that he might reconcile and unite him to GOD! How should his Heart burn within him, at the very Mention of a Name, which is more replete with Delight to the Soul, than Ointment poured forth can be to the Sense of the Body! How should his Spirit glow with religious Ardor, and with transporting Love, to his Redeemer, his nearest Kinsman, and his GOD! As his Foy, so should all his Defires and all his Hopes, in Jesus, be divinely unspeakable, and full of Glory. But, alas!

> His grievous Load of tainted Clay Retards, and finks the downward Way. For when before the Throne in Pray'r He bows, Corruption haunts him there; And Love itself can scarcely bind The roving Folly of his Mind.

<sup>\*</sup> John vi. 37, 44. † John x. 28. 3 I John v. 10.

If Hopes divine excite his Praise, Or Sense of GOD's abounding Grace; Then Self and Pride will intervene, And stain his Gratitude with Sin.

Yet, O Believer, though this be the Language of thy Heart below, the Melody of thy Songs above shall not be interrupted with the jarring Sounds of Evil or of Sorrow. The Harmonies of Praise (such as Mortals never heard) shall be attended with every other Harmony of Peace, and Joy, and Glory everlasting. Christ will be the Burden of every Song, throughout the innumerable Bands of Heaven: To Christ shall the universal Chorus of Nature, of Grace, and of Glory, perpetually refound. Christ will be their Alpha and Omega, the Beginning of all their Joys, and the End of all their Defires. Not a Thought in Heaven, but wings its way to Jesus; not a Spirit there, but presses with rapturous Devotion to be near Him; not one of all the Bleffed, but esteems the Light of his Countenance, as the Emphasis of every Joy, and as the Crown and Completion of all his Happiness. And, is it possible, that, as they are, such thou, O frail imperfect Creature, shalt one day be?-Yes, blessed be GOD, it is more than possible; it is irreversibly determined and infallibly fure. If Christ be there, thou wilt be there; and because He is there. O then, love, serve, and adore Him upon Earth. Begin now; and regret, that thou hast begun so late. The Time past; how mispent! The Time to come; how should it be employed! Pray for Wisdom and Grace, for the Purposes of Thankfulness and Gratitude. Much hath been forgiven thee; and, therefore, thou must love much. Wet even this is above thy own Strength; and He, who bestowed all his other Gifts and Bleshings, must add this also to the Number. And, as thou can't neither think a good Thought, nor speak a good Word, M 4

nor redeem the least Particle of Time, without the special Assistance, and Operation, of Jesus Christ; live, O live in a constant Dependence upon Him for the Exercise of every spiritual Faculty, and often list up thy Soul with David to the Rock of thy Salvation, and say; Let the Words of my Mouth and the Meditation of my Heart be acceptable in thy Sight, O Lord, my Strength and my Redeemer.\*

## SHILOH.

HIS Title, as the Name of a Person, occurs but once in the Bible, and is acknowledged by all the Christians and many of the Jews, to be a Name of the Missiah . Yet such is the judicial Blindness of the Latter, that, while they profess to believe the

<sup>#</sup> Pfalm xix. 14.

Text to be a divine Revelation, and the Saviour to be implied by it; they will not submit to the internal Evidence it contains, that Jesus is that Saviour; though they readily yield to a hundred Futilities and stupid Expositions to avoid the Acknowledgement. The Word seems to denote a Deliverer, a Looser, or Rescuer; and both it and the Root, from which it is derived, have a Relation to some Person or Thing, under Constraint or Bondage.

The Patriarch Jacob, by the Illumination of the Divine Spirit, beholding what should befal his Posterity in the latter Days, delivers this solemn Prophecy concerning his Son Judah;\* from whom he was given to see, that the Redeemer, as concerning the Flesh, would lineally descend. The Sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a Lawgiver from between his Feet, until SHILOH come; and unto him shall the Gathering of the

People be.

This celebrated Prophecy was literally fulfilled in Christ: and so fulfilled in him, that it cannot, now or hereafter, be true of any other. The Scepter (or Ensign of Authority) did not depart from Judah, nor the Lawgiver from between his Feet, till Jesus was made manifest in the Flesh: But they both departed then. The State and Affairs of the Jews were indeed very perplexed and unsettled, from the Babylonish Captivity to the Ap-

<sup>\*</sup> From this Revelation made to Jacob concerning the Mcffiab's springing from Judah, that remarkable Recital is made of it in I Chron. v. 2. For Judah prevailed above his Brethren, and of him is to be the Jil, chief Ruler, Leader, Head, or Antecessor; but the Birthright was Joseph's. That is, the Messah was to come of Judah; but the Birthright, or double Portion due to the First-born which Reuben had forfeited, came to Joseph; and so his two Sons had it between them, viz. Ephraim and Manasseb. These, being reckoned as two Tribes, possessed two Portions accordingly. The other two Parts of the Birthright, and the most illustrious, viz. the Government and the Priesthood, were assigned to Judah and Levi.

<sup>+</sup> Gen, xlix. 10.

pearance of Christ; but there was always, during the former Part of that Period, some Form of civil Government among them, under Vicegerents of their own Nation, appointed by the Kings of Perfia, but faid to be the Descendents of David. These were styled. Heads of the Captivity: For so Zerubbabel, and his four Successors were named, as appears from Zech. iv. 6. This Constitution also subsisted, in the remaining Part of the same Period, after their Acknowledgement of the Grecian Power in the Time of Alexander, under ten fuccessive Governors of one Family, to the Time of Antiochus Epiphanes, about 175 Years before Christ.\* The supreme Authority, soon after the Commencement of his Reign, which was conducted with Violence and Sacrilege, passed over to Mattathias of the Tribe of Levi, and to his Descendents the Maccabees. with whom it continued till the Reign of Herod (who was himself either a Descendent of a Jewish Family, or of a Family long profelyted to the Jews), some little Time before our Lord's Nativity. But it was not, till the Year of Christ 8, that Judea became a Roman Province, upon the Deposition of Archelaus, when Quirinius or Cyrenius (as St. Luke and Josephus, writing in Greek, name him) became Prefident of Syria, and Coponius, as his Deputy, was appointed Procurator of Judga, then made a District of the Syrian Presidency. Upon this Revolution, the Jewish civil Polity ceased, and the Roman, with its necessary Magistracy, was introduced in its Stead. Taxes, with the Power of Life

<sup>\* 1</sup> Maccab. i. 10.

The Derivation of the Word Maccabæi marks the Genius of the Joves in the Abbreviation of their Appellatives. It was given to Judas Maccabæus (1 Mac. iii. 1.) as a Surname. from the initial Letters, which composed the Motto of his Banner. The first Letters making 1. 3. 3. or M, C, B, I. So Rambam stands for Rabbi Moso Ben Maimon; And the like of many others.

and Death, were from that Period no longer in the Disposal of the Ferres: And, at that Period, may very properly be fixed the precise Fulfillment of Jacob's Prophecy concerning the Scepter. The High Priesthood, however, or fpiritual supreme Authority among the Jews (which may be implied by the Lawgiver, confidering the spiritual Designation of their whole Oeconomy), certainly did not cease till after the Advent of Christ; when ferusalem itself, as was prophesied of it, foon became Heaps, and the Mountain of GOD's Temple as the high Places of the Forest, + or when, according to another symbolical Prophecy, a Voice was heard in Ramah, Lamentation and bitter Weeping: Rachel weeping for her Children, refused to be comforted for her Children, because they were not.;

Tt

\* The Word pay fignifies, both a Rod or Emblem of Authority, and a Tribe or Branch from fome general Stock or Nation. In this Place it may denote the spiritual Authority of the High-Priest, or the spiritual Oeconomy of the Jewish Dispensation, which were together removed, foon after the Coming of the Messiab. This seems the more probable, as the Word מחקק, rendered Lawgiver, doth not fo much imply one who frames Laws from his own Will and Pleasure, as one who expounds and executes Laws already framed and established, and is, therefore, very suitable to the Functions and

Office of the High-prieft.

Some, again, take this Scepter to mean regal Power; others, any Form or Constitution of Government, and, in particular, the Sanbedrim, or grand Council of the Nation. If it be taken in the former Sense, the Departure of the Scepter was the Forerunner or Token of the Meshab's Advent; but if in the latter, then the Meshab's Advent was the immediate Forerunner of the Scepter's Departure, Either way, the Prophecy was duly fulfilled in Jesus Christ: And, if it could be admitted not to have been fulfilled in him, it never can be fulfilled at all; for Judah, or the Jews, neither have now, nor have had fince the time of Jesus on Earth, so much as the Shadow of a Scepter to depart; and, instead of a Lawgiver to pass from between their Feet, their Feet have had no resting Place in the World.

+ Micah iii. 12.

I Jer. xxxi. 15. This very important Prophecy hath been much canvassed and perhaps but little understood. The learned and piIt was very remarkable, that the Jews, in general, had a strong Expectation of the Messiah's Advent about this Period. Many of the Heathens likewise had obtained the same Expectation; and Suetonius, the Roman Historian, in particular says, "That there had prevailed over all the East an antient and constant Opinion, that, about this Time [i. e. of Christ's Appearance,]

ous Reader will pardon, if not accept, the following Explana-

This Prophecy, and the Fact which it foretold, like many other Facts and Prophecies in the Old Testament, implied a more momentous Truth than barely the Destruction of some young Children at Bethlehem. For, after all the perplexed Attempts which have been made to fix this Passage to a mere literal Sense; it seems impossible to succeed, when it is considered, that Ramah and Bethlehem were different Places in different Tribes, the one to the North, and the other to the South of Jerusalem.

In a deeper and more spiritual View, abundantly authorized by

In a deeper and more spiritual View, abundantly authorized by the Usage of our Lord and his Apostles upon other Passages of Scripture, all the Difficulties, which have been complained of, appear to subside, and the Text itself to contain a most important Intention, and

worthy the Solemnity with which it is introduced.

As Hagar (we are infallibly told) typified Jérusalem of old, through her Emblem Mount Sinai, which fignified the Bondage of herself and her Children: So Rachel more aprly if possible, in the Symbol of the Cry at Ramah, denoted the approaching Misery and Destruction of the Jewish Church and Dominion, which at that time was indeed principally composed of her Offspring. This being admitted, other Parts of Scripture will both give and receive Light from it.

The Fact of Rachel dying at Bethlehem, and bringing forth (to her) the Son of Sorrow, was prophetic, (like most of the other Facts recorded by Moses) and prophetic of the Death of the Jewish Disponsation attended with its afflictive Appendages, at that time when Christ should arise at Bethlehem, and be the Ben-jamin or Right Hand of his Father, to abolish all carnal Ordinances, and to be the

High-Priest of a more glorious Oeconomy.

Saul the Benjamite was raifed up as the confpicuous Head of the Jewish Nation, and, in his Fall with his Sons, as truly typified the Diffolution of the Mofaic Institutions; as David his Successor refembled the triumphant Dignity of Christ, of whose everlasting Kingdom there are well-known and undeniable Intimations in all the Promises of Royalty made to David, And

Ramah

ancel, those should arise of Judea, who should govern the World." A Tradition, or Prophecy, delivered by a very celebrated Writer, was handed about amongst the Jews, which, whether human or divine, equally militates against them in their past and present Rejection of Christ, from the avowed Hope that was then univerfally entertained of a speedy Deliverer. According to this Tradition, "the World was to last fix thousand "Years, of which two thousand were void, two thouse fand were to be under the Law, and two thousand " under the Messiah." The Messiah indeed did come nearly about that Period, but, coming unattended with earthly Pomp, they knew him not. By despising and rejecting him when he appeared, they undefignedly fulfilled the Scriptures that were written of him, and perfecuted him only to that Death, which it was foretold he should die. Equally marvellous with their gross Blindness, in not recognizing him by the Works which he wrought, was their hafty Reception of every Impostor that started up (and some did start up immediately) afterwards; though he could bring no other Credentials, than those of the most diabolical and infamous Audacity. Theudas, Judas the Galilean or Gaulanite.

Ramah of Benjamin, in the Text above cited, appears equally to represent the last State of the Hebrew Nation, when, as a Presude, these young Children of Rachel should fall by the Sword. This was a Fact prophesied, and so applied by the Apostle, Matth. ii. 17. And it was also a prophetic Fact, and so looked onwards to a farther Accomplishment. The Massacre not being literally performed in Bethlehem, and yet, notwithstanding, the Prophecy of it applied to that in Bethlehem, affords an additional Proof, that both the Massacre and its Prophecy had an higher and more remote Intention, which was sully and solemnly consummated in the entire Destruction of the Jewish Church and State by the Romans; on which Account indeed Rachel might be described in bitter weeping for her Children, and refusing to be comforted, because they were not.

I SUETON. in Vefp. c. 4. See also PRIDEAUX'S Conned. Part ii.

p. 633. and ECHARD's Introd. to Ecclef. Hift. p. 36.

lanite, Ægyptius, and that vile Impostor Bar-cocab (or the Son of a Star, afterwards rightly called by the Fews themselves. Ren-cozba, the Son of a Lyel, who occasioned infinite Confusion and Murder; came in their own Name as our Lord had prophefied) \* and were received; but they were received, like Fire in their Dwellings, or Serpents in their Bosoms, to their own Misery and Destruction. Numberless Impostors of this Complexion, by the just Judgement of GOD, have been permitted to arise amongst them at various Times, and in different Countries. These have drawn away deluded Disciples after them, not to the Establishment of any kind of Order civil or religious, but to Rapine and Plunder, Rebellion and Blood. Nothing, in short, fince their Rejection of the true Messiah, has been too gross for their Credulity; nor, provided it opposed the Nazarene (a contemptuous Name among them for Christ,) too filly for their Approbation. Witness their Bar-juchne; a Bird of fuch immense Bulk as to cover the Sun with its Wings, and which, it feems, is to be to them the Bird

\* John v. 43.

<sup>+</sup> It is almost too shocking to mention the opprobrious Names. which the Rabbins constantly apply to our blessed Lord in their Writings. They call him a Magician, an Evil-doer, a Robber, the curfed Nazarene, a Baftard born of a Whore, &c. They have given him, as though these Titles were too good for him, a Nick-name formed by the Initials of three Hebrew Words, which fignify, Let his Name be blotted out. So likewise they call his Cross an Abomination; the Gofpel, a Revelation of Iniquity; Christians, Nazarenes and Children of Edom; the Kingdom of Christ, the Kingdom of Iniquity; Christian Worship, profane Idolatry. Many other fuch Appellations are used in their Synagogues and Schools, in order to induce a thorough Hatred of Jejus Christ and his Disciples. Some of them have had the abominable Folly, as well as Wickedness, to affirm, that the Soul of E/au or Edom transmigrated into the Nazas rene, and that, for this Reason, he ought to be termed Esau or Edom, and his Followers, Edomites. SPANHEM. Elench. Cont. Th. cum Jud. § xxviii. Buxt. in rad. DTR. Hulsti Theol. Jud. lib. i. de Adv. Messia. See also Ant. Univ. Hist. Vol. x. p. 300. of

of their Paradife: Witness their Behemoth, a great Ox which should daily consume the Pasture of a thousand Mountains, which Pasture, like the Promethean Liver, should grow again to the same Purpose and Quantity every Night: And witness their Sabbatical River (fomewhere in Utopia), which ceased to flow on the Sabbath-day; and a thousand other rabbinical Abfurdities, which defcend beneath common Sense, and would difgrace the Understanding of a Child. All these things may shew us; that, when Men are thus left of GOD to the Folly and Blindness of their own Minds, there is nothing fo repugnant to the commonest Ideas of Truth, Reason and Propriety, which shall not be tenaciously embraced and stubbornly maintained; and that no created Power, no human Arguments, however convincing or demonstrative in themselves, can remove this Veil of Obscurity or convert the Mind unto GOD. This should teach us Gentiles, not to be high. minded, but to fear; for, if GOD spared not the natural Branches of his own Olive-tree; what reason can there be, that we know of, why he should spare the wild ones, that are but grafted in ?\* And it may also shew us, in Conjunction with all the other Histories of Mankind, that "GOD (to use the Words of an ingenious Writer) is the fole Arbiter of human Events, and determines, as Lord of All, the Fate of Empires, prescribes their Form, regulates their Limits, marks out their Duration, and makes the very Paffions and Crimes of Men fubservient to the Execution of his gracious and just Defigns." By HIM, and by Him alone, do Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice: And when either they or their People launch into Wickedness, he is at no loss to provide Means for their Punishment.

Though

<sup>\*</sup> Rom. xi. 17, &c.

<sup>†</sup> It was a Confession, which perhaps implies a solemn Warning to our Nation at a later time, made by Gildas, a British Writer, above

Though the Fews did not receive Christ, because be bad no outward Form or Comeliness, no earthly Power or Dignity, as they had preconceived of their Meshab; yet he is the true Defire of the Nations, and the real Believer's spiritual Shiloh, whether he be Few or Gentile. Fesus is the Deliverer, the Friend, the Redeemer, of all his People. His Name (as the Pfalmist foretold) Shall exist for ever: 112' HE THAT WILL BE A SON, Shall be his Name before the Face of the Sun (or wherever the Sun enlightens the Earth) and all Nations shall be bleffed in him, and shall call Him blessed. Compared with the Release from the Bondage of Sin, which this BLESSER of Nations figns upon the Heart of the Christian; what a frivolous Expectation was that of the carnal Jews respecting a Deliverer, who was only to free them from the heathen Yoke, and to bring the Gentiles under their own? Taking every thing in a gross and earthly Sense, they could not comprehend what the great Deliverer meant, when he held forth the Knowledge of the Truth, and spake of making them free; but told him, with an Air of Impertinence and Indignation, We are Abraham's Seed, and were never in Bondage to any Man. They had no Idea of that holy and spiritual Freedom, in which

twelve hundred Years ago; that the "Britons his own Nation were driven from their Country [England,] on account of the Avarice and Grasping of their principal Men; for the Iniquity and Corruption, which prevailed in the Administration of the Laws; for the Laziness or Ill-preaching of the Clergy; and for the Luxury and gross Immoralities of the People." Alcuini Epist. ad Ædilbard. Cant. Archiepisc.

† Pfalm lxxii. 17. Our Translators have rendered the second Clause of this Text in the Margin by, he shall be as a Son to continue his Father's Name forever, and have marked it as literally so from the Hebrew: But there are no Hebrew Words in the Text, which can answer such a Translation. The Word is a Name for the Messiab, which (say the Rabbins very truly) "was given him before the Creation of the World;" because he covenanted to take the Office of Redemption, and to be born of a Woman, from before all Worlds.

<sup>+</sup> John viii. 33.

alone Men may be confidered as free indeed. They wished to live either without Rule to themselves, or to impose the Rule upon others. But Christ came not to teach human Politics; for his Kingdom was not of this World: On the contrary, he ever exhorted a meek and holy Submission to others. They misunderstood his Declarations of their natural Captivity to Sin, and feem to have had no Notion of the Slavery, which was imposed upon their deluded Hearts, by the Malice and Power of Satan. So far from it, they would have floned him for his Publication of Mercy; and they wantonly and blasphemously abused the Spirit of Life in Christ Jesus, which alone could free them, from the Condemnation of the Law, and the Vengeance of Death. In a word, they were too wife, too righteous, and too free, in their own Conceits, for the Wildom, Righteousness, and Deliverance of the ever bleffed Shiloh. His Joys and Dignities were far above this World: but their Hopes and Defires centered wholly in it. Thus, one of their principal Rabbies hath declared, in contempt of Jejus, that the Jews wanted no Redeemer for their Souls, but one for their Bodies, who should make them victorious and great upon Earth. His Liberty was heavenly and spiritual; but their Expectation was earthly and carnal. All the Freedom they coveted (and which all Libertines do covet,) was a licentious Independence on Jebovab himself, or (in the Language of the Apostle) a Freedom FROM Righteousness.\*

How opposite to Sentiments like these, which possessed the Jews, are the Rescue and Release, the Happiness and the Comforts, of the adorable Shiloh! He took upon him this gracious Character, to deliver his People from the Curse of the broken Law which stood against them; and, in order to accomplish this, he became a Curse for them. He broke the worse than iron Chains of Sin, in which we were born, and which, but for him,

<sup>\*</sup> Rom, vi. 20.

we must have worn on our miserable Souls for ever. The Bondage of our Corruption, in his Hands, was weaker than the triple Cords upon Samson; + and he so disfolved the Bond, that he rendered it impossible to be completely fastened again. He translates his Chosen from the Kingdom and Tyranny of Satan, and from the force of Satan's Allies the Spirits of Evil, and brings them, by his unmerited Mercy, into the glorious Liberty of the Children of God. The baleful Influence of a wicked World he diverts even to their Good; and enables them to hold fomething of his own fovereign Contempt, for the Honors that quickly die, and for the Riches that foon must fail. "To crave after few things. " faid a fenfible Philosopher, makes Poverty even equal " to Riches." What the Philosopher only speculated. the Christian, when called upon by his heavenly Father, is enabled by him to practife. The last Enemy, that shall be destroyed, Christ finally destroys in his Redeemed. In proof of this, he has often removed the Fear of Death clean away, and rendered his most hostile Appearance, but as a Phantom. They pass through the Valley of the Skadow of Death, fearing no Evil; because, and only because, HE is with them. In the End; the bleffed Shiloh. who has conducted them all their-Lives long, and marked out every Trace of their Pilgrimage below, introduces them fafely, and inducts them freely, into those Regions of Life and Liberty, where the Wicked cease from troubling, where the Weary are at rest, and where every Pain shall be banished from the Heart, and every Tear be wiped forever from the Eye.

This.

Judges xvi. S Democr. apud Stobæum. Serm. xcv.

If the Reader would wish to see many Noble and Illustrious Proofs of (what may juily be called) living Deaths, or of the Triumphs of Believers over Death; he is referred with Pleasure to the Biographia Evangelica, published, in four Volumes Octavo, by the Rev. Mr. Middleton: A Work, which, befide the great Variety of historical and edifying Matter, is embellished with many excel-leat Portraits of the eminent Christians, whose Lives are related.

This, O Believer, is the Deliverance, which thy spiritual Shiloh hath procured for thee. He was anointed by the SPIRIT JEHOVAH to preach the Gospel to the Poon, to heal the broken-hearted, to preach Deliverance to the Captives, to recover the Sight of the blind, and to set at Liberty them that are bruised.\* All these were thy Calamities; and Jesus came to deliver thee from them all. Thou hast some Earnest of his Redemption now; and thou wilt foon have the perfect Possession of his unalienable Joy. The Pledge of Grace is the Affurance of Glory. Accept it in this view; and be thankful. Imitate the Gratitude, and pray for the inexpressible Complacency, of good old Simeon; when he bleffed GOD for the Shiloh of Israel, and faid, Lord, lettest Thou thy Servant depart in Peace, according to thy Word, for mine Eyes have feen thy Salvation. + Sing in the Melody of Grace, with the Host of Heavenly Spirits, who once exulted in the Revelation of Shiloh to the World; Glory be to GOD in the highest, and on Earth Peace, Good-will towards Men. That Time will shortly come, when, from having fome fweet, though small, Foretastes of the Liberty of GOD's Children below, thou shalt be translated to the full Enjoyment of the Glory which Jesus hath prepared above. Thou shalt quickly join the facred Choir, in the everlasting Celebration of Him, who heretofore zvas flain and hath redeemed thee to GOD by his Blood. Their Song and thine will be, for ever, the Song of Moses and the Lamb. All, all shall sing, with the ever burning Ardor of Seraphs; Great and marvellous are thy Works of Creation, Deliverance and Salvation, LORD GOD ALMIGHTY. Just and true are thy Ways, Thou King of Saints! Amen; Bleffing, and Glory, and Wisdom, and Thanksgiving, and Honor, and Power, and Might, be unto our GOD for ever and ever! Thou art worthy, O LORD, of all these; for Thou hast created all Things, and for thy Pleasure they are and were created! Thou wast flain and hast redeemed us, out

<sup>\*</sup> Luke iv, 18. Isaiah lxi. 1. † Luke ii. 29, 30.

of every Kindred, and Tongue, and People, and Nation! Therefore, Hallelu-Jah for ever: The LORD GOD OMNIPOTENT reigneth! Amen.

## GLORY OF THE LORD.

THE radical Idea of the Word, which we tran-I flate Glory, is taken from Weight or Gravity, and denotes intrinsic, real, and solid Splendor. It implies whatever is peculiarly grand, fublime, and magnificent. Thus the Soul is called the Glory of a Man;\* because it is his supreme and more excellent Part. The Glory of GOD likewise, so far as relates to our Conceptions of Him, or his Manifestation to us; is the particular Display and Illustration, either to our Mind or Sense, of his own Existence and Majesty. So Christ is called the Glory of the Father; because, in him, the Father is known and shines conspicuously to our Understandings. He that bath seen me, says Jesus, hath feen the Father. No Man can fee Christ aright (which Sight is only granted in Faith,) without feeing Him to be ONE with the Father of Lights, participating of his effential and undivided Glories. The Apostle, describing the heavenly Rest of Believers, takes in the Idea of the Hebrew Word, which without a Periphrafis the Greek could not express, and calls it a Weight of Glory; and not only this, but, laboring (as it were) to communicate the vast Idea of the Holy Spirit, he terms it καθ' ὑπερδολην εἰς ὑπερδολην αἰωνιον βαρος δοξης, an eternal Weight of Glory involving Excellency upon Excellency.\*

It's Excellence furmounted all Expression.

The GLORY OF JEHOVAH, or the GLORY JEHOVAH, frequently stands for the Essence of the Godhead; because GOD's Glory cannot exist separately from Himself, but is and must be one with Him. His Attributes are not an Abstraction from his Nature, but the Constitu. ents (if one may so speak) of his Nature. GOD is his own Glory; and his Glory is Himself. All Language is poor to describe the divine Excellencies. The Word עבור, WEIGHT or GLORY, is therefore used : because the Weightiness of Grandeur, to be expressed in one Word, exceedingly transcends all the Comprehension and Elocution of the Creatures. The promifed Melliah was called the Glory of Jehovah or Glory Jehovah; both because he is essentially so, as one of the Persons in febovah; and because, without him, united to our Nature as the GOD-man Mediator, that Glory could not be manifested to his People for their Comfort and Salvation. Hence he is called the Brightness of the Glory, or the manifest Splendor, by which the Glory is imparted and known. The Effulgence of GOD's effential Glory is conjoined with our Nature in the Person of Christ; and, in that Person, we partake of this Effulgence, or enjoy Communion with it. + The Pfalmist faw this Glory, N 3

άπαυγασμα, φως, Fire, Splendor, Light, were all essentially one in Nature, though diffinguishable into three several Properties; so

<sup>\* 2</sup> Cor iv. 17.
† Thus Chrift, according to the Nicene Creed, is Light of Light, of one Substance with the Father. Many of the Fathers, who shourished when the Arian Heresy was principally agitated, i. e. about the fourth Century, frequently illustrated the Argument upon the Trinity by a Similitude, sometimes taken from Fire, and sometimes from the material Sun. Leontius Episcopus urged, That as wee,

and testified his Interest in it; when he addressed his Redeemer, in the Name of the Church, and said, In thy Light we shall see Light, and all thy People thy GLORY.

This Glory was often fenfibly evident to the antient Church, in a splendid and luminous Manner:\* But the full Weight or Essence of this Glory no Man in the Flesh, or by its Senses, can perceive. Moses doubtless saw as much as his Faculties could bear; yet he had only a Glimple (as it were) of Christ, compared with what he now knows of the Person and Grace of his Redeemer. The Faces, or Persons, in Jehovah cannot be feen by our earthly Nature: We must be placed in the Cleft of the smitten Rock, and come to Christ as the Sacrifice for our Sins, before we can enjoy the least Radiance of his divine Glory, or know that he is the אחרון, the Last, the Confummation of all things, who also in these last Days or Dispensation hath made his Appearance in the World. In Spirit, many of the Saints under the Law had doubtless very sublime Communications concerning the Divinity of Christ as the GLORY of JEHOVAH; but the last upon record (unless we include the Revelation to St. John) who was favoured with a fensible Manifestation of his superlative Brightness, was one, for whom GOD had decreed an

FATHER, SON, and SFIRIT, are three Persons in one indivisible ESSENCE. Athanasius, Ephram Syrus, Cyril, and others, represented, That as the Orb, Light, and Heat, make but one Suh; so FATHER, SON, and SFIRIT, are but one GOD: and that as the Light and Heat are coëval and coëssential with the solar Orb, yet easily distinguishable though indivisible from it; so the SON and SFIRIT are essentially and eternally, though not personally, one with the FATHER, forming an individual Unity of GOD-head. The Latin Translator of Ephram Syrus from the Syriac says, That Athanasius and others borrowed this Simile from Theognossus, an antient Writer, who stourished before him. See much of these Illustrations, collected by SUICERUS, in his These Eccles. in verb. τριας, ἀπαυγασμας, δημφ. And also Asseman. Biblioth, Orient. Vatic. Tom. 1. C. vi. Edit. Rom. 1719.

\* Exod. xxxiii. 9, 10, 22. xl. 34, 35. Lev. ix. 23, &c. Apoftle-

Apostleship—one, who had denied the spiritual Existence of this Glory in Jesus, and diligently laboured, as far as he might, to extinguish its Splendor in the World. It was this Glory, exhibited under the Image of a Cloud and Fire to the outward Sense, which led the Israelites from Egypt to an earthly Canaan or Inheritance; and this spiritual Glory, presented to the Eye of Faith, conducts the whole Israel of GOD to that spiritual Rest, which remaineth for them in Heaven.

CHRIST was the GOD of GLORY,\* who appeared to Abraham: And Abraham rejoiced to fee his DAY, his

Illumination, his Glory, and was glad.

The Psalmist, in one of his triumphant Hymns, tells us, That Jehovah is the King of Glory, even Jehovah Sabaoth. Now, if there be not two Kings of Glory, as indeed there cannot be in the Sense of the Psalmist; whoever bears the Title of King, or (which is the same) Lord of Glory, is undoubtedly Jehovah Sabaoth. But the Apostle says of the Jews, that they crucified Christ, the Lord of Glory: And, therefore, Christ.

is JEHOVAH SABAOTH.

Isaiah says, the GLORY OF THE LORD shall be revealed, or, rightly translated, shall reveal himself. Now; this Text is applied to Christ in several Places of the New Testament; and there is no Doubt of its entire Relation to him. But GOD says, I am Jehovah, that is my Name; and My GLORY will I not give to another. It follows, then, either that Christ is Jehovah, as to the essential Glory of his divine Nature; or that the Scriptures have falsely styled him The Glory of Jehovah, All the Sophistry and Subterfuge of Arianism cannot refute the Deduction.

The same Prophet, declaring the Message of Jehowah, the Saviour and Redeemer, to Zion, says, That this Saviour and Redeemer Jehovah shall be her ever-

<sup>\*</sup> Acts vii. 2. † Pfalm xxiv. 9, 10. ‡ 1 Cor. ii. 8. § Itaiah xl. 5. || Ibid. xlii. 8.

lasting Light, and her Alehim her Glory.\* The Inference is obvious. The redeeming Glory is Jeho-VAH ALEHIM.

But, if any fhould object, that this Glory, mentioned by the Prophet, is a mere Attribute and not a Perjon; there is one Text, which will immediately folve the Doubt, and prove, that the Glory of Jehovah is either Jehovah himself, or a Person in Jehovah. Their Tongue and their Doings (says Isaiah, speaking of Israel) are against Jehovah, to provoke, or offend, the Eyes of his Glory. Are the Eyes of an Attribute conceivable?

Numerous indeed are the Texts, which treat of Christ, under the Name and Idea of Glory. He is styled the Glory of the Gentiles: the Glory of Ifrael; the Glory in the midst of Jerusalem; the Bearer of the Glory; the Glory of the only begotten of the Father; with many such like

Epithets, almost throughout the Bible.

The Title Glory is applied to each of the Persons in the Holy Trinity. Thus the first Person is termed, The Father of Glory:\*\* The second Person, The Lord of Glory; And the third Person, The Spirit of Glory. The Persons, the Attributes, and whatever can be thought of or expressed, relative to GOD, are his GLORY.

The human Nature of Chrift, though it be not in the above Sense the Glory of GOD, has however an unutterable Communication of that Glory. In it dwelleth the Fullness of the GOD-head bodily, personally, really. His Glory is the Fullness of the whole Earth; §§ and, respecting his Godhead, he filleth all in all. |||| Thus, Jesus, when he was about to suffer, comforted his Disciples by saying, Now is the Son of Man or his human Nature] glorified; and God or the Godhead] is glorified in him. If God be glorified in

<sup>\*</sup> Isaiah xl. 16, 19. † Isaiah iii. 8.

† Isaiah lxvi. 12. § Luke ii. 32.

| Zach. ii. 5. and vi. 13. ¶ John i. 14.

\*\* Eph. i. 17. †† James ii. 1. †† 1 Pet. iv. 14.

§§ Isaiah vi. 3. sce Margin. |||| Eph. i. 23. iv. 10. ct. al.

| bims

him, GOD shall also glorify him IN himself, and shall straightevay for quickly glorify him. And again, praying to the Father, he fays, Glorify thou me with thine own felf, WITH THE GLORY WHICH I HAD WITH THEE BEFORE THE WORLD WAS. Laying these Texts together, we may briefly learn; That the human Nature of Christ is glorified in and by his divine Nature, through the ineffable Conjunction of both; That Christ glorified the Godhead, or made it appear conspicuously glorious, by his aftonishing Work of human Redemption; That he now partakes, as GOD-man, of the effential Glories of the Godhead, because he is glorified in and with the Person of the Father; And also that he, as the second Person in the Godhead with respect to his divine Nature, did possess these essential Glories of the Godhead before the World was, that is, from all Eternity. This Participation of Glory with the Father, from before all Time, proves the Messiah to be the GOD of Ages: And he is also in Truth the King of Glory; because, as a bountiful King, he freely gives both Grace and Glory to his Redeemed.

Hence we see the Reason and the Force of the divine Ordination, That all Men should honor the Son, even as they honor the FATHER: And what Honor is this, but the humble Worship and Prostration of feeble and dependent Creatures before a beneficent and eternal Creator? And if Christ be not this very Creator, as to his divine Nature; how is this Honor and Worship enjoined to Him? If he be not omnipresent; can he hear the Prayers and Praises of all the Redeemed, at once, in Earth and in Heaven? If he be not omnipotent; can he supply their innumerable Requests? If he be not allwife; can he ordain that Supply in the best Manner, Order, and Time? And if he be not infinite and everlasting; can he extend himself and his Mercies to the Needs of all his Creatures, without Measure of Quantity, or End of Duration? But if this Honor and Glory be ascribed to Him, even as to the FATHER, because.

cause, with the Father, He is omnipresent, omnipotent, all-wise, infinite, and everlasting; can the Head of Man devise, or the Tongue of Man express, a more forcible Way of declaring Him to be the everlasting Alehim Jehovah, the Creator of all things?

Taking, then, the whole Evidence together, Christ most plainly appears to be the GLORY of JEHOVAH; a PERSON in JEHOVAH; and, as such, GOD over all,

blessed for ever.

Art thou acquainted, O Reader, with this great Immanuel, this GOD with us? It will be but of small Comfort to thee at the last, that Christ is GOD, unless he is thy GOD. The Word, THY, makes his Glory delightful: Without that little great Word, it would only be fooner or later most dreadful to thy Soul. Art thou a careless Creature, running on in the broad Way of Destruction, without a fingle Wish to leave it? Is thy whole Mind bent to follow the evanid Pleasures of this World, and thy whole Heart engaged in the poor Pursuit of its Joys? Is this thy grand Wish, thy utmost Expectation? Depend upon it, GOD will foon cut it off. There is no Peace to the Wicked; no true Hope to the Transgreffors; no real Pleasure to Evil-doers. What little Happiness they have, is but "Peace taken up at Interest," upon a Mortgage of Body and Soul, which they themselves can never release. But there is, and there ever will be, a fearful looking for of Judgement, and fiery Indignation, which shall devour the Adversaries \* of the Almighty. Knowing, therefore, the Terrors of the Lord, we persuade, or advise, Men, says the Apostle. "We set before You (as if he had faid) Life and Death; and, if GOD be willing, we are willing and defirous, that You should flee from the Wrath to come. To this End, we use every Motive and Argument in our Power; and we pray over what we preach, that GOD may make his own Word effectual to your Salvation. We can do nothing but call upon you: It is GOD, who must zoork in you,

both to will and to do, of his own good Pleasure."

This may lead us to notice, by the way, the many Disputes, which have arisen, relative to the Propriety of "calling the Unconverted" (as 'tis styled), by vehement Addresses and Applications. Some fay, 'tis useless to call upon those who have no spiritual Faculties, but are dead in Trespasses and Sins. Others urge the Practice of the Apostles, and the Command to preach the Gospel to every Creature. - The whole Controversy may. perhaps, be reduced to this Ground .- If, by an Address to the Unconverted, be understood, The Declaration of the Gospel to them, and the Pressing upon them at large, by every rational and by every scriptural Argument, and in a Spirit of zealous Affection, the happy or unhappy Consequences of their being interested or not interested in its Bleffings; then, undoubtedly, it is a Duty to make fuch an Address, fitting it to the Circumstances of the Persons, and leaving the Issue to GOD. An Application, framed upon the Principles of the Gospel, and confistent with its general System and Occonomy, becomes a Part, and a comfortable Part too, of the Gospel itself .- But if, by an Address to the Unconverted, be meant, either directly or by fair Implication, an Address founded on any inherent Power or Will of the Creature to turn himself to GOD, or any Defire in GOD to save those whom He finally does not fave; fuch an Address is repugnant to the Truth of the Gospel, and is an Exceeding of the Commission given to those who preach Besides, it is much more alarming, even to Reason, to acquaint Men, That they are wholly unable to turn themselves to GOD, at their Pleasure, but must depend upon his Sovereign Mercy to fave them from Destruction; than to tell them, They may turn when they please, may stay as long as they think fit from Him. and yet may come for his Salvation at last. From such an Argument to their Free-will, they will naturally draw a Conclusion for their present Security. And to charge

charge upon People, what a good Man once charged upon his Audience, "That not one of them go out of " the Affembly without being converted, as he would answer it at his Peril in the last Day;" seems too much like the Conceit of the Force of Persuasion in Man, and too much like a Usurpation of the renovating Office of the Spirit of GOD. Without perplexing the Question, then, with Differtations upon the moral Suitableness of Discourses to affect the animal Passions of the Multitude; we may fafely rest upon this Conclufion, That, though the Gospel is to be promulgated throughout the World and declared to every Creature, it belongs alone to those whom GOD hath appointed to obtain Salvation; and that, therefore, however generally it be published, as the Event must depend upon GOD's Will and Power, it ought not to be published by way

of Argument to the Power and Will of Man.

Yet, Sinner, whether thou art faved or lost, GOD will lose no Glory upon thy Account. All Creatures must glorify his Justice, or his Mercy. His Justice is glorified in supporting the Happiness of Myriads of Spirits, who never fell from his Injunctions, but have continued obedient to his Word: And it is equally glorified in the Perdition and Ruin of those, who have rebelled on Earth or in Heaven against Him. Nor doth their Number lessen, but augment, their Sorrow; as (to use a Simile of St. Ferom) "a greater Quantity of Logs will only strengthen and increase the Flame." To glorify his Mercy, he made, he redeemed, he renewed, his Chosen among Men. And, if thou art not a Partaker of this Mercy in the Son of his Love, still thou shalt glorify GOD; but it shall be in his Justice only with those, whom he hath reserved in everlasting Chains under Darkness to the Judgement of the great Day. \* May it be thy Happiness then to be made wife unto Salvation, and to know GOD to be thy GOD, and Jesus Christ thy Glory!

To shew us, perhaps, that all the Teaching and Perfuafion of Man is utterly ineffectual, without the particular Agency of the Holy One; Instances upon Instances arise, in which Persons shall hear the Word and frequent the Ordinances, Year after Year, and for many Years together, without having a real Work of Grace per-formed in their Hearts. The Word, like Water spile upon the Ground, with respect to them, seems void and useles: And they live, as before they made any Profession, or as those live who never made any, a vain, giddy, fenfual, and ungracious kind of Life, void of all Communion with GOD, and of all spiritual Fellowship with his People. If a Person's Manners and Conduct receive no Change, there is certainly fomething wrong in the Heart or the Head, and perhaps in both. The learned Mr. Pemble, an excellent Minister of Christ in the Reign of King James the 1st, recites, in his Vindiciæ Gratiæ, a remarkable Example of this kind, which, he fays, was communicated to him by a worthy and credible Divine. A Man had then lately died, aged more than fixty Years, who had atttended the Preaching of the Gospel, both on the Lord's Day and at other Opportunities, for almost all his Lifetime. He feemed both a constant Hearer, and an earnest Lover of the Word. But, upon his Death-Bed, being asked by the Minister who visited him, concerning his Faith and Hope in GOD; he gave fuch Answers, as aftonished all that heard him. For it being demanded, What he thought of GOD; he replied, That he believed him to be a good kind of old Man. And being asked the same of Christ, he answered, That he thought him to be a towardly well-behaved Youth. questioned concerning his Soul; he imagined it, he faid, to be some great strong Bone in his Body. on the Inquiry, What would become of him after Death; he supposed, That, if he had done well, he should pass away his Time in some pleasant green Meadow. Yet this Man must have heard several thousand

thousand Sermons.—Very few ignorant and careless Professors may perhaps be immersed in this Man's Stupidity; but, if they live and die careless and unconcerned, though the Degree of Stupidity may not be

equal, the End will be much the fame.

Glory frequently includes the Idea of Light. So Christ is the Glory of his People, and the Light of his People: And he is infinite and effential Light and Glory, or he could not communicate it to his innumerable Chosen. A created Light and Glory can shine only in Measure, and but little beyond itself; but the Glory of Immannel fills all Infinitude, furmounts both the Conception and the Wants of his Creatures, and imparts whatever is luminous or glorious throughout the natural and the spiritual World. Thou, O Christian, wert in Darkness, till thy Jesus beamed upon thee, with his gracious and effulgent Rays. Now, thou not only feest the Darkness which thou hast escaped, but the Darkness remaining within thee. Thou viewest a thoufand gloomy Shades both in thyfelf and in the World, which, if Christ had not arisen and shined upon thee, the Light of thy own Mind could by no means have explored. The Light of Life hath discovered many ugly Spectres of Sin, which, like Dragons in an impervious Den, lay lurking in and defiling thy Soul. And if the Darkness, which yet remaineth in thy Heart, be fo dreadful and detestable; how horrible must that outer Darkness be, which is referved for them, who know not GOD, and who obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ ?

Though Christ be Glory and Light in himself; yet frequently the Clouds of Corruption or Unbelief in the Believer intercept his gracious Rays from the Soul. Like Pharaoh's Chariot without Wheels, he then goes on but heavily. When he has little Light, he generally has but little Warmth. The Heart grows sluggish; and every Difficulty drives him to Distress. He slips the Anchor of Hope, and quits his Hold of Patience.

It is his Mercy, that the Lord does not leave him. Satan, the World, and the Flesh, would sift him about, and foon sift him out too; did not the Glory of Israel prove his Rearward; for Christ guards the Rear of his People, as well as guides them in Front. He is even a Wall of Fire round about them; and none of their Enemies can annoy them, farther than he pleases, nor longer than he pleases. When the End of the Annoyance is answered;

their Foes are quickly dismissed:

If Jesus then, O Christian, be thy Glory; should'st not thou be his?—There is a Reciprocation, between Christ and his People, in many of his Offices. Walk, live, think, speak, do all things, to his Glory. Thy best Interest is bound up in his Glory: Thou hast no true Interest separate from it. Whether thou art attended with easy things, or with things dissicult to Flesh and Blood; still He is thy Glory, and thou must aim to glorify Him. Lean upon him for Will and for Strength to do it: And it is impossible for thee, if thou hast Grace to lean in Faith, to lean upon him in vain. He is faithful, who hath promised. Set up thy Triumph then with the Believer of old, and say, Jehovah Jireh, The Lord will provide—will provide with Grace and Strength now, and with Glory and Peace for ever!

Why should thy Spirit be dismay'd, And like the Bullrush nod?

Jesus thy GLORY is thine Aid——
Come, trust a faithful GOD.

## NAME OF THE LORD.

Y the Medium of Names, if the Names be proper, we obtain the Knowledge of Persons and Things. The LORD, therefore, suiting himself to our Capacities, hath communicated the Knowledge of Himfelf, and of his gracious Purpofes towards his People, by a great Variety of Names, which admirably express them. Hence it is, and by the Knowledge of these Names, which are but meanly understood by the Generality, that the Gospel of the Old Testament was as finely drawn and as gloriously described (especially in whatever relates to the Persons of the Godhead) as it is any where in the New. The Names, in the Bible, very unlike our modern Denominations, are descriptive, not arbitrary. They have a Sense, as well as a Sound. This is true especially concerning the Appellations of the Godhead. He is, what they describe. "Among the Creatures, they and their Names are two different Things; but, respecting the bleffed GOD, IPSE eft Nomen Ejus, et Nomen ejus est Ipse; Himself is his Name, and his Name is himself."\* We are accustomed, through the Poverty

<sup>\*</sup> R. Barachiel apud Robertson, in Diss. ante Thes. GALAT. de Arc. Cath. Ver. l. iii. c. 16. See also Jer. xvi. 21. and Micah vi. 9. This last Text, instead of, And the Man of Wisdom shall see thy Name, has perhaps been better rendered, For thy Name shall see that

Poverty of human Language and Conception, to distinguish between GOD and his Attributes; and, in Tenderness to our Understandings, this Distinction is permitted in the facred Writings by GOD Himself.\* But GOD and his Attributes are one. We speak of the Wisdom, Holiness, Justice, Love, and Power, of GOD; but GOD is not a Being endowed with these Perfections only: He is the Perfections themselves. Man and his Knowledge are two things; but GOD, and whatever is predicable of his divine Nature, is entirely one. That we do not conceive thus of Him, and form to ourselves more exact Notions of the Simplicity of the Godhead from the things which occur to our Senses, is, because (as Maimonides justly expressed it) "the Defect of our Intellect, in apprehending Him, is like the Weakness of. our Sight in beholding the Sun: That great Luminary. yields too strong a Light for our visual Faculty; yet the Fault is not in it, but in us."+

The Names of GOD were intended to communicate the Knowledge of GOD Himself. By these we are enabled to receive some scanty Ideas of his essential Majesty, Goodness and Power, and to know both whom we are to believe, and what we are to believe of Him. The saving Knowledge of GOD, which vastly exceeds the ideal or speculative, is only attainable by Jesus Christ; for no Man knoweth the FATHER, in that Mode, save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal him. And as we could not obtain the Knowledge of God, instrumentally, but through the Medium of Words or Sounds: So the Holy Spirit taking of the Things of Christ and of GOD, and the Divine Names

that which is; i. e. (fays the learned Theoph. Gale.) "thy most facred Majesty and Essence sees all things as they are." Court of Gent. Part iv. p. 312.

\* רברה תורה לשון בני ארם: "The Law fpeaks (fay the Rabbins) in the Language of Men."

+ MAIMON. Port. Mofis à Pocock. p. 256.

Matt. xi. 27.

among the rest, and working by sensible as well as spiritual Means, enforces the Truths they contain upon our Souls, which otherwise we could not ascend to, because

we are fallen, dark, and finful Creatures.

As the Phrase, NAME OF THE LORD, is never doubted to belong to JEHOVAH OF HOSTS himself; we may be fure, if it be applied to CHRIST, that He is incontestably and really, with respect to his superior Na-

ture, true and very GOD.

Nobody, believing the New Testament, will deny, That Jesus Christ is the Redeemer, who obtained eternal Redemption for his People. But, says the Prophet, the NAME of our REDEEMER IS JEHOVAH SABAOTH, the Holy One of Ifrael.\* The NAME or CHRIST, therefore, is JEHOVAH SABAOTH, or LORD OF HOSTS.

The NAME OF THE LORD was to dwell among his People. + But CHRIST, fays the Scripture, is to dreell in their Hearts by Faith. & CHRIST, therefore, is the

NAME OF THE LORD.

Is trusting in the NAME OF THE LORD any Proof of the Divinity of that Name? The very same Confidence is mentioned to be in CHRIST. In his Name (fays the Apostle, following the Septuagint Translation of the Bible) Shall the Gentiles trust. T But this would be abominable Idolatry, unless he were JEHOVAH.

Can the Breath or Spirit of the Almighty alone give Life, and can his Name only, as a strong Tower, preferve it? CHRIST is the Life, \*\* the Giver of it, ++ and his Redeemed have Life through (or in) his Name. 11

Is the NAME OF THE LORD great in Might, & and

\* Ifaiah xlvii. 4. + Deut. xii. 11. &c. &c. 2 Cor. vi. 16. § Eph. iii. 17. | Job. xxxiii. 4. Comp. Isaiah xlii. 4. and Matt. xii. 21. \*\* John xi. 25. ‡‡ John xx. 31. Prov. xviii. 10. †† John x. 38.

<sup>§§</sup> Jer. x. 6. So Solomon; The NAME of the LORD is a STRONG Tower. Prov. xviii. 10. The Greeks feem to have made the same Application of the Word NAME, brouge quaft orrows, a juvando, ut

able to fave? By the NAME of JESUS, and through Faith too in his Name, a Man, lame from his Mother's

Womb, was made whole.

In a Word, there is not a Title, an Attribute, a Perfection, or Power, ascribed to the GOD of Hosts; but which, relatively, declaratively, or actually, was claimed by Chrift, expressed of him, or manifested by him. So full is the Testimony of the Scriptures upon this Particular, that one is almost astonished at that Effrontery, which professes to believe in the Volume itself, and yet denies what the Volume so plainly declares. Every Name also contains a Doctrine of the Gospel; and the particular Doctrine is illustrated by the Name.

This Argument might be pursued to a far greater Length, both in the Words of the Scripture, and by the

Analogy of its Doctrines and Truth. For

CHRIST could not be ftyled the NAME OF JEHOVAH, or NAME JEHOVAH, or have Life in himself; if the Divinity and Self-existence of JEHOVAH were not in him: Nor, without that Divinity, could he effect the Salvation of his People. The NAME of Jesus could not be above every Name that is named, not only in this World but also in that which is to come, but in respect to some Existence in Jesus, which is or can be in no other Person, or Name. Yet, as GOD, he has a Name; but it is above every Name: he has Power; but its above Power: in short, he is above every thing, which submits to the Expression of human Words. By his

enjus usu usu rem agnosceres. Leigh. Crit. Sacr. in osopa. In like Manner, according to Aulus Gellius, (l. v. c. 12), the old Latins called their principal Deity Jove à juvando, though 'tis more probably derived from Jehovah; and, by joining it to another Word, they termed him Father, Jovis Pater, and, corruptly, Jupiter. So Mars Pater was contracted into Marspiter: And Jovis Diespiter was Diei et lucis Pater, the Father of the Day; or, by another Name (for the later Idolaters, Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, made a strange Confusion in the Names of their Gods) Apollo or the Sun-Minerva was an Abbrevation of Meminerva, which Porphyry afferts to have been that [imaginary] Virtue in the Sun, which supplies every Mind with Memory and Wisdom. Vide Macrob. Sat. 1. 1. C. 17.

0 2

divine

divine Nature it is, that the Saviour is effentially supereminent; and, by taking the Manhood into GOD, his human Nature is invested with unutterable Dignity. As the great Occur punt or GOD-Man, he possesses ermal Glory with the FATHER and the Spirit, is become the Wonder and Worship of Angels, is entitled to the Adoration of his Redeemed, is the Lord of every Creature, and the Dread and Astonishment of those, who are reserved in Chains of Darkness unto the Judgement of the great Day. He is the NAME of the LORD, in being the Description, or Image of the invisible GOD,\* and the Means by which the Divine Effence would be known by Man. He is also termed the NAME of GOD, or Alehim; because he is a Party in the everlasting Covenant, and the Surety, by whom, as to its conditional Tenor, it was to be accomplished and glorified. And he is formetimes called the NAME, emphatically; because he possessed an all-sufficient Energy. in his divine Nature, to support what he had assumed from the buman, under those terrible Conflicts which he fullained, as Mediator, from the Justice of GOD. the Wickedness of Men, and the Fury of Devils. From all this it appears, that as (according to the Prophecy) the NAME of JEHOVAH was to be in the REDEEMING ANGEL; fo, from the Necessity of the Case, GDD was in Christ, reconciling the World unto, Fimfelf, and not imputing their Trespasses unto them. It was a Work too great for a Creature; and therefore the Creator performed it himself.

We lose much of the Excellency and Force of the Old Testament, when we read this and many other Names, (as the Deists and modern Jews read them) without Reference to the great Redeemer, and with no Relation but to a fort of universal, simple, Essence, or Deity. The Idea, ho vever it may answer for philosophical Views, is neither scriptural nor divine. The Godhead, out of Christ, or unmediated, is a consuming

Fire: And Man, like the Ground which was curfed for his Sake with Briars and Thorns, is naturally fruitful in the Evils which resemble them. It is easy to conceive what must ensue, upon a Conjunction of these.

Confidering CHRIST, which indeed we ought, as JE-HOVAH; his Name is like Ointment poured forth, in all the Scriptures; because all the Scriptures, as himself hath shewed, might be expounded concerning him and his Name.\* They are every way full of CHRIST; and, if we were full of him too, we should see more, and enjoy more of him and of them. His Name is excellent in the Scriptures; and, if we had made greater Attainments in the Excellency of his Knowledge, we thould be ready to fay of him, with David; O JEHOVAH our ADONAI, how excellent is thy NAME in all the Earth! The very Life, Substance and Spirit of Prophecy is the Testimony of, or concerning, TESUS: \* without which, for its Object and End, it would not only have been futile, but false as futile. There could have been no Purpose, for which the Scriptures should have been written at all, but for the Purpose of displaying Man's Redemption; and, therefore, if their principal Scope had not been to exhibit the Author of this Redemption, they would have been either impertinent Fables or idle Curiofities. They might have amused us, like the Writings of the Literati; but they could never have made us happy, or wife unto Salvation.

There are such Riches for thee, O Believer, in this and other Declarations of thy precious Immanuel, as are innumerable and full of Glory. How great is the Sum of them? They are more than Words or Numbers can express. They are altogether infinite. On the other Hand, the Riches of this World, in their largest Share, are soon counted; and, when we have counted them

<sup>\*</sup> Luke xxiv. 27.

<sup>†</sup> Rev. xix. 10. The Words are otherwise translated in our Bible; but the Critics have justly observed, and among them Dr. Hurd (now Bp. of Worcester), that the Text, according to the Greek Idiom, should have been transposed as above. See Bp. Hurd's 2d Serm. on the Study of the Prophecies.

must soon be lost. It will in a short Time be of very little Consequence, whether our Station in this Life has been conspicuous or mean, or whether our Circumstances below have been affluent or penurious. As all the things of Time are, at best, but the Means of Living; and certainly not the End of Life: So, when we come to another State of Being, and to the Glory for which as real Christians we were born, we shall look back with Shame, if Shame can enter Heaven, upon the many Hours and Thoughts which we laid out upon them. If Horace, an Heathen, could compare the Differences of Fortune to the failing through Life only in a larger or smaller Vessel; \* why then should the Christian be anxious about the Gilding of his Boat, or the Beauty of its Form? The Haven should be most of all in his Eve. Cicero fays, that many of the antient Philosophers could look down with Contempt upon worldly Advantages. and worldly Joys. They faw them to be poor, and perishing; and they could console themselves, as Seneca also did, in the lowest Circumstances, that " none live fo indigent, as they are born." But the Christian hath a nobler Confolation peculiar to himself, that the Riches, the unsearchable Riches, of Christ, are as infinite in their Duration, as in their Multitude and Value. Posfesting these, the poor Man may smile in Pity upon a thousand glittering Toys, which only glare without, and are nothing but Rottenness within; And, by the Enjoyment of these, he will cease to envy him, whose Way feems to prosper upon Earth, knowing how soon it must end as a Vapour, and be had no more in Remembrance. He perceives, that the Men of this

Nave ferar magna, an parwa, ferar unus et idem.

† De fin. bon. et mal. l. v. §. 73. Hor. Epift. l. ii. e. z.
So Juwenal;

Nil euperet, quàm qui totum sibi posceret orbem.

And so Épicurus himsels; Si ad naturam vives, nunquam eris pauper; si ad opinionem, nunquam dives: Exiguum natura desiderat, opinio immensum.

Apud Sen. Ep. 16.

World

World are at best, only "fowing in a Field of Flint. " which can yield them nothing but a Crop of Cares." And indeed, almost without the better and more enduring Substance, there is but little Reason to grudge the Rich and the Mighty of this World their " lying Vanities;" when we see, how they are distracted with a thousand idle Ceremonies, empty Sounds, and vexatious Nothings; how much of their fleeting Time is torn from them by others, and how little of it they can employ (even if they would) for GOD or for themselves; how little they can enjoy of their large and ever-distant Posfessions, above the mere Name of enjoying, and with what Anxiety and Concern they hold these Possessions, lest they should be abused, defrauded, or despoiled; how they are haunted with endless Caprices, Cares, Dangers, and Pursuits; and how much the best of their Goods do often prove their forest Evils. But if to this be added (and too often it may be added) Disease preying upon a miferable Body, enfeebled by all the Vice and Luxury which its Circumstances can procure, with a Mind, ignorant and unfurnished with any real intellectual Good; what a despicable poor Creature, in the calm Eye alone of found Sense and Philosophy, is that which is usually called a gay great Man? "The " rich (fays a good Man) are as prone to defire fome-"thing which they have not, as the poor; and they, " who have most to lose, have most to fear:" # And it was a just faying of Theognis, in Stobeus; "that many " more perish by the Fulness of worldly Riches, than "by the Want of them." Beholding all the Tortures of worldly great Men's Ambition, Pride, and Folly; they themselves appear Objects, rather of Pity and Concern, than of Envy and Adulation: And especially if we add this aweful Inquiry of our Lord; How bard-

<sup>‡</sup> See the Rev. Mr. Newton's Letters, under the Signature of Omiseron. Let. 22. The experienced Christian, who has not read them, will find a Feaft of fat things in perusing this little Compendium of experimental Divinity.

<sup>+</sup> Serm, xciii,

ly shall they, that have Riches, enter into the Kingdom of GOD? There is a Spirit in them, which naturally tends to kindle or promote the Spirit of this World. wherever they come. On the other Hand, thy Poverty, O Christian, and thy very keenest Distresses, are one and all working together for thy Good. They may work in thy Sorrow now, because, for wife Purposes, Sorrow is needful for thee; but they shall all together end in thy Glory and Joy. Which of all his Diffreffes, that the Apostle Paul recapitulates, would be now desire not to have undergone?-Not one of them. There was a need be for all. And there is the same Necessity for every Christian. The corrupt Humours of our Souls require much spiritual Physic to correct and subdue them. But the NAME of CHRIST, in the severest Trials, can diffuse a thousand Sweets; and, by yielding Supports for fainting Souls above all the Horrors of Evil, must be both precious and defirable; nay, will be infinitely dear and delightful.

Seek then all thy Refuge in CHRIST, whose holy Name thou hast the Honor to bear. " In the Name of IESUS the whole Gospel lies hid;" and so should all thy present and eternal Hopes. Let thine all be laid upon CHRIST, who beareth thy Name upon the Palms of his Hands, and, that it may be indelible, hath even engraved it there.\* Bear his Name, in return, upon thine Heart. Thou will foon find it thy Happiness, and thy Heaven. None but Believers can know the Bleffedness, the Safety, and the Joy, of having no spiritual Life or Hope, and of feeking none, but what is laid up and hid with CHRIST in GOD: And even they know it but too imperfectly. This is the new Name written, which no Man knoweth, saving he that receiveth it: The old Name, the carnal Nature from Adam, was but the Title to Death, and almost Death itself. No Man can borrow an Idea of that Joy, with which the Stranger intermeddleth not, but by tasting it. The

<sup>\*</sup> Ifaiah xlix. 16.

NAME of his GOD is written upon the Believer; and he is confecrated an immoveable Pillar in his heavenly Temple.\* Not the meanest destined Stone of that sacred Pile, hewn out of the common Mass and prepared below, can possibly fail of obtaining its no less destined Place above. Solomon's Temple could not have been complete, if a Nail, or an Hinge, or the smallest Utensil had been loft; and the far more facred Temple of Jesus, of which the other was but an humble Type, I hall never be deficient of one fingle Member, which divine Wisdom and redeeming Grace have always defigned it to bear. Christ, like a wise Master-Builder, counted the Cost; and, like an able Architect, planned and modelled his whole Pile. He left nothing to Contingencies, either as to Expence, Materials, or End. His Name is marked upon every Pillar and Beam, and indelibly graven upon every Utenfil and Stone. They cannot be loft; unlefs He, who is all-wife and almighty, can be forced to lose them. The Gifts and Calling of GOD are without Repentance. The Names of the Redcemed Satan may endeavour to blot, as to their Perception; but he can never blot out, as to GOD's Intention. They are written in the Lamb's Book of Life, and enrolled in the Archives of Heaven. Nay, they are graven, with an iron Pen, in the Rock of their Salvation forever. Jesus's Name stands at the Head of their Names; and the facred Roll, which keeps bis inviolate, must preferve their's inviolate also. The Finger of GOD wrote them; and the Power of GOD will preserve them.

Well, then, might this Song be fung in the Land of Judah, and from the Heart of every Believer; We have a frong City; Salvation will GOD appoint for Walls and Bulwarks. And well may thy Heart, O Reader, if this be thy Portion, exclaim; I will extol thee, my GOD, O King, and I will bless thy NAME for ever and ever. GOD did all that he hath done, in the Way

<sup>\*</sup> Rev. iii. 12. † Isaiah xxvi. 1.

<sup>† 1</sup> Kings viii. 17. § Plaim exlv. 1.

of Salvation, for thee. For thee He formed a Throne in Heaven, and will one Day welcome thee there. For thee He sent down his Son to the Earth, in order to redeem thee from the Curses upon it. For thee he vanouished Death and Hell, and confounded the Powers of Darkness, all intent upon thy Ruin, and fraught with every Means to destroy. GOD could spare nothing dearer than his Son; and, for thy sake, He did not spare him. Rejoice then in the NAME of thy Covenant GOD. They, who know that Name, behold such Goodness and Mercy, such Righteousness and Truth, fuch Glory and Infinitude, in it, that their Hearts burn within them to magnify and adore it for ever. Sing then with the Psalmist (for thou hast equal Cause), According to thy NAME, O GOD, so is thy Praise unto the Ends of the Earth: Thy Right-hand is full of Righteousness. Thy NAME only is excellent, and thy GLORY above Heaven and Earth!

## WORD OF THE LORD.

THIS is a Title peculiarly applicable to the Lord Jejus Christ throughout the Bible. The Jews, before his Advent, always understood by this Epithet the great Messack and their Commentators generally adopted the same Idea, and ascribed to him the essential Attributes of the Deity.\* The Term signifies not barely

<sup>\*</sup> Jonathan the Chaldee, and other Jewish Expositors, translate feveral

barely a Word spoken, as an Effect or Emanation; but the Reason, the Word, or Wisdom speaking; the active Cause or Energy, accompanying what is spoken; and the Medium, by which it is known. Thus Moses heard, in the Tabernacle, the Voice (not perhaps of one speaking, as our Translation renders it, but) from the Word or Oracle; or, according to the Septuagint, Kuple λαλευίος, of the Lord speaking, to him from upon the Mercy-seat, which was upon the Ark of Testimony, from between the two Cherubin\*. "Christ is the Wisdom of GOD, say several of the Fathers, confidering

feveral of the divine Names by Nary, the Word or Speech, by which (as Bythner observes in his Analysis, Psalm ii. 4. where the celebrated Chaldee Targum hath rendered 27 Adonai by Nary Mimra) they understood the Messiah, the eternal Word of God. Jonathan, in particular, not only says, that by the Word of Jehovah is to be understood the Messiah, but also that the Messiah is Jehovah. Vide Galatin. de Arc. Cath. Ver. 1. iii. c. 4. Grot. de Verit. &c. 1. v. §. 21. Spanh. Elench. Hist. Theol. p. 169. Wats. de Sermone Dei. apud. Misc. Vol. 11.

\* Numb. vii. 89. The Precision, with which the Place of the nor as it sometimes written ny, the Oracle, or Word reweating, is described, is very remarkable. The Voice from this Word was upon the Mercy-Seat, covering over the Ark, and from between the two Cherubim; denoting, that the Revelations of JE-HOVAH are only in and from Chrift, to and for his People, and in perfect Concurrence with the Father and Holy Spirit. Hence those Allusions of our Lord in John xiv. 6. and xvii. 8, 14, 17. Hence also our Lord himself is emphatically called Dipo, The Place, i. e. the only established Place of divine Revelation, and in which God, who in his divine Nature is above all Place, will only be known to reside; in the same manner, as w, the Name, is καθ' εξοχην put for the supreme Name Jehovah. Thus, that excellent Prophecy in Is. ix. 13. where the Lord promises to make the PLACE of his Feet glorious, as well as the Footstool, in Pf. CXXXII. 7. relates entirely to CHRIST. The fymbolical Idea refers to the חשם, or Mercy-Seat, which was placed at the Feet of the Cherubim, and which represented the mediatory Office to the other divine Persons of the great Redeemer; to whom indeed the Temple and all its Services, in their spiritual Intention, entirely related, cither as Declarations or Effects of that Office. I Chron, xxviii. 2.

fidering him in his Pre-existence before all Worlds ? and so he is compared to filent Thought resting in the Mind: And he is the Word of GOD, confidering him in for to be in ] his incarnate State; and so he is compared to outward Speech, whereby he reveals the Father to us." He is called the Logos, or Word, (fays Luther), not only as the Begotten of the Father: but because by him the divine Decree, concerning the Creation and Arrangements of the Universe, and concerning the Redemption of Man, was spoken and declared. He was the Word, of whom, and by whom, the Prophets preached; for he was the Sum and Substance of their Testimony, the Author and End of all their Revelations. He was the living Word, which the Apol tles heard and knew; for they had nothing to fav of their own, and defired to known nothing but Jesus Christ, and him crucified. In the former, Christ was the Word of Promise and Prediction; and, in the latter, of History and Narration: In both he appears, and will for ever appear, the Word of Faithfulness and Infallibility.

This Title Word of the Lord is not, therefore, to be considered in the modern Acceptation of the Term, as a mere Sound, a Vibration of the Air, and nothing more; but as that living Medium between the Mind of Jehovah and the Intellect of Man, without which there could be no Communion between the two Natures. As there could be no Reciprocity of Ideas between Man and Man, without the Intervention of known and fignificant Words; so Christ, being the Thought or Mind of the GOD-head substantially expressed, is the common Connection and Point of Unity between the corporeal and spiritual, the visible and invisible, Worlds. He is the Daysman 1 between GOD and his People:

<sup>\*</sup> Dr. Guyse upon John i. r. Notes.

ATHENAG. in Legat. pro Christ. Rel.

<sup>...</sup> Job ix. 33.

He is in the Place of his People to GOD; and he is the Representative of the GOD-head to them. What GOD requires of his Chosen, he has engaged to perform for and in them; and what they need from GOD, he has equally engaged to supply. Christ also was not only the Word of Jehovah, but Jehovah the Word, full of Truth and living Light, or rather the Light itself; and, therefore, able to express and explain whatever was needful, concerning the divine Nature, the Covenant of Grace, and the Work of Grace for his Redeemed. 'Tis by their Redeemer, they have a Being and Well-being; and to his Grace and Mercy they are indebted, both for their Knowledge and for their Capacity to know.

That CHRIST is meant by this Word, is so obvious; and so incontestable, that very few Arguments are requisite to prove it: And it will appear equally evident, that the Word is Jehovah. Two or three Texts shall suffice.

1. That CHRIST is the WORD, the Apostle John informs us.

The Word (who was in the Beginning, who was with GOD, and was GOD) was made Flesh and develt

among us.\*

But, fay the Apostles Peter and Paul, Jesus Christ (his Son, his boly One who should not see Corruption, and who was in the Bosom of the Father) was made of the Seed of David according to the Flesh.

Fesus Christ, therefore, is the WORD.

2 That this WORD, Jesus Christ, is also Jehovah,

the Prophets will teach us.

By the Word of the Lord (fays David) were the Heavens made, and all the Host of them by the Breath [Heb. Spirit] of his Mouth. ‡

\* John i. 1, and 14.

+ Acts ii. 27, 30. Rom. i. 3. John i. 18.

Plalm xxxiii. 6. This Text Justin Martyr and others confider, as declarative of the three Persons in the Holy T v. the Mouth implies the going forth of the Spirit to operate ad extra.

But (according to Nehemiah, and many other Places of Scripture) Jehovah alone made the Heavens.\*\*

The Word, therefore, or CHRIST, is JEHOVAH.

Again.

I am JEHOVAH that maketh all things, &c. +

But, all things are made by CHRIST, the WORD, and without him was not any thing made, that was made.

CHRIST, therefore, is JEHOVAH.

Once more.

Moses said to the Children of Israel; Jehovan your GOD is GOD of Gods [or great ones] and LORD of Lords, &c.§

John, describing the Glories of the Word of GOD and the LAMB, styles him, King of Kings and Lord of

Lords.

JESUS CHRIST, then, is JEHOVAH and GOD.

The Scripures afford us Promises, sufficient to exercise every Mode and Figure of Reasoning, to form this grand Conclusion. The living Word speaks, and reveals, and promises, and acts, throughout the Bible; which indeed is called the Word of GOD only in reference to Him. He was the Oracle, which gave the Scriptures forth; and they all testify of him, as their Author and their Substance. They have no Object, but Christ; and no End, but the Glory of the GOD-head in his People's Salvation. Dr. Waits therefore no less justly than elegantly sings;

'Twas this Almighty Word, that all things made;
He grafps whole Nature in his fingle Hand:
All the eternal Truths in Him are laid,
The Ground of all things, and their Head,
The Circle where they move, and Center where they stand.

<sup>\*</sup> Nehem. ix. 6. Pfalm xevi. 5. &c. &c. † Haiah xliv. 24. ‡ John i. 3. ‡ Deut. x. 17. ¶ Rev. xvii. 14. xix. 13, 16.

JESUS CHRIST is not only the Word of GOD to declare his Glory, but the Word of Life \* (as the Apostle styles him) from GOD, to reveal and effect the Redemption of his Chosen. He gives them Life, and Peace, and every Bleffing. He is the Word of Grace, who is ABLE to build up, and give an Inheritance to his People. Whatever their Nature can want, or the GOD-head hath covenanted to bestow; they have a Right, through his Promife, to receive from Him, as from their free and inexhaustible Spring. They plead that Promise in the Scriptures: And the Scriptures are to them for this very End a Word and an Oath of Promise. They testify of Jesus Christ externally: He testifies of himself, by them, internally. Through the Agency of his Spirit, they are precious and efficacious Testimonies to the Redeemed, and are wonderfully adapted to every possible Circumstance and Situation of their Minds. Without that Agency, they are dry and unoperative, either for the Life or Growth of Grace, and, when rejected, become an aweful Savor of Death unto Death in those who do reject them. Christ is the Alpha and Omega of his own Revelations; and they are a Book fealed without Christ. They begin with his Wisdom and Power, and they end with his Faithfulness and Truth. All the intermediate Pages are filled with the Description of his Person, Divinity. and Names; or with the Recital of his Providences in Nature, and of his Wonders in Grace. These Circumstances, so pregnant with Glory and Immortality. render the Bible the most delightful of all Books to the Believer in Jesus. The Scriptures are full of Him,

\* John i. 1.

<sup>†</sup> Acts xx. 32. This Text belongs to Christ. It is spoken of a living Agent, who is to perform Acts of divine Power. See also Hebr. iv. 12. where he is styled, The living energetic, and piercing Word of God, who is a Discerner of the Thoughts and Intents of the Heart, and to whose Sight every Creature is manifest.

and of Him chiefly, who inspired them. And "a truly enlightened Conscience (as the great Bishop Stillingfleet observed) discovers so much Beauty and Glory
in them, that they ravish the Soul, though it may
be unable to give so full an Account of this unto
others, who want the Eyes to see that Beauty,
which a Heart truly gracious hath.—And the
Evidence (contained in these Scriptures) is then most
convincing, when it is seconded by the peculiar Energy, and effectual Workings, of the Spirit of GOD

upon the Souls of Believers."

To them that believe (as the Apostle speaks) CHRIST is precious indeed. His Person is precious; his Names are precious; his written Word is precious. He is JEHOVAH the Almighty; yet Jesus, their Saviour. GOD and Man, in one Person, he is their Immanuel and their Brother. He shews them the Father; and, by him, they are united to the Father. Their Life, their Joy, their Hope, are altogether derived from, and centered in him. Whom have I in Heaven but Thee, is their individual Cry; and what defire I upon Earth in comparison of Thee?—He is precious to them in his Names; because they wholly display his Nature and his Work. They are so many beautiful Notices of himfelf; and hold forth ten thousand Mercies and Bleffings to their Souls. If Adam could give just Denominations to the Substances about him; surely the GOD of Adam can reveal a perfect Description of his own Nature by his own Names. And therefore, to shew the Divinity of the Redeemer, GOD is faid by the Pfalmist " to have exalted his WORD above all his Name;" i. e. not only above every Name of his Creatures, but above the highest Conceptions which his Creatures can form even of bis own Names and Titles: And what is this but declaring him to have, in the most emphatic Manner, the unutterable Nature of JEHOVAH himself?—His revealed or written Word likewise is precious to his People's Experience. It declares not only GOD's Existence in himself, but their covenanted Re-

lation to GOD. Thus the Word of the Scriptures in Christ is all Yea and Amen; all Affirmation of Grace to his People, and all Faithfulness and Truth to bless them for ever. 'Tis a comfortable Thought to them, That He, who spake, and by whom all things were made; is the very fame almighty Person, who came and wrought all things to redeem. Confequently, nothing can arise, superior to his Power, unknown to his Purpose, or contrary to his Design. What a reviving Consolation is here? JEHOVAH, who fainteth not, was and is in the lowly Jesus, mighty to fave. His Salvation is not only the kindest and most benevolent Office. that his Nature could reveal to Man; but also the most indefectibly strong, and the most absolutely certain. Not a Tittle of it is left to Chance or Accident, or (what is just the same) to the Will and Caprice of the Creatures. Neither Men nor Devils can resist the Purpose of Him, who changeth not. If it were possible, that all the Angels in Heaven, who are great in Might. should set themselves in Array to obstruct the Salvation of the weakest Believer in Jesus; their Efforts would be as impotent and ridiculous, as a Combination of fome puny Animalcules upon a Leaf to overturn the World. The Honor, the Engagements, and the Divinity of the GOD-man are engaged in this Event, and cannot be overthrown, till He is overthrown. FAITHFUL and TRUE are as precious Characters of this Word of GOD, as ALL-WISE and ALMIGHTY.\* Thefe are inestimable Jewels in his Crown, which can never be lost out of it. His Strength has been tried by all the Powers of Darkness for Ages, and his Faithfulness by his Redeemed from the Beginning of the World; and still they are the same. The LORD is not weary of either.

The Word of GOD is as quick and powerful, in this Day, as in any former Day; and must be so, as long as any Objects remain for his Exercise. He is also sharper than any two-edged Sword: With the one Side, he cuts

off his People from their Sins; and with the other, he cuts down his Enemies for their Sins. From Eternity, He five down and counted the Coff of his own Defigns of Salvation; and therefore is not like to foolish Architects, beginning without Estimate to build, and leaving off without Ability to finish. Jehovan is the Rock, and his

Work is perfect.

To them that believe (as we before observed from the Apostle) CHRIST is, upon all these Accounts, precious and invaluably precious.- Reader, ask thy Heart; Is he precious to thee? Is he the fairest of ten thousand. and altogether precious?-'Tis a folemn, and an important, Inquiry; which, if thou dost not make it of thyself, will one Day be made of thee. Is the World precious to thee, and the Things of the World?-Haft thou no Wishes, no Enjoyments, no Expectations, but in the World, and from the World? If fo; then remember, whether thou art a Professor or Non-professor, what GOD hath faid; If ANY Man love the World, the Love of the Father is not in Him.\* True Faith is enabled to overcome the World: but if thou art overcome willingly and habitually by the World; where is thy Faith? Or, at least, where is its Use? And if thou haft no Faith: by the Testimony of GOD himself, thou can't never fee his Face in Comfort. 'Tis indeed a lamentable Truth, and what has given but too much room for the Sarcains of prophane Wits upon Profesiors.

That Many carry things so even
Between this World, and Hell, and Heaven,
Thinking to give Offence to neither,
They freely deal in all together;
And equally abbor to quit
This World for both, or both for it.

We are forry to own, but cannot deny, that there are many high and vain-glorious Professors, who can talk about Christ, and dispute for Hours together upon

the Peculiarities of his Gospel, who, it may be feared, are little better than sounding Brass, and tinkling Cymbals. These are they, who give their Tongue to God, but their very Heart and Souls to the Spirit of the World: And therefore when their Sound is over, all is over with them. They profess in order to speak, and they speak to shew their Profession. By any other Signs, we should not be able easily to distinguish

them from the rest of the World.

It is to be deeply lamented too, among other things, that Professors are so little alone in these Days, and not only do not practife but speak against frequent Retirements from the World, which have been the Usage and Defire of good and wife Men at all times. may as juftly be expected to advance in Learning. without filent Reflection upon the Subjects of Knowledge; as a Christian can be supposed to proceed in the divine Life or spiritual Science, without frequent Prayer and Meditation. There is no studying in a Croud; nor yet learning the things of God in the constant Bustle and Confusion of earthly Affairs. real Christians, who are providentally called into these Matters, find to their Cost so much Inquietude and Distraction of Spirit, as should deter others from venturing into them, without calling. A Calmness of Mind can scarce be expected in the midst of worldly Storms: And therefore a Christian, who values his own Peace, will endeavour to shun them, even though fome, whom the Apostle calls Busy-bodies, (περιεργαζομενoi, Worker about and about, and yet about nothing) may think it monkish and gloomy for a Man to enjoy highly his God and his Bible, and be fatisfied in thefe, without running after the Follies and Fopperies of Mankind. But, if it be right to pray, that we may not be lead into Temptation; furely, it can never be right, that we ourselves should freely run into it.

Too frequently likewise does the Conversation of many Persons degenerate into a mean and unfriendly Detraction of the Absent. It would be both evangelical and

P 2

decent,

decent, if St. Augustine's Motto, for his Table-talk, was made a more general Rule for Discourse:

Quisquis amat dictis absentum rodere vitam, Hanc mensam indignam noverit esse sibi. \*

Which may be rendered :

Whoever wounds an absent Neighbour's Fame, No welcome Seat at my Repast shall claim.

Many appear to feek Company, for the mere Purpose of sherwing themselves in Company, and such never leave it, if they have their own Will, without drawing Difcourfe into Debate and Disputation: Just as if the shining in Argument (though, as it frequently happens, fuch People are the most unfit of any by Temper and Education for the Bufiness) was the right Way of obeying the Precept, to let our Light shine before Men. Noisy, verbose, and incessint Declamation much oftener disgusts, than edifies, the Hearts of the Hearers. What Lactantius faid of Wisdom, may with great Truth be faid of Grace, the highest Wisdom; non in Lingua, sed in Corde, It does not lay in the Tongue, but in the Heart. It was a mystical Statute of the Law, that every open Villel, which hath no Covering bound upon it, is unclean: By which it was fignified, that not only every Sinner, who is uncovered by the Righteoufness of Christ, is in a State of Pollution; but also that every Professor, every one thinking himself a Vessel of the true Sanctuary, who notwithstanding is open to the Spirit and confequently to the Filth of this World. is unholy and unseparated, in direct Disobedience to the Will of God. There are even proper Reserves in common Life: And in the Christian Life they are still more necessary, till there be just Occasions of Speech; and then Prayer for Grace and Wildom should be offered,

<sup>\*</sup> See his Life by Possidonius, at the Head of his Works.

at least internally, that the Speech may be found and feasoned with that Salt, which may on those Occasions glorify God, and edify the Hearer. What was faid of gracious Hooper, Bp. of Gloucester, would be a becoming Character to every Christian: "He was spare of Diet, spare of Words, and sparest of Time." Besides; 'tis no Part of a Christian's Business, be he in public or private Station, to shew himself, and to display his own little Attainments (for they are but little at the most): His Duty it is to speak for his Master, and even then with Meekness and with Fear. Soul (fays the excellent Archbishop Leighton), that " hath the deepest Sense of spiritual Things and the " truest Knowledge of GOD, is most afraid to miscarry in speaking of him, and is most tender and wary 66 how to acquit itself, when engaged to speak of and " for him." A Christian's Life does not confist in outward Difpute or Babbling, but in inward Faith and Joy: And the furest Way of losing his own Comforts, is by an idle Debate, in which he would appear the first Actor, and display his own Talents, or flir up his animal Passions, under the Conceit of doing it for GOD.—Non tali auxilio.—Truth finds a better Advocate in the Heart and Life than in the Tonque. An Hypocrite may prate about the Gospel; but the real Christian alone can live the Gospel. Never therefore was the Pfalmist's Advice, and the Pfalmist's Practice, more necessary than in the present Day; Stand in Azve, and fin not: commune with your own Heart, and in your Chamber, and be still. SELAH, i. e. " Note " it well."

The truly experimental Christian knows, by the Witness of GOD's Word without him, and by the Witness of GOD's Spirit, witnessing with his Spirit, within him, that, as his Life lies out of the World, so it lies hid with Christ, who will one Day make it appear in Glory. Christ is his Glory, therefore, in Life and in Death;

and (according to his Measure of Grace) he is crucified and dead to the Ostentation, and Vain-glory, of the Flesh. That expressive Type in the Law hath been fubstantiated and realized to his Soul, which enjoined the utter Consumption of the Fat in the Sacrifices, and the total Abstinence from it at all times. As the Fat is the Glory and Excellency of the Flesh; so this Injunction fignified, that the Redeemed are not to live by, or feed upon, or glory in, their own natural and inherent Powers, but in the Favour of God alone. This carnal Pride or spiritual Fatness, therefore, every real Christian is brought to loathe and reject as an unclean and abominable thing. On the other hand, My Leanness, as the Prophet confessed, is all the Confession and Glory he can make for or of himself. Eye and his Hope are altogether placed in another. He would fing only of Christ; and he loves to fing of him, as did an excellent departing Saint;\*

Vivo tibi, ac morior; Spes mea, vita, Salus.

For Thee, I live and die; my Hope, my Life, my All.

He feels the promised Witness within his Soul, giving him a Testimony, revealed indeed in the Scriptures, but unknown to the World. This Witness (as the Archbishop, just mentioned, observed) can come into the Heart; "whereas all other Speakers are forced to stand without. That still Voice within persuades more than all the loud crying without; as he that is within the House, though he speak low, is better heard and understood, than he that shouts without Doors." This Witness testimes of Christ, and declares his essential Divinity, as the con-substantial Word with GOD, and the ever-living Word of GOD. This Witness reveals him likewise to the Believer's Heart, draws out its Affections towards him, and plants him-

WOLFG. AMLING. apud Molch. Ad. in vit. Theol. p. 753.

felf as an abiding Inmate within his Soul. It shews, that the Believer was made for Christ, and that Christ is given to him. This Witness also carries him safely through this mortal Life, and will not leave or neglect him, in the Visitation of Death. If Maximus Tvvius an Heathen could fay, that "though the Weak deplore Death as an Evil, and tremble at his Approach; yet he, who wishes to be united to GOD. expects it with Complacency, and meets it with Fortitude;" what might a Christian, all-enlightened with Grace and Truth, pronounce concerning it? Hear what, perhaps, the greatest Christian, that ever lived, fays upon the Matter, where he ranks it among the Church's choicest Mercies: Death (fays he) is your's, as well as Life, or things present, or things to come; for all are your's. The Sting being removed, which is Sin; there is nothing but Peace to flow from Death to the Believer. Indeed, to him, the Cessation of animal Life claims another Name; because Christ hath abolished all that is truly Death to his People. The Christian may indeed cease to breathe, but he cannot cease to live; because he is in Him, who liveth for ever. In every Moment, and especially at the last Moment, he may cry to his Father; "In thee, O Lord, is my Trust, I shall never be confounded, World without End. I have a good Hope because of thy WORD, with which thou hast healed my Soul. shall praise thy Name for ever and ever!"

d Diff. t.

## ARM, HAND,

#### AND

## RIGHT HAND, OF JEHOVAH.

OD hath made Nature, or at least our World of Things, for the sensible Manisestation of his spiritual Grace. And if our mental Eye was more purged from the Film and Disease of Sin, we should see, like Solomon, that both the Hyffop on the Wall, and the tallest Cedar in Lebanon, were appointed for this one Purpose, That GOD may be glorified IN ALL THINGS through TESUS CHRIST. Hence it is, that, as People grow in Grace and in the Knowledge of our Lord and Saviour. they not only obtain a deeper Acquaintance with the Bible, but they fee more of GOD's Hand in every Circumstance of Life, and more of his Wisdom and Defigns of Love in the whole material Creation about them. 'Tis our Ignorance alone, which deprives our Hearts of those high Degrees of Ravishment and Delight, which they only can conceive (though but in a very imperfect or low Degree), who have discovered the Agreements of Truth upon a laborious Investigation, or some Demonstrations in Science which are of parti-

cular Wisdom and Worth. And if the Astronomer or Mathematician can receive so intense a Pleasure, as fome have received, from merely human Speculation: how much more exalted must the Happiness of the Christian be, when the Spirit of GOD, not only explains the Mysteries of the Kingdom to his Intellect, but seals upon his Soul a Conviction of his eternal Interest in them?

The INVISIBLE Things of GOD (fays the Apostle) from the Creation of the World are CLEARLY SEEN, being UN-DERSTOOD BY THE THINGS THAT ARE MADE: \* i. e. Things, invisible to the carnal Eye, are clearly feen by the enlightened Eve of the Mind; being understood, from the lively and fenfible Description of them, in the Things that are made. The material World and its Objects are Pictures or Similitudes, in some View or other, of the Actings of GOD in the spiritual World. Upon this Plan, the lively Oracles of Truth appear to have been written. Grace takes Occasion from Nature to explain itself to those, who are the Subjects of Grace: and Nature retains a faithful Description, and exhibits a constant Lesson, to those Subjects, of what they are and of what they owe to HIM, who hath displayed such Wonders in the visible and spiritual World for their Salvation. Thus, to a gra-

<sup>\*</sup> Rom. i. 20.

<sup>+</sup> Hence, the Book of Similitudes, or Parables (which our Translators have called Proverbs) preaches, under natural Objects, the spiritual Mercies of Jehovah; and, in this respect indeed, at is peculiarly a Book of Parables to the natural Man, who fees Attle more in it than a Collection of moral Sayings founded upon natural things. Nor doth fuch an one fee more than moral History in the lxxviii Pfalm, though an Hine is given in the second Verse of it, that it is, in fact, קירות and הירות, Similitude and Ænigmas, Parable and Mystery, from Beginning to End. This is the Method of all the Scripture; and for the Reason of it the Words of Christ are to be considered. Matth. xiii. 34, &c. Luke viii. 10. And these Scriptures are as true now, as they ever were in the Days of old,

cious Heart, Nature is but a material Modification of divine Grace, or Grace acting in a lower Degree; though, to the World at large, it not only feems, but is, far otherwise.

Now, as we can neither borrow Ideas from others, nor conceive the Relations of earthly Things to ourselves. but by the Objects of Sense around us, or through some sensible Medium; so the Objects, proper for conveving the Intelligence of divine and spiritual Things, and our Concern in them, are wonderfully selected for that Purpose throughout the Bible. Nor is this Knowledge founded upon occult Qualities in the natural Objects; but upon such frequently, as are obvious to common Discernment, and within the Comprehenfion of the meanest Capacity. The sacred Tomes were not compiled for the Study and Investigation only of the Learned, but equally, if not principally, for the Use and Benefit of the Unlearned and Simple: that every Heir of Grace, in both these Classes, might, without any Distinction, be made wise unto Salvation. Lastantius truly observed, That when GOD revealed his Word to Man, he only communicated that Sort of Knowledge, which was necessary for the Attainment of eternal Life: And as to those Things, the Comprehension of which is either curious or prophane, He threw (as it were) a Veil over them, that they might be hidden.\* Indeed; 'tis not the Greatness or Variety of human Knowledge, which can induce the smallest Ray of this superior Wisdom, or bring to its Posseffors a substantial Peace at the last. Good Sense, Genius, and the Acquirements of Literature, are undoubtedly defirable Advantages for worldly Ends, and may be ranked among the most valuable Gifts of Providence. But they all perish in the Oblivion of the Grave, and meet no higher Distinction from Death, than the uncultivated Simplicity of the Clown. The learned Man may refemble a Tree taller than others in

the midst of a Forest: He reaches higher, and may overlook (as it were) the neighbouring Plants; but the smallest Hill can surmount his Summit; and the Difference between him and the humblest Shrub about him, in respect to the Height of the Skies, allows not of Comparison. Sensible of this Truth, the learned Nicholas Heynfius, at his Death, contemned all his laborious Writings, and thought them worthy to be flyled only, "Monuments of his Vanity." So Grotius, in his dying Moments, would have gladly parted with all his Learning, great as it confessedly was, for a Grain of that Grace, which dwelt in his poor ignorant good Neighbour, John Ulrich. Out great Selden likewise, upon his Death-bed, made the same Confession with Grotius his Opponent, and professed to Abp. Usher, who visited him; "That, notwithstanding his vast Treasure of Books and Manuscripts, he could find Comfort in none, and rest his Soul upon none, but the holy Scriptures." His very fenfible and learned Friend Whitelocke,\* upon the coolest Reflection, made the fame Acknowledgement. The fame likewise has been made by many of the wifest and most judicious Men in all Ages. Even a Balaam and a Wolfeley faw the Advantage of GOD's Service and Science, in a dying Hour, though they had spent their precious Time, and proftituted their Bodies and Souls, in the Service of Sin. The idly scientific Labors of a learned Unbeliever's Life can only bring him to the Confession, which Solomon made, and which the great Fabricius, on a Review of his immense Learning, repeated; All is Vanity and Vexation of Spirit. "But a Believer, fays Bp. Reynolds, though he be ignorant of all other Learning, yet, by " the Knowledge of Christ, will be a bleffed Man; whereas all the Learning in the World, without this, will leave a Man miserable. To know the whole <sup>66</sup> Creation, and to be ignorant of the Creator; to know es all Histories and Antiquities, and to be unacquainted

with our own Hearts; to be good Logicians to other Purposes, and in the mean time to be cheated by Satan with Paralogisms in the Business of our own Salwation; to be powerful Orators with Men, and never to prevail with GOD; to know the Constellations, Motions, and Influences of the heavenly Bodies, and have still unheavenly Souls; to know exactly the Laws of Men, and to be ignorant of and rebellious against the Laws of GOD; to abound with worldly Wisdom, and be destitute of the Fear of God which maketh wise unto Salvation;—is all but a better kind of resistend Misery. The Devils have much more Learning than all this comes to, and yet are damned for ever."\*

The Arm, and the Hand, are natural Terms, when applied to the Ability of a Man, which express his Capacity or Readiness of Power. His Right Hand, being, from Use, the stronger and more expert, denotes the most perfect Exertion of that Power. These are figurative Expressions of common Acceptation, for the Conveyance of these common Ideas. Agreeably to these, we are to understand the Terms, when applied by Jz-HOVAH to Hinner. As a Spirit; GOD is without "Body, Parts, or Passions;" but he employs this Language in Condescension to our sceble Capacities. It hath been justly observed, Loquitur Deus ad Modum nostrum, agit ad Modum suum; GOD speaks in our Way, but acts according to bis own. By his ARM, then, we are to understand, the Extent of his Power; as his stretched out Arm, or infinite Might, reaches to all Things: By his HAND; the most minute, exact and perfect Workings of that Power, which descends to the Arrangement of the least of his Dispensations equally with the greatest: And by his RIGHT HAND; the brightest Display of his Omnipotence and Majesty. It the Finger of GOD, or the least Exertion of his Strength,

\* Serm. x. On the Use of human Learning.

† Brachium Domini of Dei Virtus, Desque Sapientia. HIERON.
Com. in 11. 12.

could create the Heavens; \* who can prescribe Bounds to the Reach of his Arm, or what is impossible to the

Strength of his divine Right Hand?

But these Terms do not barely imply the Omnipotence of Jehovah: They frequently signify Jehovah bimself. Whatever can be considered as an Attribute in GOD; that GOD is. Thus Power in GOD is his own Essence. The Creatures may have Power, but it is all derived from Him; and therefore Power in them may be considered as separate from their Being: But GOD and his Power, however we may distinguish Cause and Effect, cannot be divided. He is a pure Act in himself; and his Will, Wisdom, Power, and Essence, are all one and the same. We use the Word Almighty by itself, though an Adjective, to denominate his Essence, and with great Propriety; because no Substantive, but what stands for

the Essence, can properly be joined with it.

A Word, among Men (as hath been observed before), is the sensible Expression, or at least the sensible Medium, of an Idea; and, therefore, CHRIST is called the WORD of Jehovah, because he is the xapaulnp or sensible Medium, by which we receive the Knowledge of Jehovah. He is also the Wisdom of Jehovah; because by him Jehovah hath shewn his Wisdom in the Fabric and Designation of the visible World: And, being Jehovah the Wisdom in his divine Essence, he is called, in the Abstract, Wildom itself. He is likewise the Power of Jehovah, because by him Jehovah, in the Creation of the World and at all Times fince, hath shewed his Power to Men, and because all Power is his both in Heaven and Earth. He is, therefore, called by the Apostle, not only the Wisdom of GOD, but the Power of GOD, with a peculiar Manifestation to them that believe. And if Christ be the Power of GOD, he hath a Right to the Emblems of that Power, and is justly styled the Arm, Hand, and Right Hand, of JEHOVAH.

Pfalm viii. 3.

<sup>†</sup> Prov. viii.

<sup>‡ 1</sup> Cor. i. 24. THAT

THAT Christ is thus positively styled, and, being thus styled, is Jehovah himself, respecting his superior Nature; will appear from the Consideration of a few

Passages in Scripture.

Thou shalt well remember (says Moses to Israel) the mighty Hand and the stretched out Arm, whereby Jeho-vah thy Alehim brought thee out of Egypt.\* But Christ, the Angel which appeared to Moses in the Bush, is said, in the New Testament, to have brought Israel out of the Land of Egypt. Christ is, therefore, the Hand and Arm, which Jehovah thus employed.

Who hath believed our Report (fays the Prophet); and to whom is the ARM of the LORD revealed? This Word ARM, with the whole Context, is expressly applied to Christ, by the Evangelist in his Gospel.

Thou hast with thine ARM (says the Psalmist to Jehowah) redeemed thy People. || But the Apostle declares of Christ, that there is no Salvation [or Redemption] in any other; for there is none other Name under Heaven, given among Men whereby we must be saved. Therest, therefore, was the redeeming ARM.

The Psalmist is full in describing the Glories of Christ, as the Right-Hand of Jehovah. A few Texts, for the sake of Brevity, are referred to beneath.\*\*
Many might be added; but these may suffice to prove,

that Christ is the Arm, Hand, &c. of Jehovah.

THAT this Arm, Hand, or Right Hand, of Jehovah, is Jehovah himself; will soon appear by other Texts in the Bible.

Awake, awake (says the Prophet), put on Strength, O. ARM of the LORD; awake as in the antient Days, in the Generations of old. Art thou not IT [the Arm] that hath cut Rahab, and wounded the Dragon? Art thou not IT, which hath dried the Sea, the Waters of the great Deep;

that

<sup>\*</sup> Deut vii. 19. † Acts vii. 36, 38. † Ifaiah liii. 1. § John xii. 38. || Pfalm lxxvii. 15. ¶ Acts iv. 12. \* Pfalm xvii. 7. xviii. 35. xx. 6. xliv. 3. xlviii. 10. lxxviii. 54.

that hath made the Depths of the Sea a Way for the Ranfomed to pass over?\* But the Psalmist says, that JE-HOVAH rebuked the Red Sea, and it was dried up, and led them through the Depths. This ARM, therefore,

is JEHOVAH himself.

JEHOVAH (fays the fame Prophet) hath fivors by his RIGHT HAND, and by the ARM of his Strength. Now the Apostle tells us, that because GOD could swear by no greater, when he made Promise, He sware by HIMSELF. This Reason equally holds in Confirmation of all the divine Promises; and therefore the Right Hand and Arm, by which JEHOVAH swears and engages himself for the Satisfaction of his People (for that is the Intent of the Oath), is and must be as great as JEHOVAH, or (which is the same) is JEHOVAH himself.

If Christ then be the Arm, Hand, and Right Hand, of Jehovah; we see the Consequence, that he is, respecting his divine Nature, equal to Jehovah, and a Person

in JEHOVAH.

Not only the Power and GOD-head of Christ are revealed under the Denomination of Jehovah's Hand, but also the Mediation of Christ between Jehovah and his People. An Hand, or Arm, is the Instrument or

\* Isaiah li. 9. Egypt was called, on account of its great Power and Pride in those Days; and the Dragon, both here and in Ezek. xxix. 3. seems to imply the King of Egypt, who diffused the Poison of Vice and Idolatry, for which that Country was infamous from the earliest Ages. In a spiritual Sense, the Text reveal the Deliverance, which Christ obtained for his Chosen, from the Bondage of Sin and Corruption, and from the Power of that old Serpent, the Devil, who hath infected the World.

By the wounding of the Dragon, or Serpent, may likewise be signified, and particularly to the Church at that Time, the Blow which Idolatry would receive, by the Manisestation of the Arm of the Lord, or the Messiah. Accordingly we are told, that Paganism declined in a surprizing Manner, upon the Promulgation of the Gospel, by which the Adoration of the Creatures (among whom the Serpent was a capital Object with the oriental Nations) rapidly gave way to the Adoration of the Creator,

+ Pfalm evi. 9,

Mean of Communication; and this Christ is to his People: He reaches out and takes from the divine Fullness, and deals of it unto every one of them accord-

ing to his respective Need.

When Moses \* defired to see the Glory of Jekovah, he was answered, that he should not see the Face of GOD, because no Man could see it and live; plainly intimating the Impossibility of a finful Creature's Approach to the Divine Majesty, without a Mediator. In order, therefore, to bless this faithful Servant with the Vision of good Things to come; the Hand of JEHO-VAH, or some sensible Form of the second Person (fimilar in kind to the Appearances made to Abraham and facob), mediated, while the Glory of GOD passed by; and, when the Effulgence of that Glory was palt, gave him to see, either what Man could endure to behold of the holy Splendor, or what remained to be revealed of Jebovab the Saviour in the latter Days. Christ was to Moses a Cover from the jealous Holiness of the divine Nature. Isaiah had the same Knowledge of Chilt, and was equally covered with Moles, in the Shadow of JEHOVAH's Hand. + And the Pialmist exho at the Church to thout for Joy, because JEHOVAH, deje ided [Heb. covered] them. 1

As the Hand is often used in the Scriptures for an Emblem of Power, so the Imposition of Hands was an Emblem or Symbol of the Delegation of Power. Hence the Hebraism 7 filling the Hand, denoted the Reception of a particular Power for a particular End from God: And hence likewise arises the Idea of Confecution, where it is so delegated, either from God in the full instance, or from those who mediately convey it by his Appointment to others. Thus, upon Chess, was the Hand, or Power, of Jehovah to

<sup>\*</sup> Tard. xxxiii. 8, &c.

<sup>†</sup> Innah li. 16 So Jerom; Manus Domini Christus eft. Com. in I nah 18v. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Plalm v. 11.

be established; and then through him, as the Man-Mediator, all necessary Power should be given both in Heaven and Earth unto others. And thus Priests and Rulers received their Commissions of spiritual and temporal Power, by the Imposition of those Hands which, for that Purpose, had before been filled or qualified from God, and which emptied or poured out (as it were) from themselves that Fulness upon them.

By the fame instituted Emblem, Authority and the Appointments of Authority have been conferred, upon various Orders of Men in the Church, at all

Times.

It is truly furprizing, upon the Comparison of Scripture with Scripture, how much the Divinity and gracious Offices of the Mediator, in all the Variety of Language and Sentiment, are interwoven (as it were) into the minutest Circumstances, Incidents, and Declarations of the Bible. They feem (if one might use the Phrase) the very Life and Soul of the Scriptures. Without this particular Tenet of Christ's Divinity, delivered with fo much Care and apparent Solicitude, there feems no Coherence in the feveral Parts of the facred Volume, no Satisfaction in the Redemption it reveals, nor any Security in the Promifes it contains. A Chaös of Doctrines and Absurdities, unworthy of divine Revelation, and even of Reason itself, would arise in View; and all the Hopes, Sufferings and Comforts of holy Men, in all Ages, must appear as the idle and wild Extravagance of distempered Brains.

Thanks be to GOD; the Faith of Christians securely rests upon a sure Foundation. Christ is Jehovah, who changeth not. They may call him so, and worship him as such; since the very Angels rejoice to do the same. An hasty Arian has considently told us, that Christ is not called GOD throughout the Scriptures. In thus saying he gives the Holy Ghost the Lye direct, and tacitly accuses all the holy Angels of Idolatry. Christ (says the Apostle) is over all, God blessed for

eve

ever, Amen.\* The FATHER faith unto the Son, Thy Throne, O GOD, is for ever and ever; and in Heaven he utters, Let ALL THE ANGELS of GOD worship him. And if the FATHER declare our Jesus to be GOD, and also LORD; and if all the Angels in Heaven, as well as Apostles on Earth, worship him as GOD; furely his People at large may gratefully adore Him. Some of them did worship Him, unrebuked, in the Days of his Flesh; which certainly he, who answered the Devil by faying, Thou shalt worship the LORD thy GOD, and him only shalt thou serve, would never have suffered; if he had not been that fame LORD and GOD, who had the whole Right of fuch Adoration. But fuch is the Blindness of unstable Men, who are tossed about with every Wind of Doctrine, that the plainest Texts cannot satisfy them, when under the Power of their own Infatuation. Such Persons might well consider, if the Offer of false Praise deserve Wrath, as in the Case of Idolaters; what may they expect, who aim to rob GOD's coëqual Son of the Honors due to his Nature, his Work, and his Word? If the Man be pronounced accurfed, that maketh Flesh his Arms (as they must do, who talk of Christ as a buman Saviour); what will become of the Man, who traduces the ARM of JEHOVAH, and thinks him to be altogether such an one as himself : 11

The real Believer hath not thus learned Christ. In a doctrinal View, he hath been taught by the Spirit and Word of GOD, that nothing, short of Omnipotence itself, could possibly have atchieved such mighty Works, as were necessary to complete his Salvation. He clearly sees, that eternal Life could not have been purchased but by eternal Merit, nor brought in with so much Exactness and Certainty, but by a Being, in his own Nature, omnipotent and all-wise; And that, as infinite Effects presuppose an infinite Cause, the Redemption

<sup>\*</sup>Rom. ix. 5. Heb. i. 6. 8.

Thid. v. 10. Thou, Land, in the beginning, &c.

Electric xvii. 5. Phalm 1. 21.

and Glorification of Man, being in themselves perpetual and above the Agency of Creatures, result only from Jesus Christ, as he is GOD over all, blessed for ever.

In an experimental View, the Christian hath other Tokens of his Saviour's omnipotent Arm. He hath experienced a Translation from the Dominion of Satan into the Kingdom of GOD's dear Son; and he daily finds Support or Deliverance from his inward or his outward Foes. The Christian is born again to be a Conqueror, and more than a Conqueror, not indeed by his own Might, but through Him that loved him. The World allures or annoys; but he gets a Victory, and more or less a daily Victory, over its Frowns and its Snares, through Faith in his Redeemer. The Flesh presses hard with its Suggestions; but the Thoughts of his Heart are brought into the sweet Captivity and Rule of Jesus. Those Sins which used to beset and overcome him, contrary to every Admonition of Conscience and every Rule of Right, are brought down and kept down by the victorious Grace of his Redeemer. The Devil, like the strong Man armed, would fain recover his Goods; but Chrift, who is stronger than the strong, binds up his Arms, and bids the Soul be free. In short, the Christian, being beat out (and much beating out he requires) of his own Strength and Righteousnets, gives himself up to the Conduct, Will, Strength, and Righteouineis of his Redeemer. This is the fure Effect of that genuine Humility, which the right Conviction of Sin hath planted in his Heart. When this Humility acts most, then he is safest; because the humbler he is, the more he leans upon the Strength of his Saviour; and, when he leans most upon the Strength which is almighty, he can do most. He hath most Life in Ordinances, in Communion, in Duty, in every thing.

If one were to draw the Pourtraiture of a Christian, this probably would come near to his Description.—He is one, who, in *Doctrine*, believes that the three Persons in Jehovah are equally engaged in the Accomplish-

men

ment of his Salvation; that the Love of Father, Son, and Spirit, is but one Love, directed to the three Objects of their respective Offices for him; namely, Creation, Redemption, and Regeneration, terminating in his eternal Glorification; that he was chosen freely to this Mercy, when it was loft by Adam to his Nature; that he is freely called by the effectual Application of divine Power; that he is justified, only, and entirely, and at once, by the Obedience of Jehovah, in human Flesh, to that perfect Law, which Man was created to obey but had broken; that he is fanctified in Jesus Christ through the Spirit; and by him shall persevere to the End, and be everlaftingly faved .- The Christian is one, who, in Experience, looks into himself only for Humiliation, and out of himself to God in Christ for all his Happiness. He perceives, and often very woefully, that he has not the Power of thinking, faying, or doing, one good thing; and that, however specious many moral Acts may appear to the World, there is nothing intrinfically holy, but what is brought into him and maintained in him by the Agency of the HOLY ONE. Body, Soul, and Spirit,\* therefore, he meekly furrenders

\* I Theff. v. 23. Πνευμα-Ψυχη--Σωμα. The Apostle, writing to Greeks, used this tripartite Division of human Nature, which was the prevalent Opinion among them taken from Plato, in order to express more amply, that every Faculty, corporeal or spiritual, should be devoted to GOD.—Some have been much puzzled at the Distinction between Spirit and Soul, and have supposed, that the Apostle referred to two different Principles beside the Body. Gallafius, in his Annotations upon the 5th Book of Irenaus (c. ii. § 5.) juilly observes, That the Apoille only meant to express the two Faculties of the fame immaterial Principle-the Under flanding or Mind by the Word Spirit-and the Affections or Will by the Word Soul. As though it had been faid, that we should aim to think nothing by our Minds, to defire nothing in our Hearts, and to do nothing with our Bodies; but what may tend to GOD's Glory. Agreeable to this, we are commanded (Deut. vi. 5) to love GOD with all our Heart, with all our Soul, and with all our Strength; which is nearly the same with the threefold Diffinction used by the Apostle. The same Diftinction prevails, in the Old Testament, in the Words 777 Spirit, and Dus Soul; but they both pertain to one and the same incorposeal Exilence, which forms the Life, and is the Glory, of the Body. The

to his GOD, for Time and for Eternity. He distrusts his own Wisdom and Will in all Cases, from a just Perfuasion, that what is perverse in its own Nature can only lead him aftray. His whole Security from falling he founds upon his GOD; and accordingly he flies to him in all his Temptations and Distresses, great or small. He feels himself a poor weak Creature, that cannot stand a Moment, and is, therefore, never easy, but when he leans upon his Beloved. He is well acquainted with this Truth, uttered by a good Man, That, " with "GOD, the Most of Mosts [in opposition to himself] " is less than nothing; but, without Him, the Least of Leasts is too great a Burden." And he hath that Joy and Peace in his Saviour, which he knows the World can neither give nor take away from him. -Advert to his Manners and Conversation. He attends the Ordinances of the Gospel, because in them he finds Refreshment and Strength to his Soul. He hears the Word with Solemnity, comes to hear it with Serioufness, and departs with Gravity: Not glad, when Service is performed, to commence Busy-body in other Men's Matters, or to enter into the frothy Discourse of idle Tongues. Like Mary, he wishes to treasure up the Gospel in his Heart, without evaporating its sweet Savor by the Impertinence and Diffipation of worldly things. Collected and retired in himself, he aims to be inoffenfive to others. Without Parade he is religious, and ferious without either Gloom or Severity. Never wishing to be forward in Disputes, he is ever desirous of supporting the Truths of GOD, in a Way that may please GOD. He seeks not to obtrude upon or assume over others; but, with modest Chearfulness, wishes to elevate Religion in the Eyes of Men; bearing with their Infirmities, from the deepest Conviction of his

The like Remark may be made of the Animus and Anima of the Latins; the former corresponding with the Ness, and the latter with the Y: Xn of the Greeks, or the English Words Mind and Soul.

\* FLEMING's Script. Truth. p. 248.

<sup>+ 1</sup> Pet. iv. 15.

orun. Above all things, he delights in the Company of HIM, who speaks as none other can speak, and when he obtains this Happiness, (to use an old Paradox) "is never less alone, than when he is alone." He is never fatisfied "to part with his private Duty, till he has found Communion with GOD in it; and, when he has found that, he perceives fuch a Sweetness and Savor in it, as to make it not easy for him to go forth again into the World."-Against such an Experience as this, which fees, and bandles, and taftes of the Word of Life, there is no arguing. If a Man should attempt to controvert this Testimony, it would be worse, than to deny the Evidence of the natural Senfes; because it is founded upon the Truth of God which cannot deceive, and upon the Power of God which worketh all in all.\*

These are some principal Outlines of the Christian, in his Faith, Experience, and Conversation. There are others, Reader, which the Author has not Room in this Place to draw; but which, if these are once transcribed upon thy Soul, will, by the Power of Grace, come in to heighten the amiable Picture of thy Heart and Life. But does there not appear, even from these, some Benesit and Advantage in being a Christian?—The Devil himself spake Truth, for once, when he

<sup>\*</sup> What Christian can refuse to join his Wishes upon this Subject with those of the devout Withus? Or who can deserve the Name of a Christian, who cannot talte the Sweets of Prayer, Meditation, and Retirement? Nibil magis (fays he) in votis habeo, quam ut procul omni diputatione, in placido otio, secretaque solituaine, piis precibus, devotis meditationibus, hamili facrat filmarum literarum noftrarum ferutinio, et arcanis cum Des colionniis, objeurus cæteroquin, et vix vicinis notus, nist quantum pietas jubet, ad ultimum ujque spiritum vacare liceat. Misc. vol. i. p. 637. "There is nothing I so much desire in the World, as to pass all my Time. even to my latest Breath, in a total Abstraction from all Disputes, in a calm Retreat from the Hurry of of the World and the deepest Solitude, in holy Prayers and devout Meditations, in humble Refearches into the Book of God and in fecret Communion with him; however obscure I might be in such a Cafe, and however unknown (unlefs when Religion should make it my Duty to be otherwise) almost to my Neighbours."

faid, that Job did not serve GOD for nought: Nor doth any true Believer. If the heathen Moralist could affirm, that Virtue is its own Reward: What superior Advantages hath such a Believer, who, with Abraham, knows, that Jehovah himself is bis Shield, and bis inexpressibly

exceeding great Reward?

If thou defireft to know more of this Matter, peruse with Constancy the lively Oracles of Truth, and pray fervently, that Experience may be added to Knowledge. Luther used to say, that three things made a Divine; -- Meditation, Prayer, and Temptation:" And they equally make every private Christian. An Heart without Prayer is an Heart without Faith; and an Heart without Faith is an Heart without Hope and without GOD in the World. Faith and Prayer are the Soul's strong Wings for the Skies. The Task likewife, which Luther prescribed for Ministers, belongs to every individual Believer, namely, "to read the Bible " again and again, to pray earnestly, and always to be " an humble Learner." In this Frame of Spirit, and upon this Ground, thou wilt obtain such Evidence of the Saviour's Divinity, and of his People's Security in Him, as all the Sophistry of Men and Devils shall never be able to refute. And when this System of Things shall be dissolved, and GOD shall arise to judge the World; thou wilt be enabled to fing, with the Holy Psalmist and all the Blest above, Thou, LORD, hast a mighty ARM, strong is thy HAND, and high is thy RIGHT HAND: Into thine HAND, therefore, I commit my Spirit; Thou hast redeemed me, O LORD GOD of Truth !+

<sup>\*</sup> Melch. Ad. in vit. Luth.

<sup>†</sup> Pfalm lxxxix. 13. and xxxi. 5.

# A N G E L

#### AND

### ANGEL OF THE COVENANT.

HE Word Angel\* fignifies One fent; and, when fent from Jehovah, fuch Angel has a Commiffion to execute or reveal his Will. In this Sense, but in the highest Degree, the Name was applied to our

\* It is a vulgar Error, that an Angel is merely a Being, who, like a Bird with Wings, flies about accomplishing the Commandments of GOD. Popery and its ridiculous Legends have contributed exceedingly to impress such an Idea; and the Ingenuity of Painters has established the gross Opinion of angelic Plumage by Symbols, which should only convey, under a natural Image, the wonderful Celerity and Readiness of this and every other Order of Spiritual Beings to execute the Will of their Creator. But the Word 7870, which we, from the Greek ayyers, translate Angel, is not confined to any Rank of Beings, spiritual or corporeal; but is applied to both. It strictly fignifies any one commissioned or sent. So David sent 2000. human Meffengers to Fabesh Gilead. 2 Sam. ii. 5. And the Prophet Haggai was the Lord's TND Angelor Meffenger with the Lord's M flage to the People. Hag. i. 13. The Word Apostle feems to convey nearly the same Idea as the Word Angel. The former Term is supposed to have been adopted by the Holy Spirit in the Books of the New Testament, on account of the Ambiguity of the latter, and its utual Application to ministring Spirits. An Apostle is thought to mean as much as the Word Ambaffador (1 Cor. v. 20.), who not only imparts a Meflage, but represents the Person by whom he is sent; and an Angel, in the strict Sense, to imply only, what is ordinarily understood by a Messenger. Vide Spanh. Diff. Hist. de Apost. & 6.

ANGEL, and ANGEL of the COVENANT. 233

bleffed Redeemer; and, by it, he was known to the antient Church, before his Manifestation in the Flesh. It was a Name given him, not to denote his Nature, but his Office and Mission to his People. He was the Angel of the Faces, or Persons, in Jehovah, to deliver the divine Counsels, and to guide up the Faithful to Jehovah.

There are many Instances in the Old Testament, by which it is evident, that the Word Angel, in this most important Sense, is applicable to none other Person or Being than the Lord of Life and Glory.\* Two or

three Examples may fuffice.

The Angel of Jehovah (or as it might be rendered, the Angel Jehovah) faid unto her [Hagar], I will multiply thy Seed exceedingly, &c. Gen. xvi. 10. This is a Work of Creation and Providence, and therefore can be attributed to none, but Jehovah himself. In confequence, the Person, who could promise and persorm this Work, must be Jehovah, or a Person in Jehovah. A subsequent Verse puts the Matter beyond all Doubt; for she called the Name of the Lord, that spake unto her, DR THOU GOD.

Again. And the Alehim heard the Voice of the Lad; and the Angel of the Alehim called to Hagar out of Heaven, and said unto her, What aileth thee, Hagar? Fear not; for the Alehim hath heard the Voice of the Lad where he is. Arise, left up the Lad, and hold him in thine Hand; for I will make him a great Nation. Gen. xxi. 17. 18. Here the Alehim and the Angel of the Alehim are introduced as one Person, speaking and promising, what none but Jehovah Alehim could really persorm.

The

<sup>\*</sup> The antient Rabbins understood the Messiab under this Denomination. See a very remarkable Passage of this Kind, quoted by Witsias in his Miscellanea. Vol. ii. p. 91.

† The Promise given to Hagar concerning Ishmael (Gen. xvi. 12.)

The Promise given to Hagar concerning Ishmael (Gen. xvi. 12.) is literally in force at this Day. The Arabs, who inhabit, or threat rove upon, the vast Tract of Country betwixt Judæa and Persia. and

### 234 ANGEL, and ANGEL of the COVENANT.

The Angel, who redeemed me from all Evil, Bless the Lads, &c. faid the Patriarch Jacob, upon the Sight

of Joseph's Children. Gen. xlviii. 16.

The REDEEMER is here expressly called the Angel; and Invocation is made for his Blessing. Now, there is but one Redeemer, and one Object of Worship; and this Object of Worship, and this Redeemer, is named Jehovah Sabaoth, or Lord of Hosts, in several Parts of the Bible. Consequently, as Jacob was no Idolater, the Angel, whom he invoked for a Blessing, and who redeemed him from all Evil, was Jehovah himself, the true and only GOD.

This bleffed Angel zvent before the Church in the Wilderness, and conducted them, by a thousand Miracles and with wonderful Safety, to the Lot of their Inheritance in Canaan. Exod. xxiii. 23. Moses told the Children of Israel, that this Angel (promised at Exod. xxxiii. 2.) was Jehovah their Alehim. Deut. vii. 22. And Jehovah himself, by foshua, declares that he, in virtue of his Promise, had driven out their Enemies before them. From hence also it follows, that this Angel of Promise was Jehovah.

This glorious Angel appeared also to Manoah, who knew not that he was מלאך יהוה הוא The Angel Jehovah himself, till he did wondrously in the Sacrifice, and ascended in the Flame from the Altar. Then Manoah (it is said) knew him, and acknowledged him to be the Alehim.\*

who pique themselves not a little upon their Descent from Abraham through Isomael, are wild Men indeed. Their Hand is against every Man, whose Engagements may induce him to pass over their inhospitable Deserts; and, for his own Preservation from Murder and Robbery, every Man's Hand must be against them. They never were, and probably never will be, reduced by any Nation. Their Swistness of Flight eludes all Pursuit, and the Barrenness of their Soil affords no Temptation of Conquest to the Turks and Persians their Neighbours and Enemies. Dr. Rauwolff, who traversed part of their Country, represents them in no better Light than that of the most lazy, thievish, and savage Nation (if such a Banditti deserve the Name) upon the Face of the Earth.

\* Judg. xiii, 15-22. A short Consideration may explain what was

Gideon knew his Redeemer as the Angel Jehovah, who bleffed him with the Bleffing of Peace; for which in Thankfulness he reared an Altar, and called upon him under the Name of Adonal Jehovah. Isaiah, likewise, speaking of Jehovah's Goodness to Israel, says of him, that He was their Saviour; that in all their Afflictions

meant by the Terms did wondroufly, or wondroufly acted upon the or Ascension by Fire. This the ANGEL JEHOVAH, representing Christ, enjoined Manoah to make to JEHOVAH; and when the Flame was afcending, he himself ascended in it. It was a Type to fignify to Manoah and the Church, that HE was Christ, who thus appeared; and that this Christ, by the Oblation of himself, would pacify the divine Wrath, and be that true of his People, in which not only their Offerings should be accepted, but that himfelf also would ascend from them to plead their Cause before the Throne of Glory. This gracious Revelation perfectly corresponds with his Name WONDERFUL; for furely this Act of Christ, in atoning for poor Sinners, is the most admirable of all the admirable Works of the Lord. It was this which caused Manoab and his Wife, when they faw the Figure of their Redeemer entering the Flame, and ascending in it as the true Propitiation with God, to fall down upon their Faces in humble Adoration, and to fay concerning this ANGEL JEHOVAH HIMSELF, that they had feen God. As the usually rendered in our Bible Burnt-offering, was to denote God's Acceptance of the Sufferings of Christ as the Satisfaction for the Sins of his Redeemed; so the 7772, improperly rendered Meat-offering (for there was no Meat in it, as may be seen in Lev. ii.) was appointed to fignify the Admission of the Merits or Obedience of Christ for their complete Justification. The offering of these two together, which was commonly the case, was a Sacramental Pledge of the Faith of Manoah, and of other Believers before Christ, the Propitiation and Righteousness of their divine Saviour, to whom they looked forward with eager Defire, as to the Ground of all their Hope and Confolation. And the Spiritual Purport of these Offerings remains with Believers now, and will remain to the End of Time. These offer up the Spiritual Sacrifice of the 77, when they plead by Faith the Blood and Suffering of Christ for the Remittion of their Sins; and also of the 7772, when by the same Paith they bless the Lord for his justifying Righteousness and free Admission thereby into the Adoption of Children. The Composition of this Mincha is also very observable. There was Flour or Bread, to denote that by which we live, namely CHRIST, the Bread of Life; and Oil, to shew that we come into this Life by Grace, and preient

Afflictions, he was afflicted, and the Angel of his Presence faved them.\* Now, as there is no Saviour but Jehovah, and as Christ is confessedly the Saviour; it follows, that this Angel, being that Saviour, is necessarily both Christ and Jehovah.

However, not to enumerate Instances of which the Bible is full, let it suffice to mention but one Text more, where that divine Person, who was to take our Nature upon him, is called both the Angel, and the Angel of the Covenant—The Angel, from his Embassy; and Angel of the Covenant, from his covenanting to bear that Embassy. Behold I [Jehovah] send my Mossenger [John Baptist, Matt. xi. 10.], and he shall prepare my Way before ME; and the Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to his Temple, even the Angel of the Covenant, whom ye delight in, saith the Lord of Hosts. Mat. iii. 1.

If it were of any Account to mention human Authorities after the divine; we might observe, that all the Commentators explained this Name of the redeeming Angel, by the Name of Messian. Thus Grotius remarks, that the Angel, spoken of in the last Text, was allowed even by the Jewish Rabbins to be Jehovah, and copies from Masius a striking Passage to this Purpose out of the Comment of R. Moses the Son of Nekeman upon the 5th Chapter of Joshua. Iste Angelus, &c. i. e. "That Angel, to say the Truth, is the Angel." Redeemer, of whom it is written, For my Name is in him. He was the Angel who said to Jacob, I am the GOD of Bethel; and of whom it is said, GOD is called Moses out of the midst of the Bush. He was

present our Trust in Christ through Grace; and Frankincense, or that beneplaciti, by which is represented the Fragrance and Sweet Odor of all this in the Presence of Jehovan.—The Law is a sweet Book, when we understand the Gospel of it, and may excite the time holy Breathing in a true Christian, as it did in the Pfalmist when he said, Lord, subat Lore have I unto thy Law! all the Day long is my Study in it. It is only dry to those, who find it a flook jeaked.

<sup>\*</sup> Ifaiah Ixili. 8, 9.

" called an Angel, because he governs the World:
" For it is written, Jehovah (that is, the Lord God).

" brought us out of Egypt. It is moreover written, The ANGEL of his Presence saved them. And, without

"doubt, the Angel of GOD's Prefence was He, of

"whom it is faid, My Presence shall go before thee, and I will give thee Rest. In a word, He is the

"Angel, of whom the Prophet spake, The Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his Temple, even the

"Angel of the Covenant, whom ye delight in.—

"The Face or Presence of GOD fignifies GOD HIM"SELE, which is consessed by all Inter-

" SELF, which is confeffedly allowed by all Inter-

" preters." \*

CHRIST our Redeemer then, by the Testimony of GOD and Man, is the ANGEL JEHOVAH, and the ANGEL of the Covenant. He was jent ‡ with the blessed

News

\* GROT. de Ver. Rel. Chrift, l. v. §. 21. Not. 5. and 6. See also to the same Effect, WITS. Mije. vol. ii. de Michaele.

It is a very old Arian Argument, repeated a thousand times, "That, if the Son be fent by the Father, he is therefore inferior to "the Father;" and, if it were auswered ten thousand times, very possibly the Arians of another Generation, ignorant and unmindful

of the Refutation, would be pressing it into Service again.

Christ was sent to finish a Work, which no Creature could so much as attempt to begin. He was to make an End of Sin, and to bring in everlasting Righteousness. It was not for a Creature to wipe away his own Transgressions; for, were this possible, the mighty fallen Angels would gladly wipe away their own; not to blot out another's, because his whole Obedience is necessary for himself, and, in the Attempt to save their Lives, he must utterly lose his own. It is the sole Province of Jehovah, who says; I, even I, blot out thy Transgressions, &c. If. kliii. 25. No Creature could bring in everlassing Righteousness; because an infinite and eternal Attribute belongs only to an infinite and eternal Being, which certainly no Creature can be.

Christ could not be a mere Man, for he was from above, and finally ascended up where HE WAS BEFORE, and where no mere Man ever was; nor yet an Angal, because an Angal is a Creature, subject to the Incapacities just mentioned. But, as a Person in Jehovah, and also Jehovah in our Nature, he could be said to empty himself (sacles exerces, Phil. ii. 7.); or to stoop from the eternal Glory of his own Divinity, in order to bear the Form of a Servant (for a mere Servant, or dependent Creature, as we have said, he could not be) and in that State to atone for his People's Transgressions, and to tulfill all the Righteousness which was necessary for their Justifica-

tion,

News of Pardon and Peace to his People; and was commissioned with the full Revelation of that eternal Compact, which subfisted between the divine Persons in JEHOVAH before the World began. In this Compact every Part of our Salvation, whether of Means or of Ends, is stipulated; and, by the Performance of its Stipulations, the Door of Heaven is opened to all Believers. To a guilty, fin-burdened, Conscience, CHRIST is the best Angel or Messenger, that ever came or could come into the World. No News, like News from Heaven, to a Heart that truly trembles at the Horrors of Hell. No Peace can be compared to that, which Jesus hath purchased, and which he brings down for the Support of his People. He is the Ambassador of perpetual Peace; and hath made full Reconciliation between GOD and Men. He stipulated the Conditions as GOD, and performed the Stipulations as the GOD-man. Nothing now remains for his Redeemed, but a free, honourable, unconditional Peace. How should these Tidings then of eternal Redemption induce the mourning Hearts in Zion to beat for Joy! How should this welcome Metlage lift their drooping Heads, and cause their Bosoms to pant for that unutterable Glory, which their bleffed ANGEL hath fet before rhem!-If our treacherous Hearts were half fo inclined to hear and entertain News from GOD, as they are to be amused with the idle Tales of Vanity and Sin; not only Christ himself, the Messenger of Salvation, would be more precious to our Souls; but his Names, his Gospel, his Promises, and all that belongs to him, would be the Subject of our Meditation by Night and by Day. But so deceitful are our Hearts, and so desperately wicked, that we should soon grow cold and indif-

tion. Here the fending is by his own Confent, and, instead of Inferiority, proves his Equality with the Father and Spirit, who, as Covenanters, might be said to subject themselves to each other, which is in no respect possible, but according to that Unity of Willwhich substitute the Divine Persons, and which is agreeable to their Unity of Essence or Godhead.

ferent to the Things that make for our Peace; did not this gracious Angel compassionate our Infirmity, and powerfully support us by his Spirit to hold on and to hold out to the End. What a Fund of Comfort do the following Words hold out to the weary, drooping Soul! Hast thou not known? bast thou not heard, that the everlasting GOD, the LORD, the Creator of the Ends of the Earth, fainteth not, neither is weary?—He giveth Power to the faint; and to them that | in themselves } have no Might, he increaseth Strength. Even the Youths Tthose that are strong in their own Confidence frain faint and be weary, and the young Men [the most naturally strong that can be chosen fall utterly fall. But they, that wait upon the LORD, shall renew their Strength: they shall mount up with Wings as Eagles, they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint. Isaiah xl. 28. Great is the Peace of the Children of GOD in this World, though greatly interrupted at times by Corruption within and without: But O what Comfort, what unspeakable Joy, shall these possess, when their Tabernacles of Clay shall be dissolved, and when that bleffed Angel, who pointed out their Path, and conducted them (like his Ifrael of old) through this melancholy Defert of Sin, shall establish them in his heavenly Canaan for ever! Though many of them, in this World, may have but small Manifestations of GOD's Presence with their Souls; yet the Angel of GOD's Presence shall lead them to that Fulness of Joy and Pleasures, which are at his Right Hand for evermore. What Men call Death, which lays in the Way, is at most but a happy Period of Corruption and Pain to the Redeemed, whose Life is hid with CHRIST in GOD; and who, when CHRIST, their Life, shall appear, shall also appear with Him in Glory. The Apostle, therefore, had a Defire to depart, and be with Christ, and was willing, or much more delighted, to be present with the Lord. And so wilt thou, O Believer, according to thy Measure of Faith. Thou wilt defire it, in the Lord's Way, and in the Lord's Time. A Christian (faid one

inf

of the Fathers) "Is at once dutiful and wife: As a Ser"vant, he refuses not the Obedience of Life; and as a
"wife Man, he embraces the Gain of Death." I defire to be dissolved (said the Apostle); but it was only in Submission to God. Whatever we defire, upon that Ground, will never hurt us; and after a little more Faith and Patience, after a few more Struggles with inward and outward Evil, we shall possess more than we could desire, and more than Mortal ever asked or thought. We may cry out in Faith, then; Come, Lord Jesus! And we shall soon hear his answer of Love, Surely I come quickly. Eyen so, Amen!

Jesus, commissioned from above,
Descends to Men below,
And shews from whence the Springs of Grace
In endless Currents flow.

He, whom the boundless Heav'n adores, Whom Angels long to see, Quitted with Joy those blissful Shores, Ambassador to me:

To me, a Worm, a finful Clod, A Rebel all forlorn, A Foe, a Traitor, to my GOD, And of a Traitor born:

To me, who never fought his Grace, Who mock'd his holy Word, Who never knew, or lov'd, his Face, But all his Will abhorr'd:

To me, who could not even praise,
When his kind Heart I knew;
But fought a thousand devious Ways,
Rather than find the true.

Yet this REDEEMING ANGEL came So vile a Worm to blefs: He took, with Gladness, all my Blame, And gave his Righteousness.

O that my languid Heart might glow With Ardor all-divine, And, for more Love than Seraphs know, In Praise like Seraphs shine.

## E L E C T.

First, because He was chosen and appointed by the Father, before all Worlds, in the Covenant of Grace, for the Work of Man's Salvation: And, secondly, because all the People, or Church, of GOD are elected to the Participation of Life eternal in Him, who is the Head over all Things \* unto them. He being the Head, and they the Members; there is a Wisdom in the Design, a Love in the Election, a Completeness in the Formation, through every Part of that glorious Fabric, in which GOD will dwell, as in his peculiar Temple, to all Eternity.

Thus the Prophet points him out, when speaking, by the Spirit of GOD, to those who waited for Salvation in Zion. Behold (says the Lord) my Servant whom I uphold, mine Elect in whom my Soul delighteth: I have put my Spirit upon him; he shall bring forth Judgement to

<sup>\*</sup> Eph. i. 22,

the Gentiles.\* An infallible Expositor applied this Text to Jelus, when he faw the mighty Works which he performed, and became a Witness of the Grace and Truth, which ran through all his Actions, and of the Dignity and Love, which dictated, as well as guarded, his incomparable Words. Greater Witness than that of an Apostle did he also receive, when he began to publish his Salvation; for the almighty FATHER audibly pronounced him to be his beloved Son, in whom he was well pleased; while the Spirit of Holiness and of Power descended, as a Dove descends, from Heaven, and visibly rested his ineffable Glory upon him. ! Here, the three Persons of the sacred, undivided, Essence testified, concerning Jesus, that he was the appointed MESSIAH; here, the Spirit of Truth evidently anointed his Manhood by the Profluence of his Grace; while the wellbeloved Son accepted the fenfible Attestation of the FATHER, that He it was, whom Patriarchs, Prophets, and Saints should behold, as their Head, and their Redeemer.

CHRIST was not the ELECT of the FATHER, for his own Sake; but for the Sake of his People. As a Person in Jehovah, partaking of Omnipotence and Supremacy, he could not be chosen or appointed for any Purpose, to which he did not give his own Consent and Approbation: But, as all the Ideas or Intentions of the bleffed Trinity are as much at Unity as the divine Effence itself, which cannot admit of the least Difference or Inequality; fo what the first Person willed or purposed, was the Will and Purpose of the other two Persons, in the utmost Harmony and Conjunction. Thus the Stipulations of the Covenant of Grace, by the respective Persons, are but so many inseparable Intentions of one divine Mind. One Will actuates the whole Deity; or, rather, the whole Trinity will one and the same Purpose, think one and the same Idea, effect one and the same

<sup>\*</sup> Isaiah xlii, 1. † Matt. xii. 18. † Matt. iii. 16,-17. Design

Defign, because they exist in one and the same Nature, There can be no Contrariety of Mind; because the Mind of the three Persons is but one Mind: And though each Person may undertake, by himself, a separate Operation; yet that Operation does not cease to be the Operation of the whole Deity, because the other two Persons unite in Confent, and bear an equal Will in whatever is done by either of them. When the World was created by the Son, it is faid, that the FATHER created all Things by him, because the Creation was a joint Effect of that Will, which, though it exist in the three Persons, is uniform and confentaneous. The whole Trinity purposed that it should be so. And when the Spirit of GOD moved or flowed, or brooded, upon the Face of the Waters; what are we to understand, but the Concurrence of the Third Person to the Purpose and Operation of the First and Second? Thus, in the Redemption, and in the Creation, of Man, we find the whole Trinity expressing a one Approbation of their respective Energies or Performances, resulting from their primæval Covenant; pronouncing, in the one Case, that all was good, and implying, in the other, that all was gracious.

The Son or fecond Person willed and delighted in the Choice of the Father, who delegated him to be the Author of eternal Salvation to those that believe; and he was therefore the Elect One, in whom his Soul delighted. These were given him of his Father, as Members of his mystical Body, for whom he should unite himself to the human Nature, and for whose Sake alone he would be contented to endure, what they must otherwise have endured, and to do, what they could never have done, viz. satisfy the Justice, and perform the Law, of their Creator.\* Thus he became their sæderal Head and Re-

R 2 presentative:

<sup>\*</sup> True and excellent are the Words of the judicious Hooker upon this Subject; "The Sons of God we neither are all nor any one of us otherwise, than only by Grace and Favour. The Sons of God bave God's own natural Son as a fecond Adam from Heaven, where

presentative; so that whatever he did, and whatever he fuffered, became as much their own in Him, as if they had done and fuffered all by themselves. He sustained their Nature, their Work, their Punishment, and their Persons They received his Nature, his Merit, his Purification, and became united to his Person. "In Him they are gathered together in one, or more properly, fummed up; and are really, through Union with Him, crucified with Him, and entered into Heaven with Him, their For erunner, who there appears adorned with their Names. as so many precious Stones, upon his Breast, as well as borne upon his Shoulder, in all his Undertakings for them. Hence we are faid to be faved in the Lord, and projerved in Fefus Christ, as well as faved by Him. In Quality of Mediator, He stands as the collective Body of all the Elect; and, therefore, in faving them, He is faid to fave Himself. And hence it is, that, in whatever He did and juffered as Mediator, the Scope of his Heart eved his People, as doing their Work therein. And the Lord Jejus is thus the Representative, as GOD's ELECT (for He is the FATHER'S Elected One), in whom the Redeemed were elected before the World

From this Title of Christ, we may learn two Things:

1. That an Elect Saviour, who could save by his own

Race and Progeny they are by spiritual and heavenly Birth. God therefore loving eternally his Son, he must needs eternally in him have loved and preferred, before all others, them who are spiritually since descended and sprung out of him. These were in God, as in their Saviour, and not as in their Creator only. It was the Purpose of his saving Goodness, his saving Wisdom, and his saving Power, which inclined itself towards them. They, who thus were in God eternally by their intended Admission to Life, have by Vocation or Adoption God actually now in them; as the Artisticer is in the Work, which his Hand dosh presently frame. Life, as all other Gitts and Benefits, groweth originally from the FATHER, and cometh not to us but by the Son, nor by the Son to any of us in particular but through the Spirit." See much more to the same Effect in his Eccles. Polity. B. v. § 56.

<sup>\*</sup> See DORNBY on Salvation, p. 75. 2d Edit.

Power, Wisdom, and Merit, a Multitude of poor Sinners which no Man can number,\* must be a divine Saviour. GOD would not have chosen a mere Creature to perform, what no mere Creature can possibly perform. 2. That the Number of those elected in Him is predetermined, without any Possibility, either of Failure, or of Increase. Upon which Accounts, Grace is said to be free, that is, independent of Man, who is in his fallen Nature a Slave to Sin and Satan, and can never become, but through GOD's Will and Power, the Servant of Holiness and of Christ.

Unspeakable Comfort is to be derived from the first of these Considerations. Jesus, who saves, is Jehovah, who lives, and will live for ever. Eternal Efficacy supports his Salvation, and eternal Duration carries it on, with Perfection and Glory. What Christ was chosen to do, he did unalterably, inimitably, and completely. The Wisdom of GOD is magnified in his Election; because the Work of GOD is wholly accomplished by his Power, and because the Attributes of GOD are infinitely displayed by his Righteousness and Sufferings.

The fecond Reflection also affords an inexhaustible Fund of Hope and Joy. For, fince the Believer finds within himself the Token of his Election to Life, and the Pledge of his Saviour's Love; he may be affured, that the Decree, which is gone forth, is more unalterable than That of the Medes and Persians; and that it shall not return void to Him that sent it, but shall accomplish all his Pleasure. If he be of the Number of GOD's

<sup>\*</sup> Rev. vii. 9.

<sup>†</sup> Nor is Grace free only as to its Bestowment, but full and perfect in all its Execution and Essect. Hence the Prophecies and Promises are so direct and absolute, as not to be frustrated by what Men call sinister Events. The Remnant shall return, &c. For though thy People Israel be as the Sand of the Sea; the Remnant (only) among them shall be converted; even the Consummation decreed [by God] slowing with Righteousness: For a Consummation and a determined Consummation will Adonal Jehovah Sabaoth make in the must of all the Earth.—Thus the Words may be rendered in Is. x. 21, 23.

Elect; let him be persuaded, that this blessed Number shall rever be broken. If he be really a Member of Christ; let him trust, that Christ will never leave a Member forgotten upon Earth, nor suffer such an unalienable Part of Himself to perish in Hell. If he be indeed one of the Sons of GOD, and a Joint-Heir with Christ; let him be consident, that all the Powers of Darkness, or even the hated Corruptions of his own evil Heart, below, shall never be able to wrest away the least Particle of his Estate, or separate him from his Father's House and Home in Heaven.

But let him remember (and, while he remembers, let him be humbled and thankful), that his Advancement to Favor was the fimple Refult of GOD's own fpontaneous Mercy, without the least Prevision or Regard to any thing, which he could do to obtain it. Indeed. it was impossible that he, who was dead, should do any thing, without Life or Power from above: And, if Power, from above, be given to perform the least Action; it is a free Donation, which could never be deserved at first by a Sinner without Strength, nor certainly afterwards by the Exercise of itself. Faith. Love. Toy, and Power over Sin, are Fruits of Election, because they proceed from GOD; and are no more the Caule of Election, than Election or any other Effect can be the Cause of itself. If a Man could possess these Qualities without recurring to GOD for them, he might have some Plea for believing, that he was chosen of GOD on account of them. But it is the absurdeft of all Abfurdities to imagine, that GOD elects from a Previfion of Faith and good Works, when these very Qualities can have no more Existence in a Man's Heart, than in the Mind of a Devil, till GOD himself has actually placed them there. And if fuch a crude Position could be admitted; then Man really and entirely elects himself: the Choice is wholly in him; and the Almighty only stands by (as it were) and looks on, waiting and depending upon his Creature, when or whether he shall confirm

this

this felf-election or not. If Man can go thus far; there can be no Reason assigned why he may not go quite through, and be as independent on the Merit and Grace of a Saviour, as though no Saviour had ever come into the World. Indeed, he might as foon fave himfelf entirely, and fly to the Courts of Heaven upon the Wings of his own Righteousness and Strength; as choose the Good and avoid the Evil by his own Will, and thereby become the procuring Cause of his own Election to Life eternal. There is a free Will indeed, but it is the free Will of Grace in a Believer, who is made free from the Bondage of Corruption. But the boasted free Will of Nature, and the pretended free Agency of human Strength, are no better than Slaves, and Slaves to the worst of Tyrants, Satan, with his Confederates, the Flesh and the World. True it is; a Man, dead to God, is insensible of the vast Weight of Sin lying upon him: But, when he is made alive by Grace; then, and not before, he truly feels how enormous the Load is: and then, instead of boasting of his own free Will and free Agency, which cannot remove an Atom of the Burden, his Tears and his Prayers are directed to none but an Almighty Saviour for Deliverance.

It feems also extraordinary, that Persons should treat of Christ's Work as a sinished Work, and of his Salvation as a persect Salvation; while they neglect to consider, that the Objects of this Salvation must necessarily, for that very Reason, be persect as to their Number, and determined as to their Enjoyment of it. They sometimes talk well of nothing to be added to render the Work complete; and yet speak but poorly of nobody to be added to make the Number certain. Christ indeed (as hath been observed already) is to be held forth, and his Gospel openly preached, to every Creature; yet, not so, as to leave any Creature in the Persuasion, that by his own Power and Will he can turn to GOD, or that Almighty Grace waits upon him for his Acceptance of it. This would be a dangerous Error; because it tends

R 4

to reduce, if not to nullify, the Agency of the Holy Spirit, without whom, not only Sinners in general, but the greatest and the oldest Believers upon Earth, can do nothing. And there is also this, which approaches at least too nearly to Blasphemy, in the Opinion: It represents Man, so far as the Principle goes, independent of GOD; and describes the Supremacy and Sovereignty of Grace as bending or subservient to the corrupt and uncertain Assertions of helpless Creatures. Either way; such an Opinion, or Conduct formed upon it, will find eventually no Approbation from GOD or Blessing to Man.

GOD indeed hath now, as from the Beginning, a TIJID, A PECULIAR TREASURE among Men, unto himfelf above all People, though all the Earth be his; and those, who are of this happy Peculiarity, are made by him, not a wandering, unclassed, misordered, Dispersion of Mankind, but a Kingdom; yet not a Kingdom of Subjects remote from their Sovereign, but a Kingdom of Priests, who wait upon their God, and who walk continually in his Presence; nor yet a rude, profane, and ungodly Herd, but an holy Nation, governed by the same Head, and entitled to the same everlasting Blesfings.\*

Thanks be to GOD, the Elect in Christ are not left to the Exercise of a Will, naturally perverted, to begin Life; nor to the Force of a Power, altogether debilitated and depraved, to preserve it. The Life they live in the Flesh, is by the Faith of the Son of GOD; and that Faith is the express Operation of Strength divine. Nor do they only live, but they are also kept, through the same Faith, by the Power of GOD unto Salvation. It

consequently

<sup>\*</sup> Exod. xix. 5, 6. Never was Truth more forcibly declared by Fact, than that which is contained in this Text. The Jews were chosen out of all People, not for their Merit, or Number, or any other Consideration in them, but merely of GOD's good Pleasure, and for the Purpose of shewing, that thus he also acts by his true and spiritual People, who are chosen out of every Nation and Kingdom and Tongue, for his Glory.

confequently follows, that none of them shall perish, but all, without a Risque or Contingency, shall be finally and eternally saved. God hath chosen them from the Beginning, and that not for a Day, or a Year, or a Time, but to a Salvation, which can afford everlasting Confolation and good Hope through Grace. "GOD simply and unchangeably wills," and all the divine Attributes are concerned in the Accomplishment of what He wills: "His Wissom, which cannot err; his Knowledge, which cannot be deceived; his Truth, which cannot fail; his Love, which nothing can alienate; his fustice, which cannot condemn any, for whom Christ died; his Power, which none can resist; and his Unchangeableness, which can never vary: from all which it appears, that we do not speak at all improperly, when we say, that the Sal-

vation of his People is necessary and certain."

"But what becomes of all other People?"-They may well ask that Question, who are among that other People; for fich are deeply interested in the Inquiry. The Believer however has nothing to do with it. Whoever may be among them, he is not: And he will bring, for Evidences, his Life and Conversation. Now, fince the other People cannot venture upon this Sort of Proof; there is a short Answer to the Demand in the holy Scriptures. The WICKED [carnal, proud, felf-righteous, who indeed are but unrighteous, Professors; as well as other hardened Sinners | shall be turned into Hell, and ALL the People that FORGET GOD. This too is a short, but full, Answer to that perverse and nefarious Position, "The Elect shall be faved, do what they will; the Reprobate shall be damned, do what they can." When elect Saints (not pretended ones) can have a Will to live and wallow in Sin; and reprobate Sinners shall do what they can, and strive to do more, for Salvation: Certainly GOD will change Sides, and fend the first to that Destruction, which (it seems, according to this Plan) He had defigned, though by a great Mistake, for the lecond. Can a Christian do less than reject a Syftem

System, which, while it allows a strange Composition of Folly and Sophistry, takes in likewise a large Portion of such horrible Blasphemy and Boldness, as ought ne-

ver to be named amongst Men?

The Words of the excellent Herman Withus afford a more noble and more grateful Inquiry. Like a truly awakened Christian, he humbly and pathetically asks of his GOD; " Hast Thou, O Lord, predestinated me to Holiness, so lovely in itself, so necessary for me, as that without it there is no Salvation; and shall I not walk therein? Shall I prefume fo to fophisticate with Thee, O Thou bright Teacher of Truth, that, feparating the End from the Means, I shall securely promise to myself the End, as being predestinated thereto, in a Neglect of the Means, to which I am no less predestinated? Is thy Purpose, concerning my Salvation, fixed and immoveable; and shall I every Hour be changed, now for Thee, now again giving up my Service to Satan? Shall I not rather adhere to Thee with fo firm a Purpose, as rather to suffer a thousand Deaths than perfidiously depart from Thee? Shall I not be fedfaft, unmoveable, always abounding in the Work of the LORD, knowing that my Labor is not in vain in the LORD? Wilt Thou make me affured of thy Love, which paffeth all Understanding; and shall not I again love Thee with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Strength? Wilt Thou affure me of my Salvation; and shall not I, having this Hope, purify myself even as Thou art pure ?-Who (adds he), understanding these Things, will deny, that the Doctrine of Election supplies to the pious Soul Plenty of Matter for fuch and the like Meditations? And who will deny, that, in the Practice of fuch Meditations, lies the very Kernel of all Holiness and Godliness?"

# W I S D O M.

HIS Word Wisdom is applied with different Senses in the holy Scriptures, but generally means, when it respects created Beings, that Intelligence and Faculty of the Mind, by which fuch Beings diffinguish Truth from Error, or adopt the Good and reject the Evil before them. It is a Word taken from the Tafte of the Body, and applied, figuratively, to the Difcernment of the Soul. But it has also a peculiar Application to the ever-bleffed GOD himfelf, and refers to his infinite Comprehension and Knowledge. 'Tis an Attribute, the faint glimmering of which we can perceive in the material World, and indeed some little Traces of it, though miferably obscured, within ourselves. We usually confider, and in Condescension to our Capacities it is fo confidered in the Bible, that Wisdom is a Quality in the Most High, by which he orders and disposes all things. Yet GOD is rather to be thought of as Wisdom itself in the Abstract; for whatever may be applied to Him as an Attribute or Perfection, that He is. He not only possesses Wisdom, but is Wisdom itself, essentially and infinitely. He not only has Power; but is the Power, by whom all the Universe of Beings and Things is created and preserved. The Ordination also of any Purpose with Him, is inseparable from its exact Accomplishment. Thus, at the Creation of this World, when GOD faid, Let there be Light; without

any Interruption or Intermission, there was Light. Speaking and Doing, with JEHOVAH, are one and the same. His Will is his Command; and his Command

is both Energy and Effect.

In this abstract Sense of the Word Wisdom, \* it is not and cannot be applicable to a Creature. The first Angel in Heaven has Wisdom; but the Wisdom is none of his own: he derives it immediately from that Source, from whence sprang his Existence, and by which that Existence is maintained. He is not a Being independent, but receives all his Wisdom, Happiness, and whatever he has and is, from his divine Creator. if the Lord Jesus Christ was only an exalted Creature, and let the Measure of his Exaltation be what it may; it must be a bounded Exaltation at the most, and confequently it would be the Blasphemy of Falshood to ascribe infinite and abstracted Wisdom to Him. It would indeed be that Robbery of GOD, which would merit the Vengeance of his infulted Glory. With Respect, therefore, to Wisdom effential; GOD is and must be THE ONLY WISE. And yet we find, that the HOLY GHOST applies this Attribute, in its effential Form, to the LORD REDEEMER in various Scriptures, and thereby presents to our Minds, in the Revelation of Him under this as well as other Titles, an irrefragable Argument of his proper Divinity. If CHRIST be the Wisdom of GOD, He is GOD himself; unless we can feparate GOD from his Wisdom, and set his Perfections and Attributes at a Distance from his Being.

The LORD possessed me (says this glorious Wisdom) in the Beginning of his Way, before his Works of old: I was set up from everlasting, from the Beginning, or ever the

<sup>\*</sup> In Prov. i. 20. the Hebrew Word for Wisdom is in the plural Number, though applied to Christ and joined with Verbs singular, and seems to imply the Intercommunion of the divine Persons in proclaiming Salvation by Figus Christ.

Earth was. \* Accordingly, the Prophet Micah speaks of his Almighty Saviour, as the Ruler in Ifrael, whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting, or (as it is in the emphatic Original) from the Days of Eternity. So likewise the Angels round about the Throne. and the living Ones, and the Elders, whose Number was ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands, are represented as faying with a loud Voice, that all Heaven might hear, Worthy is the LAMB that was flain. to receive Power, and Riches, and WISDOM, and Strength, and Honor, and Glory, and Blessing. 1 Nor can these bleffed Spirits be accused of Blasphemy, or be defiled with Idolatry; and therefore certainly they would not offer all this, as an Incense of Praise before the Throne. if the LAMB who fits upon it, in Character of the Redeemer, was not also their Maker and their GOD. They certainly would not worship him, that liveth for ever: § were they not impressed with the eternal Dignity of his Nature, and with their own Dependence upon him.

If Fesus Christ were not the Wisdom of GOD; how could he have foreknown his People, or how attend to all their various and innumerable Concerns? Any thing short of an inherent Foreknowledge both of them and the absolute Determinations of Redemption, would not only degrade that Redemption to a mere Matter of Chance, but the Redeemer himself to an unwise Impostor. He must appear to be a double Cheat; fince he would not only rob GOD of his effential Glory. but delude Myriads of Souls into an idle Confidence to their own Destruction. But Pravidence, and therefore Providence, are his: He forefees, and in forefeeing appoints, all the Means by which they are to live in Nature and in Grace, and bestows on them every Assurance of that Love, by which they shall finally come to Heaven.

<sup>\*</sup> Prov. viii. 22, 23. † Micah. v. 2. † Rev. v. 11. 10.

If Christ were not the Wisdom of GOD, effentially and properly, he could not impart Wisdom to his redeemed Creatures, so as to make them wise unto Salvation. He kimself would stand in Need of Teaching, in that Case; because there would be a Wisdom still above him, and an Infinitude of Knowledge which he could never explore. Dependent in his own Being, he could not supply his Followers with unremitted Instructions, nor give them heavenly Counsels in the various Exigencies which might befall them.

If Christ were not the Wisdom of GOD; his very Attempt to redeem Man, by Means so contrary to every Idea of worldly Prudence, must have deseated his own Design, and would only have been crowning the Summit of Folly. But to counteract all the Designs of Earth and Hell, and to turn their united Force and Malice into his own Glory and his People's Salvation; is surely giving that Proof of the Divinity of his Wisdom, which the Sophistry of Earth and Hell will

never be able to refute.

But, however it may appear to others, the Redeemed of the LORD have an internal Evidence from the Spirit, and an external Testimony from the Word, of their GOD, that Christ is their WISDOM, as well as their Righteousness, Sanstification, and Redemption. They have been taught by Him to know themselves, their own finful and undone State by Nature, and their entire Dependence upon him for Life, for Grace, and Salvation. And fuch Persons see clearly, that no Power but GOD's, and that no Wisdom but GOD's, could posfibly have delivered their Souls from Destruction, and their Minds from the Captivity and Ignorance of Sin. To exhort fuch People to trust in a created Arm, or in a created Wisdom, for infinite and eternal Redemption; would be just as ridiculous, as to bid them warm the whole World with a Spark of Fire, or enlighten the Universe of Nature with a Candle.

The Redeemer hath manifested himself to be

the WISDOM of GOD, not only in the Formation of the vifible World (for all things were created by him and for him), but likewise in the whole Œconomy of his Providence and Grace, fince the World began. Whatever we fee around us as Men, points out his wife Arrangement and Superintendence; and whatever Comfort we possess as Christians, directs us to the wifely gracious Spring from which our Comfort must continue to flow. He sheweth his People the Secrets of Wildom, that they are two-fold in Existence; \* or. that they have an outward Form fometimes perceptible by the natural Understanding, and an inward Doctrine intelligible only to the enlightened Mind. The Knowledge of this Truth, as it is in Jesus, is the gracious Channel of all our Consolation by him, and leads us on to closer Communion with him. Dr. Sibbes truly obferved, that " all Comfort should draw us nearer to "Christ; else it is lying Comfort, either in itself, or in our Application of it." No Wisdom without Christ; and no Comfort of Grace without the Wisdom of Grace. To know Christ, is the best Knowledge: because it endures for ever: To win Christ, is the best Gain; because this also is everlasting. Thus the Apostle defired earnestly to know Christ and the Power of his Refurrection; because, without that Knowledge, all other Science was not worth his knowing. Nothing indeed but this can make the Heart holy or happy. Hence, we may commiserate a vast. Number of wise and learned People (as the World esteems them), whose Wisdom and Learning do not deliver them from the Follies, the Snares, and the Wretchedness, which Worldlings in common are exposed to: their Knowledge, on the contrary, feems rather to spur on their Miseries than to prevent them. These, at best, are only "ignorant with a Grace, and Fools with Discretion." They feek to know every thing, but the Way to be happy;

and cannot endure to be ignorant of any Topic, except the most important of all, which is the End and Purpose of their own Being. \* In the Knowledge of Christ

\* The false or heathen Philosophy, which derives all Knowledge from Senjation, naturally enough ends there. The Christian Philosophy (if the sublime Theory of divine Revelation can bear so poor a Name) makes Faith the first Principle of that spiritual Understanding, which transcends the low Sensations of our corrupt and carnal Nature, as GOD himself does, who is Faith's sole Author and Object. They who follow the forme of the fe, rejecting every thing which dorr not rest upon animal Perce, tion, or which doth not proceed from a supposed nervous Vibration, necessarily found their Hypothesis on MATTER; and their whole Scheme, therefore, when developed, is neither more nor less than real MATERIALISM. Hence, they justly enough call themselves the People of Sense; i.e. People whose very Reason is mere Sensation, and who trust only the Evidences occurring to that Senfation for every thing, discarding whatever is not referrable or subject to it. This sensual Mode may and indeed doth ferve the Purpofes of our corporal Life, in which we exist as Animals of the Earth: but it can ascend to no higher Employment. The latter, or the Christian Philosophy, which through Faith begins and ends with GOD, necessarily traces all fensible Principles and Operations, as well as the spiritual, to one high and SPIRITUAL CAUSE. It neither represents Man's Body, acting by its own vibratory Motions like a Clock, nor Man's Soul, depending upon a Case (or, as it is called in Dan. vii. 15. a Sheath) of Matter for all it thinks: But it looks to GOD, as the great Author of Life and Thought, as the great Exerter of spiritual Life and true Understanding, as the great Teacher, either by or without Matter. of Truths infinitely beyond the Nature of Matter, as the great Preserver of the Soul, when the material Part of our Nature is reduced to its mean first Principle, and as the great Confummater of an Happinets, which is as much above vibratory and animal Senfation, as HE, who is ETERNAL FELICITY in himself, is above so gross and grovelling a Perception. In a Word, this Philosophy teaches its Disciples, (in the apostolic Sense) to touch not, take not, handle not; because all these Sensations and their Objects are to perish with using, and because the Mind only, and those congenial Exstences with which it can properly commune, are incorrupt and interminable. The Spi-RIT of Faith generates in the true Believer this Life of Faith, which is not only abor Sensation in its Principle and in its sublimest Effects, but, in many Cases (of which sufficient Proofs occur in Holy Writ), without or contrary to it. Carnal Reason may and does subserve the Condition of Man, as a carnal Animal living in this present World; but there it ends: It is the Business of Faith alone

Christ is included all Wisdom; because Christ is Wisdom in himself, and the Fountain of Wisdom to others.

"This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the Sum Of Wisdom; hope no higher, though all the Stars Thou knew'st by Name, and all th' ethereal Powers, All Secrets of the Deep, all Nature's Works, Or Works of GOD in Heav'n, Air, Earth, or Sea, And all the Riches of this World enjoy'dst, And all the Rule, one Empire."

Happy Believer, who hast Christ for thy Wisdom, and Redemption! Thou art known of Him; and one day thou shalt know Him, even as thou art known. The Vision of Faith, and of the strongest Faith, here, is at best but through a Glass darkly; but not so, in thy Rest above: There shou shalt see him as He is, and (O astonishing Thought!) there thou shalt be for ever like unto him. All the present Darkness of thy Understanding shall be done away; every Cloud of Sin dispelled; every Veil of Ignorance removed. In their stead, the everlafting Brightness of Christ, thine everlasting Wisdom, shall pierce and break in upon, shall irradiate and illumine, shall delight and inform, thy capacious Soul. O what a Bleffing to fee the Sun of Righteousness without a Cloud; to enjoy him, whom our Hearts have been drawn to love and to long for; and to hear the Effusions of his eternal Wisdom through an Eternity of Joy! What Knowledge can compensate the Loss of knowing this? What doubtful perishing Science of doubting perishing Man is to be put into the Balance with a Science, which points the Way to Heaven, and which bleffes us there? Is it of any great Use what we know for a few Hours, Days, or Years; if we remain

alone, as a Grace of the Holy Spirit, to lead up the Soul to the intellectual World, and to commune with those Objects, which Eye hath not feen, nor Ear heard, neither have entered into the Heart of Man.

Fools for Eternity?—In the Grave, all the Thoughts of worldly Wiscom, or of temporal Science, perish and can rise no more: On the contrary, the Knowledge, which is imparted by the Love of GOD, breaks forth beyond the Gloom of Death into native Brightness, enlightens the Mind, and chears the Spirit, with Delight ineffable and eternal. May this, dear Christian, be highest in thy Esteem upon Earth; as it will undoubtedly be thy Privilege and thy Portion, thy Happiness and thy Glory, in Heaven!

- 1. Jehovah's Ways, in wife Defign, Are fram'd upon his Throne above; And ev'ry dark or bending Line Meets in the Center of his Love.
- 2. With feeble Light and half-obscure, Poor Mortals his Arrangements view; Unknowing, that the least are sure, And the mysterious, just and true.
- 3. His Flock, his own peculiar Care, Though simply now they seem to roam, Are led or driven only where To bring them, best and safest, Home.
- 4. True; they nor know nor trace the Way, But, trusting to his piercing Eye, None of their Feet to Ruin stray, None of them fail, or droop, or die.
- 5. My favor'd Soul shall meekly learn To lay her Reason at his Throne, And, weak his Secrets to discern, Shall trust him for her Guide alone.

#### PROPHET.

By the Word Prophet is to be understood, not only a Person enabled to foretell Events, but also a Teacher or Expounder of the Law under the Old Testament, and a Preacher or Promulgater of the Gospel under the New. In both, the Testimony of Jesus is the Spirit of Prophecy; for that Spirit gave forth the Testimony at first, and will continue to seal it to the End. In him, as their central Point, the Testaments unite; and on him, as the chief Corner-stone, have the Foundation and Building of Apostles and Prophets rested hitherto, and must rest, to Eternity.

It appears, that when divine Revelation, or the Gift of Prophecy,\* in its strict Sense of Prediction, ceased; S 2 which

<sup>\*</sup> Prophecy under the Law is well defined to confist in five Particulars; Doctrine or Instruction; Thanksgiving; Admonition; Prediction; and Exposition. All these are the Fruit of the Lips, which the original Word metaphorically implies. 1. Doctrine was the first Species of Prophecy. Hence the Jews had their Schools of the Prophets, and the Sons of the Prophets; that is, Persons instructed in those Schools in the Doctrines of the Jewish Religion. In this Sense, most probably, Eldad and Medad prophesied, or expounded the Institutions given from GOD, and the Relation they bore to the Messay; in which Sense Moses might well wish, that all the Lord's People were Prophets, Numb. xi. 27, 29. Of this Kind, the Company of Prophets, whom Saul prophesied with, are supposed to have been, who were skilful in the Knowledge of the Law. 2. Thanksgiving was another Kind of Prophecy; so it is said of the Sons of Alaph, &c. (1 Chron. xxv. 1, 2, 3,) that they prophesied, accord-

which was foon after the Time of Israel's Return from the Babylonish Captivity; the Exposition only of what had been revealed supplied the Place, for the Edification of the Church. Nicodemus feems to have been one of those Masters or Teachers in Israel, who professed to deliver this Exposition, and who had, before his Time, been diffinguished into three Classes, of Wisemen, Scribes, and Disputers; to whom the Apostle is thought to allude, when he asks, Where is the Wise? where is the Scribe? where is the Disputer of this World?\* The Title of Wisemen was arrogated by the conceited Pharisees. who were likewise termed Masters of the Traditions; for, by them, feems to have been broached the Distinction of the Law into written and oral, or expressed and traditional. Scribes were, generally, Expounders of the written Law, to which alone they adhered; and it is remarked, that, while both Scribes and Pharifees combined in feeking matter of Accusation against Fesus Christ, each fought it in the Way agreeable to their respective Professions; for, as the Scribes were employed in endeavouring to catch him with the written Word, fo the Pharifees as zealoufly accused him of break-

ing to the King's Order, with Harps, to give Thanks, and to praise Jehovah. 3. Admonition, or Denunciation of GOD's Judgements, was a third Sort of Prophecy, which Ezekiel was commanded to use towards Ifrael. Ezek. xxi, 2. and other Places. 4. Prediction was, in the strictest Sense, understood by Prophecy; and this had its Degrees of Excellence. Sometimes it related to the Person, Offices, and Sufferings of the Messiah, which was the most excellent, and wherein Isaiah was distinguished above others; and sometimes it related to more temporary Concerns, and the Common-wealth and Affairs of the Jews. 5. Exposition was termed Prophecy, because, by fpiritual Illumination, it rendered the Meaning of the Prophets plain and obvious. Thus Aaron was Moses's Prophet or Expositor; To Saul is understood to have prophesied (1 Sam. x. 13.) and thus the Apostle is supposed to mean (I Cor. xiv. I) where moon revers, to prophefy, can intend nothing more than the spiritual Faculty of expounding the Scriptures. This last Species of Prophecy remains in the Church of GOD, and will remain, till the final Confummation of all things. See more on this Head in Godwin's Moses and

<sup>\* 1</sup> Cor. i. 20.

ing the Traditions of the Fathers, in eating with Publicans and Sinners, and in neglecting some of their formal Punctilios. The Disputers were full of their Allegories and cabalistic Interpretations, which, being interlarded with Fancies and Fables, could not but occasion Debates and Objections, both among themselves

and the rest of the Jews.

But Jefus Christ had nothing to do with these. They were of the Earth, earthy; and their Professions, Views, and Altercations, were likewise for the most part (because the true Knowledge of GOD and of the End of the Law was then declined), earthly, sensual, devilish. By these, and other means, they were ripening apace for the Judgements, which afterwards came upon them; but the Sum or finishing Stroke of their Iniquity was the Crucifixion of the Prince of Life, of whom they were the

Murderers and Betrayers.

Christ was revealed to be a Prophet, in the highest and most emphatical Sense. He came into the World to publish and declare the Will of Jehovah to his Redeemed, and to shew them the Way and the Means of his Salvation. He taught this Will by his Words, and confirmed the Truth of his Words by a thousand wonderful and miraculous Deeds. Both his Deeds and his Words were declarative of infinite Mercy, and demonstrated his Person to be completely full of Divinity, of Grace, and of Truth. 'Twas he that spake, by his Spirit, in the Prophets of old; and, whatever good Tidings of Comfort and Salvation they bore to the Church, they received and derived the whole from They knew nothing by themselves. All their Graces were his Gifts; and he inspired them with holy Boldness, with Admonition, with Predictions of Peace; as either they, in their own Persons, or the antient Church, had need. They spake in the NAME JEHO-VAH; and that bleffed NAME graciously accompanied, whatever he led them to speak. Nor they alone; but the Apostles, Evangelists, Prophets, Pastors, and Teachers,\* fince his Advent in the Flesh, have declared his Will by the same inward Operation of his Holy Spirit. He hath never left himself without Witness in his Church; and he hath promised, that he never will. In the present Day, we see Multitudes embracing the Truth of his Gospel, and of many in those Multitudes it may be reasonably hoped, that they feel what they profess, and that they know, by the best of Evidence, in whom they have believed.

Moses was directed to declare the Advent of the great Prophet to the Children of Israel, and gave them a remarkable Reason, why the Saviour should bear the Name. When the Law in all its Terrors, perhaps internal as well as external, was promulged from Mount Sinai, the People removed and flood afar off; for they could not endure that which was commanded; and so terrible was the Sight, that Moses said, I exceedingly fear and quake.

<sup>\*</sup> Eph. iv. 11. The Apostle here sets down the five Orders of Ministers, which Christ hath given to his Church. 1. Apostles. These were Men fent out, by Christ himself, to preach the Gospel throughout the World. 2. Evangelists. These were either ordain. ed to preach by the Apostles themselves, or were their Companions in Labor and Travel. Of courfe, these two first Orders have long fince ceased: The Name however of Evangelists is now particularly applied to the Writers of the Gospels. 3. Prophets. Under the New Testament this Name is generally given to the Preachers or Expounders of the Word; for the Spirit of Prophecy is the Testimony of Jesus. 4. Pastors are those who presided over a limited District or fettled Congregation, and were appointed to feed the Flock of Christ. Almost equivalent to this Name is the Title of Bishop, which implies an extraordinary Care, and constant Visitation, of the Persons or Flock committed to his Charge. It is (as St. Austin hath obterved) nomen oneris, non honoris: emigranes (adds he) est superintendere; ut intelligat non se esse Episcopum qui præesse dilexerit, non pradesse. De civit. Dei. l. xix. c. 19. In this View, the Title belongs to an high Office in the Church of God, which claims a Superintendency over spiritual Persons and spiritual things, and is therefore greatly responsible for both. It is an awful Charge, and might well be received, as of old, with Fear and Trembling. 5. Teachers. This feems a Title, common to all the preceding Orders, and even ascribed to Christ himself. By itself, it denotes a Person, enabled by the Spirit of GOD, to be an Instructor of the Ignorant, and them that are out of the Way. Afraid

Afraid of the Repetition of these awful Horrors, they faid to Moses, Speak thou with us, and we will hear: but let not the Alehim speak with us, lest we die. \* Moses. reminding them of this Request, promised from the Almighty, that they should not hear this Voice of IE-HOVAH, nor see the Fire (the Emblem of his Wrath against Sin) any more; but that Jehovah would raise them up a Prophet from the midst of them, of their Brethren, & like unto himself, whom they should hear. From all which he intimated to them very plainly, that, as they in themselves were too unholy either to see GOD, or to hear his Law, which condemned their Unholiness: a Mediator, like unto Moses, i. e. arrayed in Flesh and Blood, should one Day be made manifest. Him they might gladly hear, and to him they might, with humble Boldness, approach, as to that Prophet, who should both teach and inspire them with the Knowledge of Salvation, and be himfelf the Means of their Reconciliation to GOD.

Isaiah prophesied of Fesus, in the same View, as a Rod out of the Stem of Jesse, or as one that was to take his human Nature from the Line of Fesse, upon whom the Spirit Jehovah was to rest, the Spirit of Wisdom and Understanding, the Spirit of Counsel and Might, and of the Fear of Jehovah. These were not the Qualifications

S 4 of

\* Exod. xx. 19.

That this great Prophet here promifed was Christ alone, see many excellent Arguments in a Sermon upon the Passage, by Dr. James Robertson, Professor of Oriental Languages at Edinburgh.

p. 9. &c.

I Isaiah xi. 1, 2.

<sup>†</sup> Deut. xviii. 15. How strikingly and how anxiously does this divine Promise seem to be recorded? From the midst of thee that the great Prophet should be raised up, would be infinite Goodness; but, that he should be of their Brethren, and not assamed to own his People as such, is an amazing Condescension indeed: And lest any Doubt of his Humanity should remain, it is added, Like unto Moses. A Man of Trouble, as well as a Leader of the People, is the Pattern given of his Appearance in the Flesh. This Text beautifully characterizes the buman Nature of Christ, and his prophetical Mediation for his Chosen.

of a Prophet in a subordinate Degree; but of Christ our

Prophet in the highest.

Again, the same Prophet holds the like Language of the Redeemer, in another Part of his most evangelical Writings, and speaks of him, as the Anointed of Jehovah to preach good Tidings to his People, &c. \*

Christ applies the peculiar Dignity of the Office to himself; for which, knowing that it pertained to the Messiah alone, the unbelieving Jews would have cast him down from the Precipice, on which the City of Nazareth was built. It is applied to him by the Apostle Peter, in his second Sermon in the Temple; than and very remarkably by Stephen, before the Jewish Sanbedrim. Moses (says he) declared to the Children of Israel, A Prophet shalt the Lord your GOD raise up unto you of your Brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear: This is he [the Prophet] that was in the Church in the Wilderness; with the Angel which spake to him in the Mount Sinai, and with our Fathers, who received the lively Oracles to give unto us; whom our Fathers would not obey.

In the Fulness of Time, when he became GOD manifest in the Flesh, both to teach and secure the Way of Salvation; he received also a Testimony from the Father, that he was doubtless that Prophet who should come into the World, under the audible Declaration of, This is my beloved Son: HEAR YE HIM. He was to be heard as GOD in our Nature, declaring to our Nature the Counsels from GOD in his own. "The Father (says the excellent Wissus) spake once, that the Son might be heard always;" and be heard, too, as the unerring Prophet and Conductor of his People from Earth to Heaven.

The Jews had a strong Expectation of his Appearance under this very Title and Character. Accordingly, some inquired of John the Baptist whether he was that Prophet, of whom Moses spake; while others, convinced by the irrissible Demonstrations of his Mission,

<sup>\*</sup> Isaiah lxi. 1. † Luke iv. 21. ‡ Acts iii. 22. § Acts vii. 42. positively

positively pronounced Jesus himself to be of a Truth that

Prophet, who should come into the World.

Christ was eminently a Prophet, both in predicting many Events which have been already accomplished, and in expounding the Scriptures concerning himself: But he was not merely a Prophet, though the Prophet of the HIGHEST. He was like unto Moses as a Man; but he was infinitely above Moses; or there seems no great Room for Encouragement to the Ifraelites, when he testified of THE PROPHET that should be raised up. Moses doubtless pointed them to one greater than himself, who should go between GOD and his People, and intercede for them: And he must mean likewise a durable, an everlasting Prophet; one that should subfist throughout all Generations; or the Promise of a Prophet, or one Prophet, would hardly feem worth so particular and so anxious a Record, which he left to the Ifraelites concerning him. But, to put it beyond Doubt, that this Prophet was divine, Moses adds; Him shall ye hear; as if he had faid, "his Words will be cloathed with Power to his People, and they shall be made willing to receive him, though Ifrael hath often disputed and murmured about receiving me." No Prophet, but the PROPHET of Prophets, could ensure Success to his Preaching; so as that the Word should not return to him void, nor fail of accomplishing the End, for which he gave it.

Bleffed be GOD, our gracious Redeemer is to this Day the Teacher and the Prophet of his People. He points out to them the Way of Salvation through his holy Word, and opens their Understandings, that they may understand the Scriptures. In this respect, the Saying is truer, than the Rabbins ever meant it; "No Prophet, no Law;" || for, but for Christ the Prophet, the Law is a Nullity, both in what it reveals, and in what it proposes: And so likewise is the Gospel, which is but the Consummation or End of the Law. Without his

bleffed Teaching, all the Means of Grace are ineffectual. and even a Paul might plant, and an Apollos water, in vain. He spake as never Man spake, when upon Earth; and he prophesies or teaches his People, as no Man can teach, by his Spirit from Heaven. He preaches with his Ministers, giving by their Word Demonstration to the Mind; and he preaches in his People, applying that Word, with faving or reviving Efficacy, to their Hearts. Both, therefore, should be ever looking to him, the great PROPHET, the Shepherd, and Bishop of their Souls, for every Measure of Gift and Grace, as well as for the Completion of all in everlafting Glory. He hath not faid to the Seed of Ifrael, Seek ye my Face in vain. The weakest Believer is welcome to Christ. He that thinks he knows least, and is most sensible of his own Ignorance, is the most welcome to Christ. Such shall ever be taught of GOD; and who (fays Elihu to Job) teacheth like him? \* He makes his People wise unto Salvation; for, of GOD he is made unto them Wisdom itself. There is nothing needful for them to know, which they shall not know by him. They may not be more learned than the Children of this World; but they are (what is of infinitely greater Consequence) better learned: They know the best Things in the best Way, and with a Knowledge too, which not only lasts, but improves for ever. By them the hidden Substance or Wisdom of Things is truly perceived. As the fenfual Eye of any Animal can see the Form and Whiteness of an Egg; while it requires another Kind of Discernment to understand, that this in due Time shall produce a living Creature: So the carnal Sense of Man may apprehend the Shapes and Properties of a thousand natural Objects, and of the World itself which contains them; but the Eye of Faith only can look beyond these outward Semblances for the inward and eternal Purpose, to which God hath, in his multiform Wildom, affigned them all,

<sup>\*</sup> Job xxxvi. 22.

namely, the spiritual Benefit of his People and his own admirable Glory by Christ Jesus. To a Man of the Earth, the World feems only a Spot for him to eat. drink, and fleep on, with all the little low Cares attendant upon these; but to the Christian, all around him not only holds forth the Greatness and Majesty of God as a Creator, but his wonderful Defigns and Intentions of conveying eternal Life and Happiness, to Myriads of Creatures, beyond these outward Means, for which alone, like a temporary Fabric, they were altogether arranged. This should be Matter of Comfort to the ignorant Christian; to one who is little acquainted with what the World calls Knowledge. Let him be affured. that his Measure of earthly Knowledge is according to GOD's Will; and, if it were for GOD's Glory, he doubtless would have known more. That Man knows enough favingly, who knows Christ truly: And he, that knows nothing of Christ by his Spirit and Power (whatever he may have learned befide), will be found hereafter to have studied a great deal for a very little Purpose. His Lot (if he depart in this State) will be with the foolish Virgins, who had no Oil of Grace in their Souls. But the Christian is privileged to plead even his very Ignorance, as an Argument of Notice, with Christ his Prophet, and to take up his Promises by Faith and lay them in Prayer before him. Christ will think it no Reproach to be put in Mind (as it were) of his Promises. He giveth Wisdom liberally, and upbraideth not: And his Wisdom is not only to be learned as a Notion, but to be enjoyed as a Substance. 'Tis both the Light and the Food of the Redeemed. No Man, that prayed in Faith for the Wisdom of GOD unto Salvation, ever went without it. He filleth the hungry with good Things: the Rich alone (those who presume upon their own Capacity and Knowledge) be fendeth empty away. O then, Believer, pray to be emptied more and more of thyfelf, of thy carnal Will, and of all unfanctified Knowledge, that thou mayest be filled with Jesus, and with

that Wisdom, which leadeth to the Contemplation of GOD, and to the everlasting Enjoyment of him. Neither much or little human Knowledge will hurt thee, if it be thus subordinate, in thy Soul, to that which is divine. Learning is an useful Servant; but must never be the Master. Let it follow thee to Christ, not lead thee from him. If thou art rightly taught, thou wilt fee the Shallowness of all human Erudition, and how little that deserves the Name of Science, which Mortals are proud to know. Thou wilt learn the most difficult and abstruse Subject in the World, which no Man ever could learn without divine Instruction; even thine own Ignorance—a Branch of Knowledge, which Men abhor to be acquainted with, but which, after all, is the Summit of their Attainments upon Earth. He is the folidest Christian, who is most acquainted with this; as he was justly esteemed the wifest of the Heathens, who professed to know nothing befide. All others only refemble our modern Balloons, inflated and born aloft with light and inflammable Air. After all, be watchful over every earthly Furniture of the Mind; because, in this corrupt State, it will naturally bear a close Attachment to Envy and Pride. When thou art fweetly taught of GOD, thou wilt fee aright in what Rank thou art to place all human Attainments. When thou art led on by Jesus, a few Minutes of his Instruction will make thee wifer, in reality, than all the pompous Knowledge (or rather splendid Ignorance) of the Schools, acquired in Years. So thought that excellent Christian and Scholar, Dr. Rivet, upon his Death-bed. One Lesson from Christ will make thy Heart burn for more : He will instruct thee, not only by Lessons of Wisdom, but also by Lessons of Love. He hath promised to be with his People always, and to the End of the World; and therefore he will be ever with thee, guiding thee by his Counsel, till he hath brought thee to his Glory. Then thou shalt be with him, through the everlasting Ages, O graO gracious Promise of divine Felicity! O heavenly Wisdom of Life eternal! Doth not thy Heart pant for some of these precious Foretastes of the Blessedness of Heaven?—O that it may glow with Desire now; and it shall soon glow with Praise and Delight for ever.

Teach me, my incarnate LORD, By thy living, lively, Word; And, in Spirit ever nigh, That delightful Word apply: Be my PROPHET, when I call; Be my Light, my Life, my All.

## PRIEST.

THE Apostle gives a brief Definition of the Priest's Office, where he says, that every High Priest, taken from among Men, is ordained for Men in Things pertaining to GOD, that he may offer both Gifts and Sacrifices for Sins; \* for which End, he alone was anointed with the Holy Oil, and was admitted into the most Holy Place.

The Defign of this Inftitution was to prefigure the gracious Work of Christ in Man's Redemption, as well as the Means which he would employ, in the Fulness of Time, to accomplish it. Confidered in any other View, the Office would have been nugatory, and the

<sup>\*</sup> Heb. v. 1.

Slaughter of so many living Creatures, as was prescribed in the Jewish Oeconomy, bloody and cruel. Had Man continued without Sin, neither the Blood of Beafts in the Type, nor the Blood of Jesus in the End, would have been poured out for his Sake. The Sacrifice of the one and the other was a Demonstration, that the Blood or Life of Man was forfeited, and, but for a Substitute, must have been lost, and have perished for ever. The Offering of Beafts, which began from the Fall, was inflituted to commemorate both the Forfeiture of all that was good in Adam, and the Means by which a Recovery was to be obtained through Jesus Christ. For this Reason, after Christ was manifested in the Flesh, GOD by his Providence gradually ordered the Removal of these Institutions and Ceremonies, which were meant to typify of Him; and we find, they have been every where discontinued (from the Time of the Temple's Demolition, where only they could be duly exhibited) by those at least who believe either the Old or New Testament, unto this Day ...

It may not be amiss to draw a brief Parallel betwixt the Type and the Antitype; the High Priest of the Jews, and the great High Priest of all that believe, both Jews and Gentiles. This will explain their mutual Relation and the Design of this great Office in the Work

of Salvation.

The High Priest under the Law was consecrated to Jehovah, for the Purpose of presenting and offering the Gifts, the Prayers, and Services, of the People. Thus Christ presents to GOD the spiritual Oblations of his

It is remarkable, how the most fensible and learned of the Jews since Christ have puzzled themselves, respecting the Design and End of God in the Precepts of the Law; and how they agree only in one Point of the Controversy among themselves, that those Institutions do not ultimately refer to the Redeemer. Thus they take up any Conclusion, but the right. A Christian cannot but pity the best and most learned of them, the excellent Mainonides, when he handles this Subject, overwhelmed, as he was, with all the Prejudices of his People. More New. p. iii. c. 26, & seq.

Redeemed.

Redeemed, and, by taking away the Iniquities that cleave to their most holy Things, renders their Persons and their Persons highly acceptable to Him. Thus he is represented in Rev. viii. 3. None but a Priest could offer Incense. Numb. xvi. 40. Christ, therefore, as the Angel of the Covenant, and as a *Priest for ever*, Ps. cx. will make his People acceptable for ever.

The fewish High-Priest went into the most Holy Place, once in every Year, with the Blood of the Sacrifice, to expiate, typically, for the Sins of the People. So Christ is entered into Heaven itself, of which the most Holy Place was a Shadow, to appear for ever in the Presence of GOD for his People; not by the Blood of Goats and of Calves, but by his own Blood, having obtained eternal Redemption

for them.

The High-Priest put off his glorious Apparel, which manifested the Dignity of his Person and various particulars of his Office, and put on Garments of white Linen only, when he entered into the Holy of Holies, on the great Day of Expiation. And Christ, therefore, of whom the earthly Priest was the Type and Representative, divested himself of all those Appearances of Power which he had discovered in many miraculous Acts, when he was about to offer himself as the great Propitiation; and then changed his Raiment, or put off the Grossness of his unglorified Body, rendering it wholly spiritual, when he was to carry his own Blood, or the Merit of it, before the Majesty on High ‡.

There

<sup>†</sup> This Idea of the Garments extends not only to the Person of Christ, but to all who are so vitally united to him as to be accounted his Members. These, in their natural State, are described to be in polluted Cloathing and filthy Rags. Their Souls are impure, and the Bodies which cover them are, in God's Sight, abominable and unclean. The High Priest, therefore, of our Profession, like Joshua his Type in Zech. iii. stood cloathed with filthy Garments, i. e. bose our Nature and the Filth of our Iniquities in that Nature, before the Presence of Jehowah; and, having made an Atonement for them, he changed his Apparel, i. e. laid down the Body which had the Imputa-

There was to be no Man in the Tabernacle of the Congregation, when the High Priest went in to make the Atonement in the Holy l'lace; nor was any one permitted to enter, till he came out and had finished the solemn Service.\* So the blessed Jesus trod the Wine Press of GOD's Wrath alone, and of the People there was none with him. His own Arm, replete with Omnipotence, brought Salvation to him, and to his People through him; and his Zeal for GOD's Glory and their Happiness, greatly upheld him. No Power, but divine Power, could have accomplished the arduous Task; and therefore, in the Manhood of Jesus, dwelt all the Fullness of the GOD-HEAD bodily. The entered the Lists alone; and, as He alone obtained the Conquest, to Him must be rendered all the Glory.

In these Particulars, and in some others, the Jewish High Priest could be a striking Resemblance of Christ; but he could not personally typisty the Mediator throughout: he could not suffer and die for the People. And that none might fancy, that a Man alone could be the mediatory or atoning Object in the Sight of GOD, this Part of the Service and Type was to be exhibited upon clean Beasts; both to shew the Passiveness of the Victim, and the Merit and Worth of the

Imputation of our Sin upon it, and refumed it in fo glorified a State, that, though the fame intrinsecally, it was modified into such a pure and spiritual Quality, as to pass through other Substances, and be visible or invisible to the gross Senses of his Disciples, at his Pleasure. See John xx. 19, &c. Luke xxiv. 31. 1 Cor. xv. 44. We may from hence form a small, though not adequate, Conception, concerning the Change of our own Raiment in the Article of Death, and concerning the State of our own sublimated Bodies at the Resurrection; for the Promise is, that we shall be like HIM, who shall change [not the Substance, but the Habit or Scheme of] our vile Body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious Body, according to the Working, or Energy, whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself. Phil. ii. 21.

\* Lev. xvi. 17. § Isaiah lxiii. 5. † Col. ii. 9.

Sacrifice to be other than merely human. ‡ It is not possible, that the Blood of Bulls and Goats could expiate for the Sin of Man: it is equally impossible, that one Man's Blood

† The whole ceremonial Law was the Shadow of good Things to come, and hence it is a Testimony of them, (and so called) which every man, who values or understands his Bible, must rejoice in, as a prophetical Evidence of the Truth in Jesus. The priestly Office referred to the Person of Christ; and the various Oblations, to the several Branches of his Work in the Oeconomy of Salvation. The Essay, we are upon, treats of the former; and this Note shall be employed in giving a short Account of the latter.

The Offerings to Jehovah were of two kinds, the Most Holy, and the Holy; the one to be presented by Fire, and the other to be dedicated to his Service, either for the Temple or his Priests.

I. The Most Holy were called (Lev. ii. 2.) Fiery Offerings, or, more frequently (from a Word which fignifies to draw near, and therefore, instead of the general Name Offerings, it might be rendered Approachments, Gifts to draw near with, or the like. Believers, like Abel, were to offer Sacrifices in Faith; and, by this, they truly drew near to Jehovah under the Symbols. Hence Prayers are called Calves of the Lips, Hos, xiv. 2. because they are Sacrifices spiritually through Christ; as Sacrifices were Prayers symbolically.\* They were also to be made or brought near to Jehovah, or to the Persons of Jehovah, who promised to receive them graciously; or to receive them, in the Hebrew Emphasis, as a Savour of Rest. He would be satisfied and well pleased in them and their Signification.

Of these Most Holy קרבנים Approachments, there were two

kinds:

I. The Sacrifices, or rather Slaughters (from Mai to flay), which was a general Name for the Fire Offerings of flain Animals, were to represent both the Wrath and Vengeance which the Faithful, who offered them, confessed they deserved, and also the vicarious Sufferings and Atonement of Christ for them in the three Points of View, into which they were distinguished: The print or Ascensions of Flame to Jehovah, which denoted the Cries and Aspirations of the Son of God, in his Sufferings for his People, respecting the Sins of their Nature: The print, from a Root which signifies to deviate or transgress, a Name given to the Sacrifices by a Metonymy for their Purpose, which was by Christ, for the general and actual Transgressions of the People, either through

<sup>\*</sup> OUTRAM de Sacr. p. 227. See also Mede's Works, p. 284, &cc.
T Igno-

Blood could atone for the Offences of many. At the most, the Blood of one could extend but to one; and, therefore, the great Atonement with GOD must be of an infinite and

Ignorance or Unbelief: And the proper, fo called for the Reafon just mentioned, and meaning Guiltinesses, or Sacrifices for the known or prefumptuous Sins of the People. All these were accepted in their several Victims, as Pledges of Atonement, and of Vali-

dity through the Mestab to whom they referred.

II. The Presents or Gifts (translated Meat-Offerings, though no Flesh was in them, the Composition of which may be feen in Lev. ii.) stood to exhibit the perfect Righteousness and complete Salvation of Christ. No Mincha was offered by itself, but always in Conjunction with one of the Offerings for Sin above-mentioned. This was to shew, that Christ cannot be divided; but that they, who are Partakers of his Righteousness, must first or at the same time be Partakers of his Atonement.

Under the Most Holy Offerings the process of Peace-Offerings must also be ranked. These were partly offered by Fire and partly eaten; and they correspond in Purpose with the Christian Sacrament of the Supper. They denoted the Application of Christ's Sacrifice to the Soul, and the Soul's "feeding on him by Faith with Thanksgiving." They exhibited the Communion of Peace between

God and his People though Jesus Christ.

on high or to the Higheft, translated in our Bible Heave-Offerings; and they were so named to acknowledge God's Right in all things, and that all came freely from him. They were also called Mave-Offerings, because they were waved to and fro, to the right and to the left, backwards and forwards, to all the Quarters of the World, to express that the Earth is the Lord's and the Fulness thereof, and that it could produce nothing to Men but by his special Appointment. These consisted, therefore, of the Productions of the Earth. They were the Tenths of all Increase, the First Fruits in general, the Breast and Shoulder of all Peace-Offerings, the tenth of all the tenths, and, in short, Gold, Silver, or any thing else, dedicated to the Service of the Sanctuary. Spiritually they meant, all our Works, Duties, and Attainments.

There is a Wisdom and an Arrangement in all these things and in other Services dependent on them, which, connected with the Intention, cannot but strike the believing Mind with the most folemn Awe, at the Wisdom, Foreknowledge, and Goodness of God, and also with the most convincing Demonstration of the Truth of his Word. Were these things duly and deeply understood, they would form a complete Answer to all the erroneous Opinions current

1B

and extensive Nature, calculated to reach backward from the Fall of Man, and to look forward with its Satisfaction to the End of Time. Now, nothing can have this infinite and extensive Merit but what is divine; and consequently, if Israel be saved with an everlasting Salvation by the Merit of Jesus, Jesus himself must be a divine and an everlasting Person. If he were not divine, his Atonement could not have merited beyond himself, and of course he would have perished in the Undertaking as entirely, as the Bulls and Goats in the Sacrifice \*; and if he were not the everlafting GOD, he would not only have failed himself, but all, that have hoped or do hope in him, must likewise fail with him. How little do the Arians and Socinians dream, while they blasphemously and ignorantly attempt to degrade the Mediator from his effential Divinity, that they are both robbing him of the Merit of his Sacrifice, and robbing his People of the very Basis and Means of their Salvation? They unite the Folly of Turks, with the Blasphemy of Feres; and are far more inconfistent, and more inexcusable, than both.

in the World, and lead on the Soul to a most delightful Communion with those Saints, in their Services under the Law, who are now in

Glory.

It may be a pardonable Addition to the Length of this Note to obferve, that the first Sacrifice of a Believer, in coming to God, is the spiritual Passover, or that first Act of Faith in Christ, by which he passes over from the State of Nature to the State of Grace. After this, he has the Privilege of communing with Christ in all his Offices, and of entering more fully into the Display of them, according to the Measure of Wisdom given. All the Parts of the Law, he then finds, consirm, and are consirmed by, the Gospel; and he rejoices to see his Redeemer's Love and lively Operation, from the Beginning to the End of the Sacred Volume.

\* "The Defign, in the entire Confumption of the Sacrifices for Sin, was to teach, that Sin was no otherwife to be blotted out and taken away, than by wholly burning the Body of the Victim: As there remains, after such Combustion, no Trace of the Sacrifice; so henceforward should remain no Remembrance of the Sin."—MAIM. More New. p. iii. c. 46. This was the Levitical Gospel terminating in Christ; and worthy of all Acceptation, though declared by a Jew.

T 2

hrift

Christ was the great propitiatory Sacrifice, and the anointed Sacrificer too. As the great Sacrifice of the Covenant, he was cut asunder and severed, his human Soul from his human Body; like as the covenanting Sacrifices typified before his Advent, which thereby continually shewed the Lord's Death till he came. Through these Sacrifices the Covenanters passed, symbolically expressing the Agreement and Reconciliation made, wiping away all former Offences, and fealing their Transmission by Blood and by Death. Thus God admitted Abraham into Covenant, and preached the Manwer by which alone he could be admitted, in Gen. xv. The Lord passed as a Lamp of Fire between the severed Sacrifice, in token that his Wrath, excited by Sin, had received Satisfaction, or would receive it under that Sign from the great Propitiation; and so the Lord received Abraham into his Covenant, and purified him by the Blood of it to enjoy the Promises. And thus all Believers, like that great Believer, do in Spirit pass through the Vail, that is (tays the Apostle) the Flesh of Christ, through which the Wrath of God hath paffed before in Satisfaction of his Justice, and are thereby admitted into the Communion of his Grace here and of his Glory hereafter. This is the only Way of receiving Christ, and of finding Access to the Father through Christ. This is the only Way also which the Holy Spirit uses, according to the established Decree of Jehovah, to bring Sinners to Salvation, by thus baptizing them into Christ, and fo enabling them by his Regeneration to put on Christ. And this was eminently fignified by the Paffage of the Hebrews through the Red Sca, which was divided for them, and in which (according to the Apostle) they were baptized: For, by this Fact, the Church was taught, that there is no Escape for her from her pursuing and befetting Enemies, but through HIM, who must be smitten and divided in Soul and Body, that, by this new and living Way, they may pass to the promised Land. The fame Idea is preferved in the New Testament by the breaking of Bread and the pouring out of Wine

Wine in the Lord's Supper, which is a Confession by Believers, that their Lives were forfeited by Sin, and an eucharistical Oblation, or an Offering up of Prayer and Praife, to Jehovah, through Christ who was facrificed for them and in their Stead, commemorating thereby the divine Covenant of Grace and Love, and communing with the Parties of it by Faith; of which Communion the Participation of the Elements, like the Participation of the antient Sacrifices, is the instituted and oftenfible Symbol. This is the true Way of beholding Christ, who bled as the Lamb without Spot, and offered himself as the Priest without Sin: In both Views, therefore, he could not but be acceptable to GOD. He came by Water, full of Purity and Perfection, and by Blood, replete with Mercy and Propitiation. He came not by Water only; for then his infinite Holiness must have rejected our finful Nature; but by Water and Blood, that through his Atonement, we might be made Partakers of that Holiness and of Life everlasting, And further, when it is confidered who the Lamb without Spot, and the Priest without Sin, was, even Jehovah, the omnipotent GOD, united to our Nature; there is no Circumscription to the Merit of either Character; and the Dignity of both is high and deep, and broad and long, beyond Conception or Degree. Happy they, who have the divine Gift of Faith to plead this meritorious Sacrifice for their finburdened Consciences; thrice happy, who are thus enabled, with holy Confidence, to call this bleffed High Priest of Jehovah, their own!

In the exth. Pfalm it is folemnly afferted, that Jehovah hath fivorn and will not change; \* Thou (the Adonal)

T 3

<sup>\*</sup> The Word DNI, commonly translated repent, is improperly applied to Jehovah, with respect to its usual idea of Sorrow or Compunction; and, therefore, it might have been rendered, with greater Propriety, change or alter; for with GOD (respecting his Nature) there is no Variableness neither Shadow of tarning. Dr. John Edwards justly observes, that when GOD is said to repent (as, it repented)

art a Priest for ever, after the Order of Melchizedec. Of this Melchizedec we find it written, "That he was King of Salem and Priest of the Most High GOD;" \* and the Apostle, in the Seventh Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, proves, that the Priesthood of Melchizedec was superior to that of Aaron, and that, therefore, Agron's Priesthood was not perfect in itself, but was intended to be changed, when the unchangeable Priestbood of the Lord Fesus Christ, after the Order of the Kingly Priesthood of Melchizedec, should once appear. If the Priesthood of Aaron was inferior to that of Melchizedec; how much more does it fall short of the transcendent Excellence of the eternal Priesthood of Christ? The Institution of the Levitical Priesthood was but for a Time, and, in itself, was only calculated to point out a more perfect and glorious Establishment, which should one Day succeed it: And therefore, in the Fulness of Time, when another Priesthood was about to commence in Christ, Zacharias, who was a Descendant of Aaron, was struck dumb upon the Revelation of it, in order to shew, that the typical Priesthood was then ending, and that the great High Priest, in whom all Nations should be blessed, was about to come forth to execute his Office. The Priesthood of Melchizedec, who for that Purpose was made like unto the Son of GOD, abideth continually: It was a kind of Priesthood, which did not confist in the Exhibition of carnal Types and Sacrifices like Aaron's, but in the offering up of spiritual Services to GOD. Besides; Melchizedec was King, as well as Priest. The Apostle notes bis Name (for all the patriarchal Names among the Hebrews had a meaning in them, and in that respect were very unlike our modern arbitrary Appellations), which fignified King of Righteousness, and the City, over which

repented the LORD, that He had made Man, &c.) we are to understand by it, that he acts in a contrary Manner to what he did before; and he quotes Theodoret upon the Passage, who says, that "GOD's Recupenting is no other than the Changing of his Dispensation." On the Style, &c. of the SS. Vol. ii. p. 53.

<sup>\*</sup> Gen. xiv. 18.

he presided, was called Salem, or Peace; so that he was also King of Peace; in both which respects he was an eminent Figure of him, that was to come. For our blessed Redeemer is the King, Priest, and Peace, of his People; and, in this Order or Manner, will continue

fuch for ever.

The Prophet Zechariah foretold of the Meshab, under this conjoined Character. As Emblems of Christ's prieftly and princely Offices, the Prophet was directed to make Crowns, and to fet them upon the Head of Joshua (or Jesus; for this Man typically bore the Name as well as the Office of Christ), who was the High Priest at that time, and to fay to him; Thus speaketh JEHOVAH SABAOTH, saying, Behold the Man whose Name is the BRANCH, and he shall grow up out of his place, and he shall build the Temple of Jehovah, and he shall bear the GLORY, and shall sit and rule upon his Throne, and the Counsel of Peace shall be between them both.\* In persect Harmony with the Voice of the Prophet is the Language of the Apostle to the Hebrews: We have such an High Priest (says he) who is set on the Right Hand of the Majesty in the Heavens; a Minister of the Sanctuary, and of the true Tabernacle, which the Lord pitched and not Man. + In both these Texts, the Temple or true Tabernacle, which Christ is faid to build, and of which he shall be the Minister and High Priest, is the Redeemed of the LORD, by whom they are fitly framed and builded together, and for whom they are appointed as an Habitation, through the Spirit. !

The Apostle also notes, what mustinot be omitted, as it contains Matter of the highest Comfort, that Christ was not consecrated as an ordinary High Priest, by human Investiture, but with an Oath, and that the Oath of Jehovah; for which Reason, he was a Surety, and a Surety of a better Testament. All, therefore, which this High Priest was appointed to perform, for the Salvation of GOD's People, shall be fully and acceptably

<sup>\*</sup> Zech. vi. 12, 13. ‡ Eph. i. 23. and ii. 21, 22. § Heb. vii. 1, 2.

performed. Jehovah hath fworn; and it came to pass, according to his Oath. As an Evidence of it, Jefus cried, It is finished, when he gave up the Ghost; and as a Proof of his Ability, in being the Surety of his Redeemed, he rose by his own Power from the Dead, and entered into the Heaven of Heavens to prepare a Place for them.

Christ, our Redeemer, then, is a Priest, an High Priest, a Priest upon his Throne, an everlasting High Priest, a King as well as Priest, the King of Righteousness, and the King of Peace: From all which the Apostle infers, that he is able to save them to the uttermost (or for evermore) that come unto GOD by him, seeing he EVER LIVETH to make Intercession for them; \* that he is higher than the Heavens, \* far above all Principality, and Power, and Might, and Dominion, and every Name that is named, \* and that the Oath of Jehovah consecrates the Son, the

High Priest of his People, for evermore.§

How replete with Grace and Consolation is this Office and Title of the Divine Immanuel, to a weary, convinced, and heavy-laden Soul! What a Fund of Meditation, and what a Prospect of Hope, are to be found in this delightful Name? What Pleasure in the Reflection, that it belongs to Jesus, our Brother, one like to ourselves, as to his human Nature, in every thing but Sin; and that he hath answered every Purpose, for which he assumed this Office of Benignity and Love? He is our Prophet, to teach us the Way of Life; our Sacrifice, to purchase Life; our Priest, to intercede for us, and to plead the Merit of the Sacrifice; and our glorious and exalted King, to ordain Peace for us, and to work all our Works in us. || Sure, was ever Grace or Love like this! Was ever Pardon or Peace purchased at so dear a Rate, or granted upon such undeniable Security! How then should the Heirs of Promise rejoice in the Hope of that Glory, which Jesus hath procured, and in the Sufficiency of that Salvation,

<sup>\*</sup> Heb. vii. 25. † Ibid. v. 26. † Eph. i. 20. § Heb. vii. 28. || Ifaiah xxyi. 12. which

which Fesus hath merited for them? O what Blasphemy is there in Unbelief, when it doubts of the Fulness of Fesus's Merit, or distrusts the Riches of Fesus's Grace! How justly may the Reproof be applied to every Believer, which was given to poor Peter, finking in the Sea; \* O thou of little Faith, wherefore dost thou doubt? Jesus offered his Blood, as a willing Sacrifice, to purge away the contaminating Sores and Leprofy of Sin; and his Obedience unto Death, to fatisfy the righteous Requirements of the broken Law. He performed all fo amply, and in fuch wife, that they shall never so much as appear against his Redeemed. Nay, so far from appearing against them, the holy Law is become a Charter of Promises in the Saviour. He fulfilled its Demands; and the Wages he has earned, and what the Law promises to Obedience, are paid to his depending People. Though they may look back with Shame "on their many fruitless Friendships, ill-judged Enmities, rash Prefumptions, cowardly Despairs, unmanly Flatteries, bold Indecencies, idle Schemes, airy Hopes, groundless Fears, Opportunities lost, Admonitions slighted, Escapes acknowledged, Evils unimproved, Bleffings neglected, Trifles admired, with a whole Swarm of Infirmities;" yet, being in Christ, they may look to him, by whom all the Guilt of these Enormities is done away. Christ answers to the Law for the whole. -The

\* Matt. xiv. 31.

There is a most striking Precision in the Terms of the Law, employed in these symbolical Representations of the Means of Salvation, which, to say the least, are much obscured in our Translation, but which answer most pertinently to their correlative spiritual Ideas in the New Testament. Thus you, usually rendered to redeem, implies rather a Vindication, Prosecution, or Assertion of a lost Right or Inheritance;

The Law writes nothing against Christ; because, by his Obedience unto Death, he magnified and made it honourable; and the Law can write no Charge of Guilt against the Believer, because he is in Christ. He is a Sinner indeed against it in himself, and it grieves his very Soul that he is so: It causes him to groan in his earthly Tabernacle, being burdened; but his Transgressions shall not be imputed. Christ bare the Punishment due to his Sins; and the Sinner, who believes, can never justly bear it again. Law and Justice, being once satisfied in the Mediator, have nothing but Bleffings for his People. They cannot exact the Penalty twice. The Redeemed of the Lord cannot taste of that eternal Death, which he tafted for every one of them. They may and do fuffer many Afflictions in this Life, and are, in the World's Estimation, of all Men the most miserable; but even these Afflictions are Bleffings, though Bleffings in Disguise, and are made necessary and effectual for their spiritual Health and Welfare. Sin yet remaining in their mortal Bodies, they are subject to the Evils, brought into the World by Sin, in common with others; and this must be the Case, more or less, till the Evening \* of

heritance; and so Christ is that near Kinsman or Brother, who made it his Duty to prosecute and recover the lost Inheritance of his Family; and, in this Sense, he is their R., Recoverer or Avenger. (See before, under the Name. Redeemer.)—The Word, 775, also rendered to redeem, means to lay down a Price, or Substitution, in order to ransom: And thus Christ bought his People with his own Blood, or Life, which was the Price of their Deliverance from Satan, Sin, and Death.—The Term 75, signifies to commute or exchange: And so Christ was the 7777, the Exchange or Substitution of his People, standing in their law-place and stead. But the most frequent Word used is 757, to bide by expiating, to atone, or to propitiate, and is employed to express the Purpose of the Sacrifices for Sin: And Christ is therefore the 757, Expiation, and the 7757, the Covering of the Ark, and Propitiation, through whom the Sins of his Redeemed are blotted out, and by whom they have therefore a propitious Access to the Father.

\* This remaining Sin in Believers feems to be prefigured by that Rule in the Law, which accounts a Person, who hath only touched

of this mortal Life is brought on: But the Guilt of Sin is removed by the Blood of Christ, the Love of Sin is cast out by the Spirit of Christ, and they cannot serve Sin any longer in Preference to Christ. They have a new Master, and are become new Creatures in the Frame and Disposition of their Minds. They have new Joys, new Hopes, new Fears, new Defires, new Conduct, and, in a Word, they are truly renezved (as the Apostle fpeaks) in the Spirit of their Minds. Their Sins now (for there is no Perfection in this Life) are not committed in Presumption or Pleasure, but in Sorrow and Frailty. They have indeed the same old Nature, called the Flesh, and consequently in it the same Corruptions; but it is Flesh crucified with Christ, and lingering on to perfect Death; they are Corruptions mortified and subdued, though rifing and rebellious; and, in the Fullness of Time, when the Shades of Evening appear, both this Flesh and these Corruptions shall be exchanged for Glory. It is the true Believer's hearty Prayer, that it may be so; and for this, among other Ends, he is waiting, like facob, for the full Salvation of his God. This is one peculiar and characteristic Difference between the Children of Grace, and the People of the World.

Confider then, fearful and fainting Believer, and confider for thy Comfort, That this precious Atonement of

any Thing impure, to be unclean till the Evening. After that Period, though it was then impossible, according to the Law, to make any fresh Offering for Sin, the same Person was admitted to be holy, through the Sacrifice, or Faith in the Sacrifice, offered before.

† Purge out the old Leaven. I Cor. v. 7. The Aposse means the Flesh, and the Works of the Flesh. This Doctrine was strikingly exhibited under the Law, by the Prohibition of Leaven at the Passover, which the Aposse alludes to. Christ was not to be received by the old Believers more than by us, through our Flesh, or its Wisdom and Strength, but through Faith and in Holiness. See Exod. xii. 15. The word Jaw, Leaven, fignifies the Flesh, mere Flesh without Life; and Von, Leavened Bread, the dead Works, or fermenting Corruptions, of the dead and finful Flesh. Hence the Reason of the Law, on which the Aposse comments accordingly.

Christ

Christ will reach as far as Faith can reach, or Hope defire; for Jesus is an High Priest, prevalent in Intercesfion; Jesus was a Sacrifice, infinite in Merit, and everlasting in its Consequences. If all the Sins, that ever were conceived in Thought, or brought forth into Act and Deed, combined with all the practical Ungodliness that ever was committed from Adam to this Hour, and all together were laid upon thee; the Efficacy of Christ's Blood is sufficient for the Atonement of them all: And. if he gave thee the Grace of Faith in his infinite Atonement, thou wouldest be presented without Spot or Blemish before the Throne of GOD. On the other Hand. if thou didst never commit but one Sin, and that Sin only in thy Thought; and if thou finally didft leave the World without Faith in this great Propitiation; that very little Sin (as some might call it) would suffice to fink thee down into a World of Woe. Faith is the great Distinction and Discrimination between one Man and another; and, as a short Answer to that ignorant and ungracious Cavil, " that if a Man believe in Christ, he may live as he lists," let it be noticed, That the Faith of GOD's Elect never leads them to Sin, nor leaves them in Sin; and they, who fin, that Grace may abound, or because it hath abounded, have at best only the Faith of Devils. True Faith is a gracious Principle wrought by the HOLY Spirit in the Soul, and induces Love, and every other Christian Virtue. Faith mortifies the Flesh with its Affections and Lusts, and crucifies, overcomes, and subdues both the Love and the Force of Corruption. It enables a Man to be an Hebrew, as well 2s an Israelite, indeed;—one that passes over to God from this present evil World.\* Faith is omnipotent; becaufe

<sup>\*</sup> So Deut. xxix. 12. That thou shouldest PASS OVER, into the Covenant of Jehovah thy Alehim, and into his Compact you, which Jehovah thy Alehim maketh with thee, &c. In this Respect, all true Believers, and only such, are the Hebrews. They pass over the Bound which divides Sin from Grace, and become Followers of them who inherit the Promises. Thus Enoch walked with God, passing

cause it is derived from, and cleaves to an omnipotent GOD. All Things are possible, in this View, to him that believeth. The Pardon of Sin is possible; the Victory over Sin is possible; the Resignation of the Heart to GOD is possible; and the Triumph over Satan, Death. and Hell, is possible; but only to Faith. Without Faith in the omnipotent Saviour, these Things would be as impossible to the Sinner, as to gather the Stars with his Hand, or to pluck the Sun from the Sky. Faith in Christ is the Destruction of Sin. Where Faith is, Sin can never be delighted in, can never be imputed. It views Christ, and rejoices in Christ, alone; because it fees the abundant Fullness of his Merit, and upon that Fullness lives from Day to Day .- Rejoice, then, O Believer, in the all-sufficient Sacrifice of thine all-efficient Priest. Be affured, that as the Drop of Ink, which hangs on the Point of a Pen, would be lost and annihilated in the Depths of the Sea; fo all thy Sins and Iniquities, however vile and however aggravated, when thrown into the unbounded Ocean of thy Redeemer's Merit, would be utterly absorbed and for ever disappear. Who shall lay any Thing to the Charge of GOD's Elect? It is GOD the Saviour, the all-fufficient JEHOVAH, that justifieth. Who ishe that condemneth? It was CHRIST, the anointed Priest, that offered, and the undefiled Lamb, that died. Say then, and O fay it with everlasting Gratitude and Love, Thanks be unto thee, O GOD, for thine infinitely precious, thy glorious, thy unipeakable Gift!

out of the Spirit and Practice of the World. Thus Noah passed over the Flood, which drowned the Ungodly. Thus Shem was the Father of all the Children of Heber, bearing that Name of Honor, as his Descendant Abraham did the Father of the Faithful, on Account of his eminent Graces in spiritually passed over terrestrial Things, to the Things eternal. His great Grandson Heber probably received his Name, as a Token of his Parent's Faith in this very Thing. And, to add no more, thus all the First born under the Law were to passed over unto Jehovah, (Exod. xiii. 12.); because they peculiarly typissed the Lord's Portion or People, and the Lot of his Inheritance, who pass to him from Death to Life, from Sin to Grace, and sinally from Earth to Heaven.

## K I N G.

New Testament to the Messiah, which would be unjustly applied if he were not Jehovah; for he only can be King over all. King and GOD, in a strict and true Sense, are synonimous. GOD is called King, because he presides over, rules, directs, and preserves, his whole Creation. The Term is used to express the Supremacy of his Authority and Power. It would, therefore, have been Blasphemy to ascribe this Title to Christ, in the extensive and infinite Sense of the Scripture, if he had not been one of the coëqual and coëternal Persons in the Trinity; and, consequently, since it is thus ascribed to him, another Proof or Attestation is afforded to his People, that he is indeed Jehovah incarnate, GOD over all, blessed for ever, and that he is also, in a peculiar Manner, their King, under the comfortable and endearing Title of King of Saints.

This dignified Character was frequently connected with that of the Prophet or Priest, under the Old Testament, in one and the same Person; but none, except Christ, was allowed to inherit all the three together. Men might be his Types or Representatives in one or two of his Covenant-Offices: But it was reserved for him alone to bear these and all the other gracious Characters together in his own Person. He might be faintly described in the Persons of Moses, David, and others, for the Edification and Comfort of the antient Church:

but none, but Jehovah, could sustain all the Titles, which the Scriptures exhibit of an eternal Redeemer. GOD alone could perform what those Titles imply, as the necessary Means of Instruction, Conversion, and Salvation, to loft Sinners. And it may be laid down as a Maxim, which has been, is, and will be corroborated by the Experience of GOD's People in all Ages; that no Man, really and scripturally convinced of the Weakness, Depravity, and Corruption of his Nature, and of the infinite Spirituality of GOD's righteous Law, can fee any true Prospect of Help, or entertain any just Hope of Salvation, but by the active and passive Obedience of an almighty, a divine, and an everlafting Saviour. The Man, who grounds a Hope upon any Object or Person less than this, rests upon a Creature, worthips a Creature, (which is Blasphemy, Idolatry, and Folly united) and consequently both opposes the Revelation of GOD, and deprives his own Soul of the Comforts resulting from it.

The flightest Inspection of the Bible, and even common Reason, must convince any Man, that Jehovah, the self-existent GOD, is King and Ruler over Heaven, Earth, and all created Nature; and therefore it would be superstuous to confirm a Truth, which admits of no more Dispute than the plainest Demonstration in

Euclid.

The Revelation that the Messiah was to be King, in the same Sense as Jehovah himself, is frequently found in the Old Testament, and is expressly and repeatedly confirmed by the New. Now, this would be impossible and untrue, but upon the positive Ground of the Messiah's Divinity, of his being Jehovah, or one of the Persons in the Godhead. Take away this Idea of him but for a Moment, and his Kingship and Empire dwindle into the Rank of a Vice-roy, a Deputy, and a Province; and the old Notion of the Heathens, that the Supreme GOD cannot himself attend to the Care and Burden of his own Creation, and therefore delegates that Care to subordinate

subordinate Beings, in some Respects better and in others worse than Men, is fully and absolutely revived.

Christ is not a King upon Terms; if he were, he might cease to be a King. Nor is he a finite Monarch; because the Covenant with him in the Trinity existed from everlasting; for thou the Alehim, the Covenanters (says Moses in the acth Psalm) art [in the singular Number, to express the Unity] from everlasting to everlasting.

The very Nature of his kingly Authority, and the Enemies he had to combat with, prove, as fully as Facts can prove, that Jesus Christ must be, not only more than

Man, but also the omnipotent GOD.

Thus the Pfalmist, calling upon his King, by the appropriating Title of My GOD,\* fays, Thy Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom (of all Ages, from Eternity to Eternity) and thy Dominion endureth throughout all Generations. And, in another Place, where he speaks touching this King-Redeemer, he expresses himself, Thy Throne, O GOD, is for ever and ever, the Scepter of thy Kingdom is a right Scepter. + So Daniel still more directly, if possible, applies this Eternity of Dominion to Christ, where, prophefying the Fall of the great Empires of the World, he fays, The GOD of Heaven shall set up a Kingdom, which shall never be destroyed; I and this Kingdom and Dominion, and the Greatness of the Kingdom under the whole Heaven, shall be given to the People of the Saints of the Most High, whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, and all Dominions Shall serve and obey him. § This is confessedly the spiritual Kingdom of Jesus Christ, which literally prevailed against all temporal Dominion, and passed the Bounds of the Roman Empire, in Spight of every Opposition from the World. The Evangelist Luke, reciting the Words of the Angel || to the Virgin Mary, declares, that CHRIST shall reign over the House of Facob [all his faithful People] for ever, and of his Kingdom there shall be no End. And the Apostle Peter preaches to the Church,

<sup>\*</sup> Pfalm cxlv. 1. † Pfalm xlv. 6. † Dan. ii. 44. § Dan. vii. 27. || Luke i. 33.

that an Entrance shall be ministered abundantly into the EVERLASTING KINGDOM of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.\* These, and other Texts, fully prove, that the Kingdom of Jesus is the Kingdom of Jesus was febovah, because it is an everlasting Kingdom; and that Jesus was Jebovah, because Jesus had that Kingdom to bestow, as

his ozen, upon his People.

But, if there had been no positive Evidence of this Truth to be derived from the express Words of Scripture; the very Enemies, which the Lord Jesus had to vanquish and destroy for his Church, would furnish us with a strong and convincing Proof, that he must be far above Angels and Men, and no other than the omnipotent GOD himself. Satan, like the strong One armed, had forced the Possession of Man, and would have bound him like a miserable Captive for ever, had not Christ been stronger than the united Force both of him and his. The Devil has had very great natural and spiritual Influence in all Ages; and the natural particularly before the Manifestation of Christ, who came to destroy the Powers of Darkness, to confound the idolatrous Attention that was paid to them and their Oracles, and to establish a perpetual Victory over them. Hence Satan is called the Prince of the Power of the Air, the Spirit working in the Children of Disobedience, the Prince of this World, and by other Names, expreffive of his subtle and mighty Agency. Nay, his very Adherents and Dependants are styled Principalities, and Powers, and the Rulers of the Darkness of this World, the Authors of spiritual Wickedness in the Heavens, as well as on the Earth. All these, rabie cordis anbeli (to use the Words of Boethius), " panting with Rage of Heart," against poor, fallen, weak, and miserable Man, are confederated in diabolic League against his Salvation: And, beside all these, a Law stood out against him, at once proclaiming its own Purity, and his utter Apostasy and Defection. These Enemies Christ sub-

<sup>\* 2</sup> Pet. i. 11.

dued; and this perfect Scheme of Duty he fulfilled for his People; fo that, in him, it is truly an Advocate for them, and both cancels their Debt, and revokes the Punishment which they had incurred by their Transgreffions. Nay, even Satan himself is judged and filenced both as the Tempter to Sin, and as the Accuser for Sin. He is judged by the Life of Christ, who lived without Sin, though tempted in all Points like as we are, and who perfectly fulfilled all Righteousness: And he is judged by the Death of Christ, because he made a full Satisfaction to the Justice and Law of God for his People's Transgressions, and thereby left no Room for Accusations against them.\* And that last Enemy of Nature and of Man, Death with all his Horrors; who could have vanguished but GOD, on whom all things depend, and whom all must obey? To vanquish Death is to give Immortality; and who can give Immortality but JEHOVAH? Yet Jesus, we are assured, not only hath Immortality, but gives it, in becoming the Author of eternal Salvation to all that obey him. He triumphed over Death in his own Person, and vanquished him by laying down bis Life for a Season, and by taking it again at his Will, when he had fulfilled the Justice of the Godhead. He thereby manifested, that he was indeed the Refurrection and the Life in himself, at once the Conqueror of Death and the Prince of Life, for the everlasting Salvation of his Redeemed. All thefe things, and many more which might be confidered in the Kingly Office of the bleffed Redeemer, most incontestably prove, that every Power, in Heaven, Earth, and Hell, is subservient to his Will; that, of course, he must be omnipresent, omnipotent, and eternal; and, therefore, that he is furely GOD over all, bleffed for ever.

<sup>\*</sup> See an excellent Amplification of this "Judgment of Satan," in a faithful and pious "Addrefs," lately published, "from a Clergyman to his Parishioners;" by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. CADGAN. The great leading Truths of the Gospel, and of the Church of England, are here drawn up, not only forcibly in a small Compass, but admirably and almost entirely in the Words of the Book of God.

It may also be observed, by the Way, that both the Means of Salvation, and Grace wrought by those Means, and Glory the Perfection of Grace, are all described by one Epithet, the Kingdom of GOD; because, as it has been well remarked, "those, whom GOD by Means brings to Grace, he will by Grace bring to Glory." Now, Christ, being the Author of eternal Salvation to all that believe, is the Author of the Means as well as the End, is the Occasion and Accomplisher of all its Purposes, and for that reason, is justly confederated in the Kingdom with GOD the Father and the Spirit. The Kingdom of GOD and of Christ, mentioned by the Apostle, is but one Kingdom; because GOD and Christ, with respect to the Divinity of Nature, are but one.

The Scriptures are full of the Messiah's Kingly Office; and no wonder; for, if he were not a King and a Conqueror, what must have become of his People, surrounded, as they are, with innumerable Enemies without, and troubled with treacherous and deceitful Hearts within? The Psalmist, in particular, is ever exulting in the Omnipotence and Dominion of his Saviour, who was to set his Throne upon the holy Hill of Zion, \* to rule his Enemies with a Rod of Iron, and to dash them in Pieces like a Potter's Vessel. He reiterates the Praises of the King of Glory, and tunes his Heart, with seraphic Melody, to celebrate his Victories, his Power, and his everlasting Dominion. He displays, in all the strong Colouring of an oriental

<sup>\*</sup> Psalm ii. As Christ is described by various Titles, so the Church is represented under different Images and Names, in the Holy Scripture. In this place she is called Daughter of Zion, and, in others, the Israel of GOD, Jerusalem, Daughter of Jerusalem, Zion, Mount Zion, Holy Mountain, Temple, Holy City, &c. All which have a Reference to the Church's Election or Holiness under the Law, and typisy her spiritual Persection and Nearness to Christ through the Gospel.—There seems a peculiar Beauty in the subsequent Words; Christ shall rule his Enemies with a Rod of Iron, with Punishment and with Vengeance, and shall dash them in Picces like a Potter's Vessel, making his own Conquest complete, and their Overthrow sinal and irretrievable.

Style (which, though generally hyperbolical when applied to human Affairs, is much too low for the Sublimity of this Subject), the Honors and Dignities of his divine Redeemer; and he rifes in Idea upon Idea, strengthening one strong Expression by a stronger, when he contemplates the inestable Glories, and everlasting Benignity, of his Person and Power. Nor is he content by himself to magnify him; but he calls upon all the Faithful to join in Praise, and endeavours to raise Chorus, as it were, from the very Universe of Nature.

Prophets, as well as Pfalmists, are equally sensible of the transcendent Glories of the Mediator's Kingdom, and invite the Church to rejoice greatly, and to shout; because her King cometh, just and mighty to bring Salva-

tion, lovely and gracious to bestow it.\*

Apostles know the joyful Sound, which Prophets had proclaimed, and join with them in rejoicing; because they saw, by Faith, the spiritual Majesty of their crucified Lord, and were Witnesses of his spoiling the Powers of Darkness, and of his triumphing over them for ever. They understood, that of him, and through him, and to him, are all things; and, therefore, they ascribe the Glory and Dominion to him without End.

Angels, and the Spirits of just Men made perfect in

<sup>\*</sup> Zech. ix. 9. The Kingly Office of Christ was also symbolically prophefied of under the Rod of Aaron, budding, bloffoming, and producing Almonds, in Numb. xvii. This Chapter exhibits a striking Example of the manifold or multiform Wifdom of God. 1. It shews, that all Power is from above, and that God delegates it to whom he pleases. The Rod is the well-known Emblem of this Power; and this, under the Jewish Theocracy, was appointed to Aaron and his Sons, who only were to be the immediate Ministers of God in holy things. This Appointment, fanctioned by a Miracle, was to put an End to the ambitious and rebellious Murmurings of the People of Ifracl, which had proved fo fatal to Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. 2. It was more especially to declare, that the Office of making an Atonement before God, and of ruling in the House or Church of God, belonged only to HIM, who, as the spiritual Aaron, is a Priest upon his Throne, and as the true Melchisedec, is the King of Peace, bearing the Government upon his Shoulders for all his Redeemed.

Heaven, adore also the Worthiness and Majesty of the Lamb, who is LORD of Lords, and King of Kings,\* and continually ascribe Salvation, and Power, and Might, and Dominion to him, for ever and ever.

And shall not Believers on Earth, who are to be Companions of all these in Heaven, join in their grand Acclamations to this gracious Lord!—Yes; all, who know him by Faith, must praise him in Spirit. Out of the Abundance of the Heart, their Months will speak: And none can be silent in his Praise, but those who are silent

in Darkness.

The Believer has a peculiar and internal Argument, which the World does not apprehend, for owning and bleffing the Sovereignty of his adorable Saviour. He knows what he himself is, and what he always was by Nature; he once felt himself entirely averse to every good Word and Work; and he fees, with irrefistable Evidence and Clearness, that, by any Energy of his own, he could never have changed the Apostasy of his Heart, and the perverse Rebellion of his Will. On the other hand, he beholds a new Nature implanted in him, which wars against these Corruptions; he perceives in his Soul a Tendency to GOD, and the things of GOD, which was never there before; he finds a Mind within him fully opposite to the "Mind of the Flesh," and differing from the Men of the Earth in its Sentiments of those things which are usually called great and good; he loathes, as perfect Abominations, what were once the Idols of his Hopes and Pursuits; and he perceives a Light in his Mind, and a Joy in his Heart, which are so far from being of the World, or having the least relation to it, that he possesses them clearest and strongest, when he is most secluded from the World, or most persecuted by it. All this ensued, not by the preaching, or the reading, of Metaphyfics, or moral Suafion, or the like genteel (or rather Gentile) Divinity of the Times; but by the preaching or

<sup>\*</sup> Rev. xvii. 14. xix. 16.

reading of Jesus Christ alone, and by the Declaration of his Gospel; so contrary and humiliating as it is in all respects to the Pride, and Passions, and corrupt Inclinations of Man. From all this he argues, and furely argues well, that there is a wonderful Change passed upon him; that Satan could not, nor would not, affect it if he might; that he had neither Ability nor Disposition to do it of himself; and that, certainly, what could enable him to mafter fo many Corruptions, to fee fuch Beauty in Truth, to feel fuch a Love for it, and to be made fo happy by it, (all of these being a spiritual, as well as new, Creation) must be necessarily above the common Enects of Nature, and nothing less than divine. The Scripture comes upon the Mind, and describes these very Circumstances as effential to and consequent upon Faith; stating it as a universal Proposition, that this Faith is the Operation of GOD alone, and the effectual Working of his Power.\* Can any thing be more conclusive with such a Man, that Jesus Christ, having done all this, and promifed to do as much more, in him and for him, must necessarily be GOD, as well as Man? If he had been mere Man, he might have promifed indeed; but all his Promises would have died and perished with him: But, because he is GOD, he hath both promised and done, what only pertains to the Truth and Power of GOD to promise and to do. Indeed, to fuch a one, all this is more than demonstrable: it is Demonstration itself. Others may dispute, and cavil, and rail, about the Divinity of Jesus Christ: be cannot. Christ has given him an Understanding that is true, root visionary and floating in the Head, but folid and joined with the experimental Perception of the Heart. Thus, believing on Christ, he hath the Witness in himself, and, in this Frame, can no more doubt of the GODHEAD of his Saviour, than he can doubt of his own Existence, and the Evidences attending it.

'Tis remarkable also, that, among other Proofs of the Redeemer's Divinity, and among other Mysteries

of

<sup>\*</sup> Eph. iii. 7. 🕴 1 John v. 20. 🚦 1 John v. 10.

of Godliness, the Apostle pronounces this to be one, that CHRIST should be believed on in the World. And. indeed, when it is confidered, on the one hand, what a mean and forlorn Appearance he made upon the Earth, how he was fustained in his Body by our common Aliment through the Bounty of his Followers, that he needed Clothing, and was exposed to Pain and Weariness just like ourselves, and especially that he finally fuffered an horrid and scandalous Death, leaving, to human View, all Expectations of his future Life and Success in irreparable Ruins; and, on the other hand, that the Mind of Man is always intent upon Schemes of temporal Happiness, Wealth, and Grandeur, while his Body is irreconcileably averse to Pain and Sufferings; when all this is confidered, it is a Demonstration of the Kingly Power of Jesus, that such Multitudes have in all Ages, contrary to their carnal Hopes and Interests, and often with fure Consequences of Misery and Death, declared themselves his Subjects and testified their only Hope to be in his Name. It is fuch a Miracle, that nothing but his own Almighty Power could possibly have performed, carried on, and maintained it, from Time to Time, or that can do fo from henceforward, according to his own Promife, to the End of the World. If the Heart could be reached by any outward Proof; here is one absolutely unimpeachable. But the Heart cannot thus be reached. needs the very fame Miracle of Grace to bring it into this Mystery of Godliness, which the Church of God at large hath ever needed for its invincible Support, and which it will continue to need to the End of Time. The internal Operation only of the Spirit of Christ can render any outward Testimonies of him effectual for spiritual Life and Salvation. But if the outward Teftimonies of the Gospel itself are only efficacious by that divine Power, which is promised to accompany them; what Force can those Testimonies be expected to have, which are not only without Christ, but against him in all his Offices, and which, in Denial of, and direct U4

direct Contrariety to that Power, lift up the Pride and pretended Capacities of a poor, fallen, ignorant, and miserable Worm? We can only expect those Consequences, which have already appeared, in the open Blasphemy of his Person and Mediation, and in all the daring Ungodliness and lawless Immoralities of the Times.

The Kingly Office of Christ, thus inwardly exerted, is full of Glory to his People, because it is full both of Ability to fave, and of Dignity to bless, and because it includes and comprehends all other Offices and Characters. His other Titles of Grace proceed from this, as from their Source; and they center finally in it, as their End. His prophetical Office, is to teach his People, that he is their Defence and their King; and his priefly Office is to exhibit the infinite and everlasting Atonement of their King and their GOD. As a Prophet he convinces their Understandings; as a Priest, he purifies their Souls; but, as a King, he governs them in Love and Grace here, and will govern them in perpetual Bleffedness and Glory hereafter. How happy then must they be, who are continually taught, for ever pardoned, and always governed, by the Wisdom, Blood, and Righteousness of Jehovah incarnate! In one Office, they have Light; in another, Peace; and, in the third, Security. In the Enjoyment of one, they in fact enjoy all; for, though indeed they may be diftinguished in the Order of Experience, and seen in different Views, they can never be divided in their confequent Operations and Effects. Where Christ reigns as King, there he is all in all.

What a comfortable Reflection does this Office of Christ yield to the feeble Christian? When he is assaulted by violent Temptations, or strong Distresses of any kind, he is privileged to fly to Jesus, and his King in Covenant, either for his Power to subdue them, or for his Providence to take them away. Promises and Invitations, one upon another, are presented to him for his Encouragement; Assurances are given that he shall never perish, and that nothing is able to pluck him out

of Christ's Hand; Trials are sent, on purpose, that he might come and mark the Truth of these Promises and Affurances: And, when he is enabled to come, how fweetly does he find the Promises made good to his Soul; what Additions of Strength does he gather; and what Encouragement does he receive to support his Faith and Confidence in his GOD? None see, but tried and buffeted Believers, the absolute 'Necessity of this Kingly Office of Christ for their Salvation. The same Spirit, which convinces of the urgent Necessity of his Righteousness to cover them, convinces also of the equally urgent Necessity of his Government to rule them. They plainly see, that if he were not King over all, he could not be Saviour from all, unto their Souls. Salvation implies Power; an infinite Salvation, infinite Power; an eterr Salvation, an eternal Power: And as Power, in te and eternal, can subfist only in GOD. this Power. Jubfifting in Christ, demonstrates him to be the GOD of all Power. The doubting Frames, the perverf Defires, the rebellious Wills, the depraved and languid Affections, the refractory Tempers, which (like fo many Canaanites in the Land) remain and will remain in Believers below, absolutely require such a kingly Saviour as Jesus, not only to prevent Harm and Destruction, but to turn them to a profitable Exercise and Advantage. Christians would not know what Enemies they have, did they not sometimes feel their Malice and Rage; nor the Worth of their King, but for the Evidence he continually gives them of his Support. If Christ were not an almighty Saviour, the Legions of Sins and the Legions of Devils would block up the Avenue to Heaven, and force the strongest of Believers into every possible Distress and Ruin. How then should all Believers prize their King; and while some, who are Strangers to GOD, and to the Plague of their own Hearts, are not only doubting themfelves, but labouring, with a diabolical Industry, to excite a Doubt of his Divinity in others; how ough, they, who have tasted of his Grace, to celebrate and tel tify

tify the Power, which bestowed it upon them? Their Lives, as well as their Lips, should convince the gainfaying World, that they have been with Jesus, that they are under the Dominion of his Spirit, and have touched the Scepter of his Love. And when they have paffed from the Mount of Corruption \* (like their Saviour) over the Kedron, the little dark Rivulet, or that narrow Strait, which divides them from the Lot of their Inheritance and the Temple of their Glory in Heaven; how shall Wonder and Joy inflame their Souls, in the clear Prospect of what GOD has prepared for them that love him? With what Transport shall they enter upon the full Enjoyment of those Crowns and Dominions, which their King and their GOD hath laid up for them? They shall fee him; they shall be with him; they shall be 'e him. O foy unspeakable, and full of Glory! When its we thus appear in the Presence of GOD! When shall we four Crowns at his Feet, and for ever adore him! c. ely, I come quickly, fays the LORD. Amen, fays the belie ing Soul: Even fo, come, LORD JESUS!

<sup>\*</sup> Mount Olivet was fo called (2 Kings xxiii. 13.) from the abominable Idolatries once committed upon it; and it answers to the World, the mystic Babylon, or destroying Mountain; as the same Hebrew Name is translated in Jer. li. 25. Upon this Olivet, both topically and typically, Christ agonized for the Sins of his People. He patied over, and drank of the Brook in the Way, that is, he tafted of Death, and thus ascended the Mountain of Holiness, or the Presence of God. Comp. Matth. xxvi. 42. Heb. ii. 9. In this he was th Forerunner of his People. They are gathered from the spiritua Babylon or Olivet; they pass over and drink of the Brook; and they afcend to the Mount Zion after him. This feems to throw Ligh upon that controverted Text, Pf. cx. 7. which, agreeable to the above Comment, may be thus paraphrased: "He [CHRIST] in passing to Glory, shall drink of the dark Brook [which Kedron signifies] in the Way to it, shall descend to the deep Valley in which it lays, or, in other Words, shall taste of Death, and enter the Grave; by which Means, he shall not only lift up himself as the Head of his People, but lift up their Heads also in joyful Hope, that as He for them is now entered into the Holiest, so they, in their due Times, shall follow after him."

## BRANCH.

THE Redeemer feems to have been described under this Title, to inform the antient Church, that the Messiah would shoot forth or spring, as to his human Nature, from the Race of Man, and, in particular, from the royal Line of Judab. It is very certain, that the Jewish Church, from the Instruction of its Prophets. believed this of him: And the Persuasion was so current, that the very common People (as we find in John vii. 42.) could affert, that Christ was to come of the Seed of David, and out of the Town of Bethlehem, where David was. For this Reason, probably, the Messiah is not represented by this Name, till some Time after the Death of David, from whom he was to trace his Descent. Thus the Prophet Isaiab speaks of him, as a Rod out of the Stem of Jesse, and as a Branch that should grove out of bis Roots, upon robom the Spirit Jehovah was to rest. \* The Idea appears to be taken from a flourishing Tree, fpringing, growing, and bringing forth Branches; or, rather, from a Tree cut down, out of whose Roots should arise a Scion or Shoot, that GOD would bless and prosper. The Saviour himself adopts the Similitude, and, to express the absolute Dependence of his People on himself, declares, that He is the Vine, and that they are the Branches, deriving Sap from him, and bearing Fruit by his Support and Vigor.

<sup>\*</sup> Isaiah xi. 1, 2.

Though this Image feems defigned to shew the human Nature of Christ, and to point out from what Stock that Nature would spring; yet, in one respect, it may also refer to his divine Essence in Conjunction with his Humanity; for he says of himself, that he came forth [as out of his proper Abode, which the Word signifies] from the Father, \* and, therefore, must have coëxisted with him, before the Assumption of his Humanity; and, again, that he and the Father were one, and therefore they must have existed both coëssentially and coëternally.

The Office-character of this bleffed Branch is most comfortably represented and illustrated by a Variety of beautiful Figures in the fourth Chapter of Isaiah. In that Day (at the appointed Time) shall the Branch Jethovah be for Beauty and Glory. The Remnant of Isaael (which, as we learn by the Apostle, is according to the Election of Grace, Rom. xi. 5.) was to be made holy, clean, and fruitful by him; he would be their Defence, Light, Glory, and Resuge, from every Enemy, and from every Harm. And though to the World he would appear as a tender seeble Plant, and as a Root out of a dry Ground, without Form or Comeliness, or Beauty, that they should desire him; yet, like the Palm-tree, he would flourish under the greatest Oppression, and, however

<sup>\*</sup> John xvi. 28.

which is taken from a Root that fignifies a rapid and vigorous Increase. So Christ, by his almighty Power, spread forth his Truth in the Gentile World, with astonishing Rapidity, though the Corruption of Nature within, and the Wickedness of the World opposed it, and though there was nothing, in its external Appearance or Motives, which could induce any Man to receive it; but, on the contrary, every Kind of temporal Interest and Terror to incline him a different Way. The other Word, rendered Branch, as in Is. xi. 1. is 733, and fignifies a tender Shoot, which requires Care for its Preservation. This is beautifully applied to Christ, who took our feeble Nature upon him, and condescended to be a Babe in it, that out of apparent Weakness he might shew his Strength, and prove, that, in so low an Humiliation, he could work out the Salvation of his People.

laden with his People's Sins, would shoot up, and rife

fuperior to all the incumbent Load.

He was gracious to undertake, and he was able to perform, this arduous and unparalleled Work of Benignity; because he was a Person in Jehovah, the selfexistent GODHEAD. Were he a Being inferior to the infinitely Divine, the Celebration of his Offices with fo much Care of ceremonial Inflitutions, and with the Splendor of the highest Images which the human Understanding can conceive, not only seems an idle Parade, but (with Reverence be it spoken) would be the solemn Revelation of a Falshood from GOD; for he declares, by the Mouth of his Prophet, that he would raise unto DAVID a RIGHTEOUS BRANCH [in Distinction from David's mere natural Branches, which, like the other Sons of Adam, were corrupt and finful, or a Branch the JUST ONE, and that a King shall reign and prosper, and shall execute Judgement\* and Righteousness in the Earth: In his Days,

\* These Words, Judgements, Testimonies, Law, Precepts, &c. frequently occurring in the Old Testament, and particularly in that seraphic Psalm the exixth, seem in general but ill understood by the Church of GOD at this Time; though, when they were used in the antient Language, and by the antient Church, there was a particular Meaning in them, and particular Comfort and Improvement were to be gathered from each of them. It has always been regretted by good Men, that the holy Tongue, calculated as it is to express in many Instances spiritual Things with a striking Peculiarity, cannot be translated, de verbo in verbum, into any other Language, whether antient or modern, without either detracting from the Sense, or losing that Peculiarity. The Words above recited afford a remarkable Instance of it: And as they occur frequently in the Bible, and especially in the Ptalms, with much Importance, the Reader will excuse them.

Law.—By the Word 17717, rendered Law, we are not always to understand the Law given to Moses, as is generally conceived of the Term in the Reading of the Old Testament, nor the Law as a Covenant of Works, as is commonly understood of it in the New: But, when it is used in a higher and more absolute Sense, it means the general Revelation of the Mind and Will of GOD, and the Comprebension, Dostrine, or Investigation of his Decrees. The Psalmist, therefore, in the Psalm above referred to, when he speaks of walking

Days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely [or in the Confidence of Faith]: and this is his Name, whereby

HE

in and keeping the Law, is to be understood in an evangelical Sense, as desiring to comprehend and observe the gracious Revelation of all GOD's Will, and to meditate upon it as containing the Reasons of his Gospel and Grace, which the Revelation of that Will or Law was ordained to convey to those, whose Minds were prepared to re-This View the Pfalmist appears to have had of it, when he fays, that it is perfect, that is, (according to the Apostle) able to make perfect or complete in divine Knowledge, and thereby reftoreth the Soul. The Word Law, therefore, and the Terms that follow, have a higher and nobler Meaning than the merely literal one; or there would have been but little Necessity or Use for the commanded Meditation by Day and Night upon a few flort moral Precepts, and a Code of ritual Observances. The whole Law, in this View of it is (as Bishop Loweth justly observes) a grand and multifold Allegory, which engaged the whole Attention and Discussion of the Jews. See Josh. i. 8. Psalm i. 2. and also a most elegant Differnation upon this Subject in Bishop Lowth's Pral. de sacra Poest Hebraorum. p. 94. Edit. 3.

TESTIMONIES.—The Word DITY, rendered Testimonies, is derived from a Root which comprehends the Idea of Futurity, and plainly points out, that the Matters, to which the Word is applied, have a Reference to some future Circumstances, which are beyond or above their present Designation. Thus the Tables of Stone are called the Tables of Testimony, because they not only testified GOD's present Will, but looked forward to Christ, who alone was completely to fulfil them. The Tabernacle, and its Appendages, which included the whole Jewish Ritual, is also called the Tabernacle of Testimony; because it was calculated to form a sensible Exhibition of those spiritual Things, which Christ would, in future Times, perfect and accomplish for the Salvation of his People. The evangelical Senfe, therefore, which the antient Believers, who were Ifraelites indeed, had of thefe Testimonies, was their symbolic Representation of GOD's suture Performances of Grace, in the Person and Offices of Christ, for their Redemption. These were all Amen, or sure and faithful, in Christ; and the Study of them make the Simple wife unto Salvation.

PRECEPTS.—— To The Word is derived from a Root, which fignifies to visit, appoint, superintend, &c. It relates to those Institutions of the Law, which point out the Visitation and Support of the Church by the Messiah, the Shepherd and Bishop of their Souls, and which were appointed as visible Tokens of his spiritual Presence and Protection. These Institutions, and the Presence or Visitations of God in them, were all right and well ordered; and therefore they could not but rejoice the Heart of his People.

HE [the Branch] shall be called, or rather, which they, [i. e. Judah and Israel, his People, whether Jews or Gentiles]

STATUTES.—
Diffinities the Delineations, Descriptions, and Determinations of GOD's holy Will, which no Creature has a right either to increase or diminish. Deut. iv. 1, 2. In the exixth Psalm the Word seems to have a particular Reference to the ceremonial Law, which was wholly sounded upon the Delineations, Types, and Shadowes of good Things to come. Thus, when the Psalmist says, Teach me thy Statutes, he evidently means, "Teach me, O Lord, the spiritual "Doctrine of these external Rites, that, under the outward and visible Signs, my Faith may behold and pursue the Glories of thy inward and spiritual Grace."

COMMANDMENTS.—The Word nish is a general Term, and denotes all the Ordinances, Injunctions, and Commands of GOD, whether moral, ceremonial, or evangelical. These were all pure, and pointed to the Purisication of a Sinner in the Covenant of Grace; thereby enlightening bis Eyes.

Judgements.—D'DDD. GOD's Purposes, Determinations, and Decrees: The mysterious Counsels of his righteous Will, and the revealed Ordinations of his irreversible Grace. Quicken me (says the Psalmist) according to thy Judgements: i. e. Let thy purposed Grace replenish me with spiritual Life. These are the everlassing Truth of God; and they are not only righteous altogether and one equally so with another, but were revealed to shew forth God's Righteousness in Providence and Grace, and to bring his People into due Subjection to and Communion with it. They are more to be desired, therefore, than Gold, yea, than much fine Gold; sweeter also than Honey, and the dropping of the Honey-comb. Each Servant of God is made illustrious by them; and, in diligently observing them, is found ITP the great End of our Being.

Word.— and and and and and and and the Terms are indifferiminately rendered Word in our Translation, though their Sense, as well as Sound, is not a little different in the Original. In the 9th Verse of the exixth Psalm, for instance, and is translated Word, by which may be understood authat is spoken, revealed, or explained, by GOD the Word, either in Precept or Promise to his People. It corresponds with the Latin Word Loquor. Wherewithal shall a young Man cleanse his Way? The Answer is, By taking Heed according to thy (spoken or revealed) Word: i. e. the Expressions of thy Will, communicated either immediately from and their Writings, inspired by Thee. The Noun Masculine and their Writings, inspired by Thee. Thus in Psalm the xixth, it is delightfully sung. The Heavens declare the Glory of GOD, and the Firmament showeth

bis

Words cannot be more express than these; that the Saviour is a Branch from David; that he is a King for the Salvation of his People; and that he is Jehovah himfelf for their everlasting Justification. But, lest any Occasion of Doubt should arise upon the vast Comprehension of Grace in this Declaration, it is repeated Line upon Line, in a subsequent Part of the same Prophecy, where the Redeemer is called the Branch of Righteousness in the Abstract; to shew, that he has Power to make his People righteous, because he is essentially righteous, or Righteousness itself. \*

But, further, to prove the Saviour's Assumption of human Flesh, and that he was not to be wholly of the divine Nature (as some of the antient Heretics imagined); another Prophet; is enjoined to reveal him, as the Man the Branch, who should build the Temple of Jehovah, or raise up his Church and People into an holy Temple in the Lord. In this respect, he is also called Jehovah's Servant the Branch; § because he would fulfill all his Will, and perform the Counsels of the everlast-

ing Covenant.

Though this Branch is said to spring both from Jehowah and from David, as appears from the Texts recited, he is not two Persons, as the Eutychians have imagined;

bis bandy Work. Day unto Day proclaims the Word, and Night unto Night declares his Knowledge. Without the Word, and without his Words (or Revelations) their Voice is not heard; i. e. they are mifunderstood and perverted, unless they are referred to the Word who made them. And that the Church of England concluded, that this whole Psalm related to Christ, appears from the Appointment of it for Christmas Day, as declarative of his Divinity and Glory. (See Wheathy's Illustration of the Common Prayer, c. v. sect. 3.) The feminine The denotes what is said in a strong active Sense, implying (like its Root and like the Latin Dico) Power and Energy in saying. Thus GOD the Word said, Let there be Light, and there was Light. Comp. Gen. i. 3. with John i. 2.

<sup>\*</sup> Jer. xxiii. 5, 6. † Jer. xxxiii. 15. Dan. ix. 24. ? Zech. vi. 12. § Zech. iii. 8.

nor was he to be two Messiahs, as the Rabbins dream; \* but one Person of two Natures, namely, the human and the divine.

Under this natural Image, there appears a beautiful Illustration of the Relation that subsists between Christ and his People. All the Fruits of Righteousness, with which Believers are filled, are by Christ Jesus to the Glory and Praise of GOD. + As the Branch cannot bear Fruit of it-self, except it abide in the Vine; no more can they, except they abide in him. ! They, like fo many dependent Boughs, derive from him, the emphatical Branch, all their Life, Strength, and Nourishment; nor can they vegetate a Bud, or produce a Leaf, a Bloffom, or a Fruit, but in him and by him. And, as is the Tree, fo is the Production. If the Root be holy, so will the Branches. § The Branches of Christ produce Fruits, that bear a Likeness to the Nature of Christ. It is impossible to be in Christ without producing Fruit; for there are no barren Branches in him. Christ is not a Cumberground, nor may his People. His Life virtually feeds them with Life; and because he lives, they shall live also. He has done every Work for them, that was requifite to make them alive unto GOD; and he does every Work in them, that is necessary to keep them so. He shall bear the Glory

† Phil. i. 11. ‡ John xv. 4. § Rom. xi. 15. || Zech. vi. 13.

<sup>\*</sup> The Jews fancy to themselves the Advent of two Messiahs: they call the one, Messiah Ben Joseph, or Ben Ephraim; and the other, Messiah Ben David. The former is to begin the Work of their carnal Deliverance, by bringing them into their own Land, and subduing the Sons of Ishmael and the Sons of Esau (the Turks and Christians) but shall finally perish in his War with Gog and the great Armillus.—This Armillus they seign to be a Monster or Giant twelve Cubits high, who is to set up for the true Messiah, and to sight against Israel. The latter (Messiah Ben David) is to appear upon the Death of the other, to complete the Jewish Conquests, and to instate them in the sull Possession of their antient Territories.—What Madness and Nonsense is the human Mind susceptible of, when it is left of GOD, and exposed to its own Corruption and Depravity! How truly does the great Messiah, whom they rejected, describe them as Persons who, seeing, see not; and, bearing, hear not; and who do not understand! Matt. xiii. 13.

(fays the Prophet), to whom indeed all Glory is due; and they shall be glorious in him, that GOD may be all in all.

The Stock of Man became dead and corrupt through the Fall. Sometimes a Branch appears, that feems to discover Life and to bear Fruits: but when these are tasted and tried, however fair to the Eye, like the imaginary Apples of Sodom, they are altogether Filth and Ashes within. Nor are rotten Trees more replete with Vermin, or less capable of being applied to a good Purpose, than the Nature of Man is unfitted, while overrun with Corruptions, for the intrinsic Acts or Intentions of Righteousness and Truth. This is a just, though an humbling, Picture of Man: Nor can he possibly recover himself from this dreadful State, any more than a rotten Tree can renew its former Vigor, or give itself the Life, which it enjoyed before. But though this Decay of human Nature from all true Holiness is declared by the Scriptures, and is visible to every Eye; yet, because a luxuriant Gourd twines round the Stock, or some baneful Ivy invests the Branches with Green, careless Observers have fancied the Tree to be alive, and have admired the specious Verdure without, insensible or regardless of the Death within. What was said of the Athenians, may be faid of all Men; that, if they know what is right, they have no Will to do it. \* True it is; though Man's Heart became dead to GOD, and the Things of GOD, through the Fall, Pride and Prefumption were then quickened; and are the barren Ivy and the bitter Gourd, which yield all the Ornament and all the Fruit, which he possesses, or indeed desires to know. The Ax must be laid to the Root of these; and every Plant, which the Father of Mercies hath not planted, must be rooted out; before the Tree can be recovered to Life, or, when recovered, bring forth its Fruit unto GOD.

If these Things are so, it must highly concern thee, Reader, to consider, whether thou, who art a wild Olive by Nature, art grafted by Grace into Jesus Christ, the true Olive Branch of Life and Peace, or not. If thou art not, here is one Rule, by which it may be known—All these Things will appear like idle Tales, and seem as impertinent to thy Comfort and Happiness, as Water, spilt on the Ground, is lost or unsit for the Use of Man. Spiritual Things must be always tasteless and insipid, where the Faculty to relish them is not imparted. The Soul, in such a State, is restless and unsettled; it scarce knows what it seeks, whither it is hastening, or what will be the End of its Being. In the Language of the Satyrist,

The Mind when turn'd adrift, no Rules to guide, Drives at the Mercy of the Wind and Tide: Fancy and Passion toss it to and fro, Awhile torment, and then quite sink in Woe.

At the Thought of the World, and its Amusements, Honors, or Riches, thy Heart beats for Joy: At the Thought of Christ and his Salvation, the same Heart drops like Lead; all seems flat and lifeless; and the Idea is too dull for a Moment's Entertainment.—The Reslection is melancholy; and thy Aim will be immediately to get rid of it. Thou wilt covet the Pleasures of Sin for their short Season; and though (as the Rabbins say truly enough) "it is the Property of a Beast not to fear Sin," yet thou dost not often fear it, nor its sinal Consequences, more than the Beasts that perish. This is thy sad but true Condition, and the Condition of all Men in their State of Nature. Baptist Mantuan, (the Monkish Poet) wrote History, as well as Verse, in the following Lines:

Ambitiosus honos, et opes, et sæda voluptas, Hæc tria pro trino numine mundus habet.

Ambitious Honor, Wealth, and Pleasure,
These fordid Three in One combin'd,
Are the World's Trinity and Treasure,
The God of ev'ry fallen Mind,

But

But can there be a furer Proof than this of Alienation from GOD, and of being in the Gall of Bitterness and in the Bond of Iniquity? How could a Man live in Heaven with Comfort, who is either ignorant of, or hates the Business of Heaven? The Place of Joy and Praise, to him, would be miserable. Having no spiritual Faculties for its Enjoyment, it would feem another Hell to fuch a Person, were it even possible for him to be there. It must be the same, O Unbeliever, to thee. It is impossible for thee to love GOD, and at the same Time to fly from him: And, if thou lovest not GOD, 'tis plain thou hast yet no Evidence of his having set his Love upon thee. Unto you that believe (fays the Apostle) Christ is precious.\* But Christ is not precious to Thee; and, therefore, though like many others thou hast fancied thyself a Believer from the Cradle, thou really hast never believed at all. True Believing is FAITH; and without Faith it is impossible to please GOD. Faith is that gracious Principle, wrought in the Soul by the Holy Spirit, which takes GOD at his Word, and cleaves fimply to him for the Fulfillment of it. Faith empties Man of himself; shews him his utter Depravity by Nature, and the vile Enormity of his Heart and Life; cuts down his high Opinion of his own Will, Strength, and Righteoutness; causes him to fear and to detest all Unrighteousness; leads him to depend on Christ as the only Hope of Pardon, Peace, and Salvation; and is the Channel of holy Joys and of divine Communion with the FATHER, SON, and HOLY SPIRIT. This is true Faith; and, if thou hast none of these Evidences of Faith in thy Soul, whatever thou mayest have hereafter, as yet thou hast no Right to the Title of a Believer in Jesus: And, if thou diest (as thou hast lived) in this State, thou hast but too much Reason to fear, that the Portion of the Unbelievers will be thy Portion for ever.

To the Christian indeed, this Covenant-title of Christ is a precious Title; because it points out to him the Free-

ness, the Certainty, and the Perpetuity, of the Love of GOD to his Soul. The Branches cannot receive Sap with greater Freedom and Certainty from a flourishing Tree, than Believers are privileged to derive Life from Jesus Christ. And as there is, in Jesus, no Restraint of Grace; so likewise, in him, there is no End of it. Grace for Grace out of his Fulness,\* will be the Theme to Eternity. Glory is but the Perfection of Grace; and where Grace is begun in the Soul below, it provides a Wing, and wasts up the Spirits of the Just to its own proper End and Perfection above. Because I live (says Christ) ye shall live also. When the Life of Jesus shall end,

then must the Christian's; but never before.

This-Title also exhibits the Person of Christ in a most endearing and reviving View. He was to be the Branch out of the Stem of Fesse. When the Tree is cut down, frequently there will arise a Scion or Sprig from the main Stock, which will grow up again to another Tree. The House of David was cut down very low indeed, when Christ sprang from it. In all Respects, he courted (as it were) Humiliation; and he would not appear from the Lineage of David, till that Lineage was upon a Level with the lowest of the People. made himself of no worldly Reputation, because he sought no more in this World, than by what Means he might gather his People out of it. He rendered himself lower than the lowest, that whoever might be lowest next to himself, should have no Cause to despair. In this deep Humility of Christ, the spiritual Eye sees an unutterable The Honors of the World are nothing in the Comparison, and lighter than Vanity. Christ saved his People from the World, in Contempt of all its Glories, by Lowliness and Debasement. He saved them from all the Powers of Darkness, in a feeble Body, and, to outward Appearance, by Weakness itself. He saved them from Death by dying, and, from the Ruins of the

.1..

<sup>\*</sup> John i. 16.

Grave, by descending into it. All was Humility and Degradation in Christ, while he lived upon Earth, that, by overcoming all the Causes of that Humiliation, he might raise up his People with himself to the highest Pitch of Glory. Thus, this Branch of the Root of Jesse, rises higher and spreads wider than the original Tree; and, though it sprang in one Sense at first from the Earth, it hath raised its Top to the Throne of GOD, and its

Leaves are for the Healing of the Nations.

Christ is the King of Peace, and the GOD of Love. He is the ample Branch, and the fruitful Vine. Doubting Soul! There is nothing terrifying in these Characters; nothing to make thee harbour hard Thoughts of Christ, however hard thy Thoughts may be of thyself. Unbelief alone separates thee from thy GOD, holds thy Nature in Darkness respecting his free Salvation, and affords Satan a Cover, from whence, with his fiery Darts. he may annoy and perplex thy Soul. Always remember, that thy very Nature is thy worst Enemy, the Devil thy worst Counsellor, and the World thy worst Friend. Continue, therefore, constant in Prayer (for Prayer is the Voice of Faith; and Faith and Prayer are as correlative as the Mind and the Body); and fay with Austin, " Lord, deliver me from the evil Man myfelf; over-rule the Counsels of Satan, like the Counsel of Abithophel, \* to his own Ruin; and banish the Friendship and Love of the World, thine Enemy and mine, from my inmost Soul."—GOD shall fend thee a good Deliverance. Thou shalt be like a Tree planted by the Rivers of Water, that bringeth forth his Fruit in his Season; thy Leaf also shall not wither, and what soever thou doest, it shall prosper: + Thou shalt not see when Heat cometh, neither shalt cease from yielding Fruit; and thy Waters shall issue from the Sanctuary, for ever and ever.

<sup>\* 2</sup> Sam. xv. 31, and xvii. 14.

<sup>†</sup> Psalm i. 3. || Ezek. xlvii. 12.

## S T A R.

THIS is a Title of Similitude, when applied to Perfons (as it frequently is in the Scriptures); and is meant to convey an extraordinary Idea of them, in some illustrious Offices or Characters. It is used especially to describe the spiritual Worth or Brightness of particular Angels or Men. Thus, at the Creation, it is faid, The Morning Stars fung together, that is, exegetically, all the Sons of GOD shouted for Joy; \* by which we can only understand the Angels, who triumphed in that fresh Instance of the Majesty and Power of their Maker. And, again, the King of Babylon, who is thought to have affumed the Appellation of the bright Star (in our Translation called Lucifer), the Son of the Morning, or glorious Luminary of the Day; intimating, in a blasphemous Way, that all Nations depended upon his Splendor; is faid to be cut down to the Ground; because, among other impious Presumptions, he had boasted to exalt his Throne above the Stars (which there imply the People) of GOD.+ The Preachers of the Gospel are likewise called Stars, and sometimes Angels; when they shine forth in the Glories of their Redeemer, and display the Rays of heavenly Doctrine in their Lives and Convertations. Private Christians are also privileged to be such Stars below, as to let their Light shine before Men, that they, seeing their good Works, may glority their FATHER which

<sup>\*</sup> Job, xxxviii. 7. † Isaiah xiv. 13.

is in Heaven. All these, in their several Capacities, must and do shine as Lights in the World, and are, according to their Degrees, conspicuous as a City upon an Hill which cannot be hid. And though one Star may differ now, as well as hereaster, from another Star in Glory, yet the least Star is a Star, must give Light, and cannot but shine. Nor are they Meteors, which only give a sudden Blaze, and then are no more; but Stars, which excel in Splendor below, and which shall cast forth unintersupted Rays of Glory in the Firmament of GOD for ever.

To describe another Beam of the Majesty of Jesus, an unholy Prophet was compelled to proclaim Him under this distinguishing Title. He was to be a Star to arise out of Jacob,\* on purpose to deliver his People, and to subdue their Enemies. And, whether by this was metaphorically meant the great Luminary which we call the Sun, or not, there can be no doubt, but that this Star was to exceed all other Stars in Glory, and to be distinguished by his own peculiar Lustre; for the Gentiles were to come to his Light, and Kings (the Kings and Priests which he would make to GOD and the FA-THER) to the Brightness of his Rising. 4 All, who give Light in Heaven and in Earth, give Light by his Beams: His alone is an unborrowed, an underived, Lustre, because of Him alone it can be said, that He is the Brightness of the Glory, the express Image of the FA-THER's Person, (for by him alone we know the Father) and that He upholdeth all Things by the Word of his Power. I He is the Day-Star, which arifeth in his People's Hearts

<sup>\*</sup> Numb. xxiv. 17. In reference to this remarkable Prophecy, it is supposed that an infamous Impostor among the Jews, in the Time of the Emperor Adrian, assumed the Title of John Son of a Star, the more easily to delude his infatuated Countrymen, who seemed willing to have any but Christ to reign over them, and of whom a vast Multitude perished in the Rebellion, which this salse Messah had prompted them to raise against the Roman Government.

<sup>+</sup> Isaiah lx. 3.

below, and which guides them (as his Emblem did the Eastern Magi to Bethlehem) by an unerring Course, to the Place of his Rest above; and thus, by a most sublime and wonderful Revelation, he hath declared himself to be the grand Accomplishment of the Scriptures, the Root and the Offspring of David, the emphatically bright

and Morning Star .\*

Doubtless, these Magi, whatever outward Phænomenon or luminous Substance they saw in the Air, had some express Revelation, that the bright Object portended the great Light of the World. A Tradition might have informed them, that a Star was to arise out of Jacob, and that its splendid Rays would peculiarly be shed over the Land of Israel; but it was some better Light only which could have pointed them (as well as the Shepherds, and all other Believers) to its great Antitype, Jesus, and induced them to worship him with divine Adoration, in a Stable, in the lowest Poverty, and appearing with all the Littleness and Inability of a Babe.

The Heathens, missed by a thousand lying Vanities and Superstitions, paid their Adorations to the Stars; and the heathenized Israelites are reproached for bearing the Tabernacles of Moloch and Chiun their Images, the Star of their Gods, which they made to themselves: ‡ But Jehovah

JESUS

† The elder Spanheim has ably confidered the Difficulties upon this Appearance of the Star to the Magi, in his Dubia Evangelica, P. 11. Dub. 34. to which the inquifitive Reader is referred.

<sup>\*</sup> Rev. xxii. 16.

<sup>‡</sup> Amos v. 26. Acts vii. 43. Various have been the Expositions of these difficult Texts; and, when so learned a Man as Selden confesses, that he does not understand them, it may induce a Modesty and Moderation of Opinion in most who follow him. However, it seems generally agreed, that Moloch, Melchom, or Milcom, was an Idol of the Ammonites, (answering to the Chronos or Saturn of the Greeks and Romans, the Mithra of the Persians, the Typhon of the Egyptians, and the Adrammelech and Anammelech of the Sepharwaites) whom the heathen Nations worshipped, sometimes with obscene, and sometimes with barbarous Rites. It is supposed, that the Tabernacion

Jesus is the only everlasting Light; and the Alehim of

Heaven, the only Source of Grace and Glorv.

In the Night of Nature, and amidst the Darkness of this evil World, Fesus Christ, like the true polar Star, attracts the Needle of his People's Faith and Affections to Himself, having first touched their Hearts by the magnetic Virtue of his living Spirit, who, from thence-

of Moloch was only an Imitation of the Tabernacle of the Fews; as the Idolaters were ever remarkable for copying and abusing the religious Institutions, both right and wrong, of their Neighbours .-Satan always inclined those, over whom he had Power, to pervert the right Ways of the LORD. As to the Word Chiun in Amos, which the LXX translate Paipav Raiphan, and the Evangelist Pempav Remshan, it is observed by several Authors, that the Letter 3 Caph in Chiun being mistaken for 7 Resh, and the Letter u epenthetically introduced; so considerable an Alteration has been made from the Hebrew Text. Gyraldus (in Herc. vit.) fays, that the Egyptians called Hercules in their Language Chon; and the Persians and Arabians, according to Aben Ezra, Kircher, &c. gave a nearly similar Name to Saturn. Under different Epithets, they all meant the Sun. Thus Macrobius fays, that the Egyptian Priests signified by Hercules (the Etymology of which he makes to be neas nas , the Glory of the Air) that he was rov's was was dia masler how, the Sun's energetic Power in all and through all the material World. The Fable of his twelve Labors is also thought to be only a mystical Representation of the Sun's annual Revolution through the twelve Signs of the Zodiac; and that of his wearing a Lion's Skin feems to have been derived from the Egyptian Astrologers, by which they implied, that the Sign Leo was the Sun's peculiar House in the Horoscope. The Star of Chiun or Remphan is supposed to have been a Figure of the Sun, or a Star, depicted upon the Front of the Idol, of which there are many Examples among the Heathens; and it plainly shews, that the Idols themselves, in their various Forms, stood for Representatives of some Properties in that glorious Orb, to whose Honour they were principally devoted. Thus their Priests used to invocate him by the Titles of Omnipotent Sun, Spirit of the World, Power of the World, Light of the World. It was (as Maimonides observes) the most refined Degree of all their Speculation, to confider God as the universal Spirit, and the visible universal Nature as his Body. Vide MACROB. Saturnal. lib. i. c. 20. SELDEN. de Diis Syris. Synt. ii. c. 14. KIRCHER. Oedip. Synt. iv. c. 22. Hyde de Rel. Vet. Pers. c. 5. Godwin's Mofes and Aaron, lib. iv. c. 1. ROBERTSON, Thef. in rad. 173. POCOCK. Not. in Maimon. Port. Mof. p. 38. MAIM. More New. P. iii. C. 29.

forward.

forward, by the unerring Compass of his outward Word and secret Illumination, steer's them to the Haven of Peace, where they would be. Not a Vessel, thus directed. can fail of making its defired Port. No Voyage upon the material Sea can be conducted with such Certainty of Direction, and Safety of Passage, by the Rules of Art, as is the spiritual Voyage of the Children of GOD, by looking to lesus, and by being directed by Him. It is impossible to make Shipwreck, when the Course of a Christian lays to its right Point: And because the Christian is not his own Pilot, but under the Guidance of that unerring Spirit, who alone can lead him into the Truth; to this Point his Course, however wavering at Times, through the strong Blasts of Corruption, does ultimately tend. How happy then are the People who are in such a Case! Yea, blessed are the People, who have the LORD for their GOD!

As Jejus Christ is the resplendent Morning-Star, the Day-Star, the Star out of Jacob,\* so it is thy Privilege, happy Believer, to shine in his Beams, and to become a Star of Light to his Glory. They, who are Stars of GOD, must and shall shine. There is not one of the etherial Orbs, but which has more or less Splendor, and must really be luminous in order to be seen; nor can there be a true Believer in Jesus upon the Face of the Earth, who does not partake some Ray of illuminating Grace, or discover some reslecting Beams of Holiness and Truth, visible in its Measure to all Men. The Darkness of this World, with respect to the Things of GOD, is so palpably obscure, that the least Ray of Grace, whenever or wherever it exists, must be obvious. The Darkness itself will shew it by Contrast;

<sup>\*</sup> Numb. xxiv. 15, &c. By the Star in this Text, some of the Jewish Commentators have understood the Divine Nature, or Jekowah; and by the Rod, what the LXX have rendered it, and summer, or the human Nature: And accordingly the Text hath been understood to declare the Conjunction of both Natures in the Messah, to whom alone the Prophecy can belong. See more of this in Huet. Demo Evang. Prop. ix. c. 3.

nor will it endure what is so contrary to itself. A Perfon, without Light in his Mind, and Grace in his Life, has no Right to the Name of Christian, while he remains in that Condition; for, instead of being a Star preparing for Lustre in Heaven, he seems only a worthless Clod, mouldering away into Earth. They, on whom the Star of Jacob shines, and to whom he imparts his surrounding heavenly Beams, find Him a Star of potent Influence, communicating his genial Nature to their Souls, difpelling the Groffness of Sin with the Obscurity of Error, and quickening them to every Act and Inclination of a new and spiritual Life. And if Jesus thus shine upon thee in this polluted World, and featter even Glory upon the Dunghill of thy outward Man; in what Splendor shalt thou appear, faithful Soul, when thy Drofs shall become Gold, and when thou shalt stand, in the full Blaze of his Glory, before the everlasting Throne! O how wilt thou shine, when thou art immoveably fixed, like a Star in the Firmament, near the Person of thy Saviour, for ever and ever! They, who stand nearest to the Morning Star, will shine the brightest above; and they, who walk closest to Christ, receive most from Him below.

But if it be thy Grief (and it will be thy constant Grief and Regret) that thy Graces now shine with a feeble Ray, and that the Life of Faith and heavenly Hope is weak within thee; look out of thyself, and turn thy Attention to Him, who alone can increase and strengthen, can guide and guard, thy Soul to Heaven. The Light of Grace may, to Sense, appear languid and low; but, in Reality, it is constant and sure. All the Powers of Darkness cannot extinguish it; and yet one Sin can deprive thee for a Time of all its Comforts .-This may feem a Paradox; but thy Experience will prove the Truth. 'Tis Christ, who gives the Light; tis Christ who maintains that Light; and 'tis Christ who must perfect it in Glory. And, blessed be GOD, H. zvill perfect it; for He has solemnly engaged his Person and Offices, his Attributes and Perfections, quench:

quench the smoking Flax, but to make Darkness Light before thee, crooked Things straight, and not to forsake thee.— "Though thy Grace be languid as the glimmering Spark; though the Overslowings of Corruption threaten it with total Extinction; yet, since the great Jehovah has undertaken to cherish the dim Principle, many Waters cannot quench it, nor all the Floods drown it." Hope, therefore, in GOD; for thou, in a little Time, shalt praise Him for the gracious Fulfillment of all his Promises, and shalt know affuredly, that He is the Light of thy Countenance, the Crown of thy Happiness, the Strength of thy Heart, or, in a Word, thy LORD, thy GOD, and thy GLORY.

Jesus on thee shall quickly shine With Beams of Favor all-divine. That heav'nly bright and Morning Star, Which antient Faith beheld from far, Shall, with his own illustrious Ray, Burst forth to give thee lasting Day, Before thy ling'ring Heart shall move, And urge thy Pace, and Strength improve; Nor suffer thy faint Steps to slide In Error's Paths, or lose their Guide; But all his radiant Light and Love Shall point thee to thy Rest above.

## STRENGTH OF ISRAEL.

THIS Title, STRENGTH of Israel, which occurs in I Sam. xv. 29. fignifies, not mere passive Strength, but Energy, or Strength carried out into Act or Effect; and therefore some Translations have rendered it, the Victory, the Triumpher, the Conqueror, of Israel. It points out that active and continual Strength of Grace, which Christ, as the Covenant-Head, exerts for and in his People; and it includes also an Idea of the same Strength, triumphant over every Opposition, and enduring throughout Eternity.\* Applied to this divine Person, it denotes his almighty, victorious, and everlasting Power; and therefore it is said in the Context, that the Strength of Israel will not lie (or deceive) nor repent (or change,) for He is not A Man that he should repent.

Man had no fooner fallen from GOD, and loft his moral Righteousness and original Strength, than a Mediator was promised, who was to combat with the Enemy of his Soul and obtain a Victory for him.

<sup>\*</sup> For this Reason, an ingenious Writer would rather construe this Title of Christ,—The ETERNAL ONE of Israel; but, with Deference, the Root includes also the Idea of prevailing Strength or Power. It would be no Force upon the Word, in this Place, to construe it, paraphrastically, The eternal and victorious MIGHTY ONE of Israel. See JONES'S Answer to Essay on Spirit, p. 175, 2d. Edit.

Hence, War was declared against Hell from the Beginning: and Earth was allotted, for a Time, to be the Seat of it. It was not therefore without a particular Defignation of Providence, that the Jews were always in Conflicts with Enemies, from the Time of their Emigration from Egypt into Canaan, and after their Establishment in it; and that they never obtained a Victory, but expressly by the LORD, whom they were to acknowledge as the only Giver of it. All this was but a Type or Shadow of what passes in the spiritual Life, and an Emblem of those Conquests, which both Believers then, and Believers now, obtain through Christ, the Strength of Israel. Enmity was put between Satan and the Woman (the Church); and between his Seed (rebellious Angels and unregenerate Men\*), and ber Seed (Christ in the Church): It (Christ) would bruise bis Head (crush and destroy his Cunning and Power) and Satan would bruise his Heel (injure his inferior and Subordinate Nature.)+

Christ has the justest Claim to this Title of conquering Strength; because his Israel were without Strength; in themselves, and, but for his gracious Interposition, must have fallen a Prey to their implacable Enemies. For this reason, the Prophet speaks of him, as treading the Wine-press alone, and having none to belp or uphold; fo that his own Arm, or Strength, brought Salvation to kim, and his Zeal alone upheld him. § He declares, that Christ, travelling in the Greatness of his Strength, took the kindest Part in their Sorrows, and was moved by Sympathy at their Affliction; that, therefore, in his Love and in his Pity he redeemed them, bare them by his Power, and carried them through his Might all the Days of old. If this be their happy Case, we may well inquire, though in another Sense, with the Prophet; Shall the Prey be taken from the Mighty, or the lawful Captive delivered? Or ask with the Apostle, Who shall separate us from

the Love of Christ, who hath redeemed us from going down into the Pit, and who, being strong in Might, will not suffer us to fail?

Jesus hath declared himself to be stronger than the strong One armed, \* and proved himself to be the Son of GOD with Power; by casting out Devils from the Bodies of Men; by resisting every Violence of Temptation; by triumphing over Death; and by vanquishing the united Efforts of the Powers of Darkness.

The Apostle expressly afferts him to be that divine Person, of whom the Psalmist sings, and whom he celebrates in his glorious Names of JAH, JEHOVAH, AL, ALOAH, ALEHIM, ADONAI, SHADDAI, FACE of the ALEHIM, FATHER and JUDGE, throughout one of the most sublime and seraphic Hymns + in the Book of GOD. This bleffed Redeemer was He, who led Captivity captive, who scattered his Enemies, and proclaimed his everlasting Name. This was he who went forth before his People in the Wilderness; who sustained them there; who alone, as Febovah Adonai, bath the Issues and Deliverances from Death. If the Testimony of an inspired Writer can be credited, the Sixty Eighth Psalm was penned for the Messiah: he actually accomplished all that is written of him in it; and it fuits him, and him only, as the great Deliverer and Redeemer of his People. And if this Pfalm do really belong to CHRIST (which no Man, who pretends to believe the Bible, can refute or deny); there is full, precise, and infurmountable Evidence in it, that the greatest Names which are or can be applied to the GODHEAD, and the most stupendous Acts that ever were performed by Him, as the Objects of our Faith or Sense; are expressly, particularly, and infallibly applied to the REDEEMER. The Proofs in this one Pfalm, standing with the Apostle's Exposition of it, are in themselves sufficient to demolish the whole preposterous System of the Arians and Socinians, respecting the inferior Godhead, or mere

<sup>\*</sup> Luke xi. 22. + Pfalm lxviii, comp. with Eph. iv. 8.

Humanity, of the Messiah. 'Tis however a striking Instance of the superlative Cunning of Devils, that, while they believe and tremble at his Name, they have the Address and Ability to beguile poor Mortals into an Opinion; which, if true; would annihilate Christ; or which; being false; must destroy themselves. And it is also an Instance of the surprizing Corruption of Man, that Persons should acknowledge the Scriptures to be a divine Revelation; and yet dare to oppose and blaspheme the positive Evidences of Christ's Divinity, which those Scriptures, almost every where, imply and contain. The following Argument; taken from this Idea of Strength used in the Scriptures, is by itself sufficient to prove the Divinity of the Lord Redeemer.

The Pfalmist says, Jehovan Adonal is the Strength

of Salvation: \*

The Evangelist affords us the Assumption: Christ is the Horn (a well known Hebraism for Strength) of Salvation; + and none other: ‡

CHRIST, therefore, is JEHOVAH ADONAI, or the fav-

ing and omnipotent GOD.

It would be long to adduce the many other Arguments, or to recapitulate the various Instances, which might be drawn from the Bible, declarative of the Omnipotence of Jesus Christ. He is indeed almost continually exhibited as the Strength of his People, and they are as continually exhorted to look up to Him, and to be strong in the Power of His Might. For their Sakes, he spoiled Principalities and Powers, and made a Shew of them openly, triumphing over them in himself: § And to him, fitting upon his Throne, the Redeemed ascribe Salvation and Strength, and to him give Thanks, as the Lord GOD Almighty; who is, and was, and is to come, and who had taken to him his own great Power, reigning and triumphing over his Enemies for ever. || He tays of himself,

<sup>\*</sup> Pfalm cxl. 7. † Luke i. 69. † Acts. iv. 12. § Col. ii. 15. || Rev. xi. 15, 17. xii. 10. xvii. 14.

that who soever liveth and believeth in Him, shall never die: But, as the Man is accurfed, who maketh Flesh his Arm, and whose Trust is not in GOD; it necessarily follows, that whosoever liveth in Christ, and trusteth in Christ, liveth and trusteth in GOD. The Scripture would otherwise contradict itself in the most effential Point, respecting the Object of our Faith: Nor is it at all conceivable, any more than it is at all revealed, how it is possible for us to live in a Creature, as Believers are privileged to live in Christ. And, therefore, CHRIST is GOD.—But if Men do not believe the Record that GOD hath uniformly given of his Son, and the plain Declarations, in confequence, that Prophets and Apostles have made concerning Him; neither would they believe, to any real Purpose, though one should rise again from the Dead. None are so blind as those, zohom Satan bath blinded, nor any fo hardened as they, who, in the Conceit of their own Knowledge and Ability, are left by GOD to that Hardness, with which Sin hath steeled the Heart, and which is impenetrable by any Power for Good, but the Power of Omnipotence itself.

Since then Christ is both Strength for his People to subdue their Enemies, and to remove every Obstacle laid in their Way to eternal Life; and also Strength in his People, to enable them to hold on and to hold out through their earthly Pilgrimage and Warfare; it highly behoves those, who have been made willing in the Day of his Power, to rely upon, to rejoice in, and

to testify of, his Godhead and Glory.

If Jesus, by his own Power, hath made an End of Sin; hath answered the holy Law by divine Obedience, crowning it with everlasting Honor; hath sulfalled its penal as well as its preceptive Requirements, by offering himself up as a spotless Sacrifice, as well as by bringing in an everlasting Righteousness, which, through the Eternity of his Nature, can everlastingly justify; and if he hath bound Satan and overcome all Evil, in order to clear his People's Way to Glory; he is just such

a Redeemer, as the convinced Sinner wants, and exactly fuch a Saviour, as poor, out-cast, wretched and help-less Creatures can require. The Tidings of such a Mediator is like the Dew from Heaven to their thirsty Souls: Nor would they forego the joyful Sound and lively Hope of such a dear Lord, for a thousand or ten thousand Worlds.

But if this gracious Redeemer add to his Victories, as a Conqueror for them, some blessed Tokens of his sovereign Power, as a Conqueror in them; if he deliver them from being the Slaves of Sin and Satan; if he rescue them from the painful Drudgery of serving a thousand unruly Lusts and Passions; if he release them from being miserably sooled by a deceitful and perishing World; and if he bring them into the glorious Liberty of the Children of GOD, by removing their Doubts and Fears concerning Death and Eternity: This is the very Deliverer, and the very Salvation, which a fainting, oppressed, and sin-hating Pilgrim could desire.

And all this is as fenfibly experienced, and as demonfirably known, by the Children of God, as the Sun is known and felt to shine at Noon-day.\* The

" wretched

\* For a most convincing Proof of this Truth, among a thousand which might be mentioned, the Author is happy to instance the meets and holy Life, with the peaceful and blessed Death, of his truly Christian and respectable Friend, the late Mrs. Talbor. The Reader may be both edified and delighted in perusing an Account of her most joyfully solemn Transit from Earth to Glory, given by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cadgan, in a pathetic and excellent Discourse on Rom. viii. 35. published on the Occasion. Were all Christians like that amiable "Mother in Israel," the following Lines, which were excited by reading this Sermon, would be as applicable to them, as indeed it is to be wished they might be to all, who profess to follow Jesus in the Regeneration.

Redeem'd from Slavery of Earth,
In Christ renew'd by heav'nly Birth,
Which only Christ could give;
Patient, fubmiffive, humble, mild,
With Life and Confcience undefil'd,
See how the Christians live!

" wretched Jovs of worldly Men, flourish like dismal weeping Willows, watered by a Ditch; poor the Figure they make; flux and obscene the Ground on which they stand: But the Joys of Believers flourish like Cedars of Libanus, from the Fountain of Heaven, and are rooted in a Rock-the Rock of their Salvation." These are as Tokens within them. And if any fcoff at this internal Evidence, which the Lord gives, and hath promised to give, his People, concerning the Truth of his Salvation; it may be taken, ex confesso and for granted, that they know not that Evidence: And if they do not know it; how can they, with the usual Pretence of superior Rationality, presume to judge of it? To fay, that some People may be deceived, respecting the Possession of this Evidence, is saying nothing; unless it could be proved, that the Evidence itself is a Deception, and that GOD's Promise of giving it is untrue. But, as this cannot be done; the Hypocrify of some Professors can no more invalidate the Truth of GOD. than the more direct Oppugnation and Malevolence of its Enemies.\*

The

Looking to Jesus as their Friend, Waiting for Glory as their Endy. With ardent, longing, Eye; Yielding with Joy their latest Breath, And rising o'er the Force of Death, See how the Christians die!

There are Professors, (with Grief be it said) at this Time, who indulge some strange Pretensions of living without or above this internal Righteousness received from Christ by the Agency of the Holy Spirit, and who content themselves with an Imagination, that Christ is as well their Sanctification out of them, as their justifying Righteousness; that they are Partakers of his Holiness, only as it is in Himself; and that they are not to derive it from him, so as to be actuated by it in any Respect as a Principle of Holiness within them. It is only necessary to say, that the vilest Antinomian Fruits have been already produced by this Antinomian Tree; and that this could not possibly produce any other; because, where Christ is not the Root of Instuence and the Channel of Union between God and the Soul, the Soul must naturally act upon its own Powers; and these, fince the Fall, are altogether earthly, sensual, and devilish.—The whole

The Christian, through infinite Grace, knows whom he hath believed, and is divinely perfuaded, that his Redeemer is able to keep the dearest Concerns of his Body and Soul, which he hath committed \* to his Care, through Time for Eternity. The World may rage, Satan may roar, the Flesh may entice; but the Believer's Refuge is in the STRENGTH of ISRAEL, who can neither deceive nor change, and who likewife can neither be deceived nor beovercome. How happy, then, is it to fight under Jesus's Banner, in the full Affurance of Victory and Triumph! How chearfully should the Soldier of Christ venture forth under an all-wife, all-powerful, and all-victorious Lord! How transporting the Thought too of finally fitting down with Him, after a short Warfare, upon a Throne of Peace and everlasting Glory! + Then, throughout an Eternity as delightful as long, how ra-

Book of God condemns such Futilities, and, in all its Parts, points out Christ, not only as Jehovah our Righteousness, working all our Works for us as the meritorious Cause of Salvation, but as Jehovah our Righteousness, working all our Works in us as the very Life and Earnest of that Salvation, which soon shall be fully possessed in Glory. See Is. xxvi. 12. Job xxxiii. 29. with Phil.

ii. 13. 1 Theff. ii. 13. Hebr. xiii. 21.

This Animadversion extends also to Persons of an Arminian Turn, who, believing the Necessity of personal Holiness, sancy the Possibility of producing it from a Power within themselves, or at least in Concurrence with some Grace aiding and assisting that Power. But the truly experienced Christian knows, that all his Life is in Christ, and must be derived, Moment after Moment, from Christ, in the utmoss Dependence, or by the nearest Union. He can do nothing without Christ, intrinsically and really holy: And, therefore, he lives upon Christ, that he may do all Things through him and his Strength. 'Tis Treas in against the Redeemer, in his View, for a Man to talk of Holiness in any Thing without Christ; and an impossible Case for a Man to be truly holy, in the least Degree, but from Union with him. He that bath the Son, hath Life, and will shew it; and be that hath not the Son of God, hath not Life, and can exhibit nothing at most but a mere thining Gloss, varnishing over the Impurity of a tallen Nature.

\* 2 Tim. i. 12.

"Becomes a mortal, and immortal Man."

Dr. Young.

<sup>+ &</sup>quot; One Eye on Death, and one full fix'd on Heav'n,

vishing the Employment, how pleasing the Study, how transporting the Praise, which will engage all the Faculties of the Redeemed; in recapitulating the Victories of JEHOVAH-JESUS; in exploring his Motives of Love, of Wisdom, and of Grace; and in celebrating his exuberant Goodness in their unchangeable Salvation? When the Soul is thus enabled to cast Anchor within the Veil, and to reflect upon this bleffed State of Ceffation from Sin, and Enjoyment of Holiness and Bliss; how can it refrain from crying out with the Apostle, I have a Defire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is far better; infinitely more defirable, than the splendid Wretchedness of this all-promising, yet all-deluding, World! Happy is the Man, who, with a great Believer of old, \* can look beyond Death, and fay in his last Hour, " I rest in the Lord, and in the Acknowledgment, Faith, and Confidence of Jesus Christ. O delightful Glory, and defirable Righteoufness! O pleasant Change and Translation from Sin into a State of Holiness; from

This is the Happiness of those, who have the Strength of Israel for their Strength, and who depend, in no Respect, upon themselves, but upon Him alone for all in all. Such feel and know themselves to be at most but subordinate Agents in spiritual Things, "moving as "they are moved, working as they are first wrought upon, free so far only as they are freed by Him," and neither wifer nor stronger, at any Time, or upon any Occasion, than He is pleased to make them. Of themselves, they cannot do more than the Apostles, to whom Christ said, without me ye can do nothing: Consequently, they trust in no active Energies of their own for Good. Nor is their passive Power, or Resistance to Evil, at all more conspicuous. They can neither com-

<sup>\*</sup> Joachimus Curaus, who died 1573. MELCH. ADAM. See also a Treatise, entitled, Scripture-Truth confirmed and cleared, by that experimental Divine of the last Century the Rev. Mr. Robert Fleming, of Cambustang in Scotland.

mand their Eyes, their Thoughts, or their Affections, from Sin; nor, in the evil Day of Sorrow, Poverty, Difgrace and Terror, can of themselves, hold boldly on, and hold steadily out, looking to Jesus, their Lord, from Heaven. They will all, with one Mouth, confess, that they are nothing without Christ. Whatever they have here, or expect hereafter; they have and expect all from their everlasting Strength alone. "Win Christ, win all," is their Motto, which they wish to be ever inscribed upon their Hearts. In short, Christ is all and in all to them; and it is the one Desire of their Souls, when they are in their right Mind, to be all and for all in Him. They would seek every thing with Christ; without Him, nothing.

Reader, is this thy Character and Pursuit? At least, is it thy Wish and Defire? Look to the Strength of Israel!—If the Wish be real, he gave it thee; for thou hast not one upright Wish by Nature in thy Soul: And, if he gave it, he gave it as an Earnest of the Thing wished for; which also must come freely from Him, who (blessed be his Name!) knoweth no Variable-

## HUSBAND.

CO contracted is the Intellect of Man, that with great Difficulty he apprehends any thing concerning the divine Nature; and, therefore, GOD, in Condescension to his narrow Capacity, communicates his unutterable Glories under various Similitudes, taken from fuch Objects of Sense, as may most aptly communicate fo much Intelligence of Himself, as may be necessary for human Happiness and Salvation. For this End. HE has entitled himself, in his several Perfons and Offices by fuch Names and Appellations (in Number above two hundred throughout the Scriptures) as convey a kind of detached or diffinct View of his most glorious or most gracious Attributes; fo that the Minds of his People, though unable to embrace one complex Idea of those Attributes, may, in such an Analyfis or Separation, meditate upon them in Order, and gather the Knowledge or Comfort respectively contained in them.

This Title of Husband is an endearing Appellation; and therefore it is no Wonder, that Jehovah the Redeemer, whose Love for his People equals Infinitude itself, should assume this Character of the most intimate Nearness and Affection.

But, in order to be the *Husband* of his Church, it was necessary that He should take upon Him the *Nature* of the Church. There can be no social Communion, without a Communion of Nature. This Nature, there-

fore,

fore, Christ received by the wonderful Operation of the Holy Ghost: In it, he appeased the Justice of GOD; and, by it, he became the Channel of every Blessing to Men. They, on the other hand, are made Partakers of a divine Nature through his Mediation; and so they have Fellowship with the Father and the Spirit, by Union with the Son, who is their Head and Fountain

of Life for this very Purpole,

As it was necessary for him to receive the human Nature, that he might be the affectionate and proper Hufband of his People; so it was equally necessary for them, that he should be divine and everlasting, since the Mercies requifite for their Salvation and Comfort must, if Mercies at all, be everlasting and divine. It would give them but small Pleasure to hear of a Saviour for a Day: And then to hear of a mere human Saviour, would take that Pleasure, small as it is, utterly away. In the very Reason of things (to which we may hear a frequent Appeal upon other Occasions) if CHRIST be the Husband of his Church; if that Church has been maintained by him in all Ages and Countries; if it now subfift in Thousands of gracious Souls, scattered far and wide; and if all these have, at all Times, and do, every Moment, receive the Instances of his tender Regard, Influence and Protection, and shall receive them without Interruption and without End; can any Man in his Senses think and speak of such a Saviour and fuch a Husband, but as one infinite, everlasting and divine? Could a Creature, be that Creature who he may, attend to fo many Wants, supply so many Defires, yield Millions of Gifts and Graces, and maintain them all in Glory; and all this, at one and the same Time, in Myriads of his espoused People, scattered over the Earth, or received up into Heaven? - A Perfon, who can believe this to be the Task and Operation of created Might, might next believe, that he is able to do it himself. The utmost Difference between the Rank of one Creature and another; between the first Angel in Heaven, and the minutest Animalcule upon Earth:

Earth; is not more than as the two Extremes of an Inch upon the Scale of an infinite Line; nay, the first Angel in Heaven, or highest created Being in Glory, is the merest Animalcule, and almost an absolute Nothing, when compared with the Immensity and Infinitude of GOD.

Glory be to fovereign Grace; we are not left, however, to these Deductions of our own Minds, cogent and convincing as they undoubtedly are, for the Basis of our Hope in Christ, as the Husband and Guardian of our Souls : We have also a more sure Word of Promise, and the Authority of GOD himself, by which we may depend on the Care, Power, and Love of the Redeemer. As a young Min marrieth a Virgin, so shall thy Builder for Maker marry thee; and as the Bridegroom rejoiceth over the Bride, fo feall thy GOD rejoice over thee. \* And, again. Thy Maker is thine HUSBAND (the LORD OF HOSTS. JEHOVAH SABAOTH, is his Name); and thy REDEEMER the HOLY ONE of Ifrael, the GOD of the whole Earth Stall he be called. & One would think, that an Arian, a Samojetenies, or a Socinian, must blush to talk of inferior Deity, or created Might, in the Saviour of Sinners, after reading a Paffage, which gives fo divine a Description of him.—It would be fairer to renounce the Bible at once, than to endeavour (as fome have done) to fet it at Variance with itself, with the Analogy of Faith, and (it might be added) even with Common Sense. Nothing, however, can be more strong than the Words by the Prophet. The Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel, the GOD of the whole Earth, the LORD of Holls, pos-

<sup>\*</sup> Ifaiah lxii. 5. Bishop Lowth has observed, that all the Translations, following the Septuagint, have erroneously rendered thy Sons; as though it were the Piural of the Noun Substantive 2 a Son; whereas it is the Participle Benoni of the Verb 112 to build. The Word is applied to Jerusalem (as a Type of the Church) with peculiar Elegance and Propriety; as may be seen in the Context. Pralett. de Jacra Poess Hebr. p. 407. Edit. 3.

fessing an incommunicable Name and Nature, is the Builder, the Maker, and the Husband, of his Church.

It would take up too much Room to recite the many Passages, which occur in both Testaments, bearing an Allusion to the cordial and perfect Communion between Christ and his People, from the Institution of Marriage. It seems a favorite, because the tenderest, Idea to represent the intimate Love and Grace of our redeeming GOD. The Book of the Song carries this Allegory throughout; and those, who have read their Bibles but little, must know, that it is a facred Image, used to illustrate the highest Privilege and the most intimate Access of the Believer to his Lord. Some particular Texts of this kind may be found in the Note below.\*

And how should it affect us with Wonder and Delight, with Aftonishment and Joy, when we consider. that Christ is ours, and that we are his, in the Bonds of an everlasting Covenant! That such fallen, weak, and foolish Creatures, as we are, should be so intimately related to the holy Saviour, as to become Members of his Body, of his Flesh, and of his Bones; would surpass the very Belief of Angels, who are most able to see the Benignity of their Maker, if GOD himself had not declared it. Upon the Foundation of fuch Love to us. how ought we to love Him again; and how shew the Cordiality of our Attachment, by our Lips, our Lives, our Time, our All! They, who know most of Christis, will love him most, and will be most ready to confers. that they cannot love him enough after all. They can deplore, and often with Tears, that, if GOD did love and abide by them, more than they can love at

<sup>\*</sup> Jer. iii. 14. xxxi. 32. Hof. ii. 19, 20. Rom. vii. 4. 2 Craxi. 2. Eph. v. 30, 31, 32. Rev. xxi. 2. St. Aufin has a Rev. xxi. 20. St. Aufin has a Rev. xxi. 20. St. Aufin has a Rev. xxi. 20. Sicut plures Uxores antiquorum Patrum significaverumt, suturas in sex omnibus Gentibus Ecclesias uni Viro subditas Christo: ira nesce Antistes unius Uxoris Vir significat, ex omnibus Gentibus Unitatem uni Viro subditam Christo. De bono conjug.

abide by him, even in their best Moments; they must foon fail, and be undone for ever. How much more then may they weep over their "Negligences and their Ignorances," their thoughtless and their slumbering Hours, which have been stolen away, or lost, without a Ray of Light, or Sense of Love, towards their best, and dearest, their nearest and everlasting, Friend!—Blessed be GOD, his Mercy doth not depend upon their Love to Him, which is full of Frailty; but upon his own Love to them, which is perfect and immutable. Here is the Christian's Security; and here only he can rest his Hopes for Life eternal.

As GOD hath bestowed such abundant Honor upon the State of Marriage, it may not be wholly impertinent or useless to subjoin a few Hints upon so interesting a Subject, by way of Suggestion or Improvement. The greatest Honor a Christian can do this sacred Institution, and the greatest Comfort he can receive in it, will arise, from setting the Lord always before him in the Undertaking, from following the Directions of his Word, and from living by Faith for all the Mercies

in the State itself, promised and declared.

The grand Rule, or Injunction, for Believers, is, To marry only in the Lord.\* "Those that marry in "Cbrist, cannot marry without Cbrist." Where that Rule has been disregarded, Unhappiness has ever enfued. Nor could it well be otherwise. Can two Persons of different Views, different Hopes, different Fears, different Desires; in short, can a Man and Woman, who differ upon the most essential Point in the World, and between whose Course and whose End there is an everlasting Difference and Separation; be happy together in a State, where there should be but one Wish, one View, one Hope, one Soul? As well might Fire and Water coalesce, as two such Compositions, the Believer and the Unbeliever, harmonize together. Can two Yoke-sellows, the one pulling forward towards

GOD, and the other drawing backward towards the World, ever be easy to each other?—Well might the Men or Women tremble, who have Hope in Christ, and yet dare to chain themselves to others who have none. And those especially might tremble the more. who can prefume to form this Connection, from the unworthy Motives of carnal Confiderations, or (as it too often occurs) from the base and sordid Motives of worldly Interest, or human Pride. A Partner, dead to GOD, must be a dead Weight upon the Soul; and (if Grace, extraordinary Grace, did not prevail) would keep it from rifing to Heaven: And even where Grace should so prevail; the poor Believer's Heart would feel many a fore Trial, would droop all the Way through Time, and at last enter into Rest with many a bitter Sigh. On the other hand, a Unity of Spirit, in the greatest and most important Matter, would go far to overcome the subordinate Differences of Temper, Infirmity or Prejudice, and doubly endear all the outward Bleffings of this common Life. The Grace of Christ affifting both, and enabling both to affift each other, would, like a doubled Flame, glow stronger and brighter by Communion. And the Hope and Expectation of each meeting the prefent Partner hereafter in Heaven, would almost necessarily render that Partner the more endeared and valuable upon Earth. While they remain below (as Bp. Hall no less justly than elegantly observes) " neither the Husband nor the Wife are any " more their own. Not only the Wife, who is the " weaker Vessel, hath yielded herself over to the 66 stronger Protection and Participation of an abler " Head; but the Husband hath refigned his Right in 66 himself over to his feebler Consort; so, as now her Weakness is his, his Strength is hers. Yea, their " very Flesh hath altered Property: Hers is his; his " is hers. Yea, their very Soul and Spirit may no " more be fevered, in respect of mutual Affection, than from their own feveral Bodies."\* This should be

the Aim and the Conduct of Christians in conjugal Society. And what are the Considerations of any other kind, which can balance the Thought of living for GOD and to GOD, with one whom GOD loves; and of being blessed together, not for a few Years only,

As there can be no Communion betwixt Light and Darkness, or betwixt a Person of real Religion and another of none at all; so there appears but little Room for Comfort, when the Parties are of different Persuafions and Professions in Religion. Bigotry to a Sect may be expected often to attack, if not prevail over, the Love to a Person. And there are but sew People, who, having conceived particular Prejudices in Favor of any one Party, can cordially entertain a candid and kind Opinion respecting another. They have been taught, perhaps, in their earliest Life, to be disgusted with some Peculiarity; and, it must be owned, they are ready enough to view it, in its worst Light, ever afterwards. 'Tis best, even among truly serious Persons, not to hazard some Consequences (which must be tenderly passed over) in attempting an Union upon

difuniting Principles.

but throughout Eternity?

It may be expected, in mentioning this Subject, that Person, Fortune, and other prudential Considerations, should come under Discussion. But it is unnecessary here. There is generally enough, if not too much, of the carnal Mind in the strongest Believer to prompt him upon these Points, and to influence his Conduct. It is not, however, to be understood, that People are to run thoughtlessly into the Chains, and to form this Connexion with Persons, whose Views and Habits of Life, though fincere Christians, are not accommodated in any just Measure to their own, or much less, to follow the wild Dictates of a wilder Imagination; but the Sense is, that no Contract of this kind ought to be formed among Christians, but upon Christian Principles; that there ought to be a Union of the Heart betwixt the Parties, and a Unity of Sentiment in things pertaining to GOD; and that all other Confiderations

should

should be subordinate to these most effential and indispensable Requirements. Where the great Requisites are wanting; the little earthly ones cannot purchase or

procure Happiness.

It was a rare Case, and for its Rarity deserves to be mentioned. An excellent Minister of the Gospel, who died in the Year 1761, declined an Overture of Marriage, where the personal Accomplishments and a large worldly Fortune would have been thought by most People to have been very sufficient Inducements alone, but which were yet heightened by the gracious Sincerity of the Person and the Consideration likewise of her Conversion to God by his Ministry, though he highly respected the Party, and had neither then nor afterwards any other Attachment, and was himself in rather low Circumstances at the same Time; only, and because (as he said, and his Truth could not be doubted by those who knew him) it should never be so much as suspected, to his own Disgrace, or to the Slander of the Gospel through him, that carnal and base Interests had been the Measure of his Proceeding.

Sentiments of the kind abovementioned feem neceffary for the Believer's own Contentment in the Choice and Society of a Partner. His own Mind being calm and ferene, Calmness and Serenity, from the Unity of Heart and Principle with his Partner, and from his Influence over the rest, will most likely be dissuited through all his Family. What an excellent Man said of Christians in general, is applicable to married Christians in particular: "It would be a good Strife be"tween them, one to labor to give no Offence, and the other to labor to take none." In that State of Life, his true Character will certainly appear. He will discover what he is, in a Situation of no Restraint. 'Tis a true Saying in the political World, Magistratus indicat Virum; "the Magistrate shews the Man:" And

<sup>\*</sup> Dr. Sibbes in his Bruijed Reed, &c. - A most comfortable Book for Christians in Trial.

it is equally true in the religious World, that the Hufband evinces the Christian. Let a Man be Friend, and Father, and Husband, and Christian, at Home; and we may give him Credit for all these Characters

throughout the World beside. \*

Taking our Thoughts, however, from mortal Men and mortal Things; we may fay with the Apostle, that the Time is short, and that it remaineth, that both they that have Wives, be as though they had none; and they that weep, as though they wept not; and they that rejoice, as though they rejoiced not; and they that buy, as though they possessed not; and they that use this World, as not abusing it: for the Fashion of this World passeth away. The Believer's great Concern is, that he be one with Christ, and espoused to him, by all the endearing Ties of Love and Grace, in all the grateful Means of Holiness and Duty, and through all the Circumstances of his Health, his Life, and his Calling. Thus married to Christ, he will be in Union and Communion for ever with all that are Christ's. He shall meet them all in Glory, and dwell with them, never to part again. If Tully, + an Heathen. could console himself with the Thought of quitting a turbulent disordered World, and of enjoying the Company of Philosophers and his beloved Cato in another State: What Reason has the Christian to exult in the Promise of being brought unto Mount Sion, and unto the City of the living GOD, the heavenly Ferusalem, and to the

<sup>\*</sup> Dr. Horne, the present Dean of Canterbury, hath so just and pious a Remark upon this Point, that it is copied here with Pleature. "When Men cease to be faithful to their GOD, he, who exipeds to find them so to each other, will be much disappointed. The primitive Sincerity will accompany the primitive Picty in her Flight from the Earth; and then Interest will succeed Conscience in the Regulation of human Conduct, till one Man cannot trust another farther than he holds him by that Tie. Hence, by the Way, it is, that although many are Insidels themselves, yet sew chuse to have their Families and Dependents such; as judging, and rightly judging, that true Christians are the only Persons to be depended on, for the exact Discharge of social Duties." Come on Ps. xi. 2.

innumerable Company of Angels, to the general Assembly and Church of the First-born, which are written in Heaven, and to GOD the Judge of all, and to the Spirits of just Men made perfect, and (what crowns all) to Jesus the Mediator of the new Covenant! Blessed be GOD, He which testisfieth these things, saith, Surely I come quickly. May thy Heart and mine, O Believer, reply, Even so, come, Lord Jesus! Amen.

## L I G H T.

THE Religion, inculcated by Nature, when rightly understood, is the Religion of Christ. There is no material Object about us, but which holds forth some spiritual Instruction to the believing Mind. Nature was intended for a sensible Manifestation of divine Grace; and though altered in many respects from its original Construction, for the Sin and Punishment of Man, yet it still points beyond itself, and leads the awakened Soul, from Matter and all its Forms, to those intellectual Contemplations which ever end in GOD.

There is nothing more familiar to our Senses, and nothing, through its wonderful Swiftness and Exility, less cognizable by us, than the attenuated Substance, which we denominate Light. Air is Solidity itself in comparison with it. The gross Dulness of our animal Senses renders the Substance of Light, and the Swiftness of its Particles, almost inconceivable by us. But, so far as we can conceive, we know, that Swiftness is only a Comparison of that which moves with that

 $Z_{-}$ 

which standeth still; and all Motion bears a relative Proportion to the Refistance of Mediums through which it must act. Hence, that, which is too pure for the impeding Action of groffer Matter (as Spirit for instance) cannot be affected by it, and so passes on from one Point to another with a Facility, which eludes the dull Groffness of animal Sensation. Distance, for this Reason, is almost a nothing to pure Spirit; and the nearer any Matter approaches to Spirit in itself, or the less Resistance it meets with from what is upon or about it, so much the greater and easier is its Velocity, and the less perceptible is its Motion through that which is comparatively at Rest. If Spirit be connected with Matter, as the Soul is with the Body, then the Spirit can only proceed in that Ratio, by which it can move the Body; and hence the Body is fitly compared to the Soul's Prison, or to a dead Weight which presseth it dozon; for it cannot exert its own pure Activity, but meets in its Companion with that Inertness or Resistance, which GOD hath contrived to detain it as an Inhabitant of this terrestrial World. And this Conjunction of Things, fo heterogeneous in their Natures as Soul and Body, is, when duly confidered, a most wonderful Circumstance in itself, and a most convincing Argument of divine Providence and Power. When Spirit is detached from Body, it can pass (and perhaps does pass through innumerable Worlds) with all the inexpressibly active Velocity proper to its Being. But Body can only act as it is acted upon, and proceeds according to the Resistance of Bodies more potent, that is, more compact, than itself. Thus, a Ship cannot pass through the dense Body of Water so swiftly or so easily, as a Balloon can pierce the more rarified Substance of the Air; the Refistance to Motion being less within the one than within the other (for Weight is Refistance), and the Refistance without being also more lessened to the one than to the other: And so the Earth felf (and probably the other heavenly Bodies) has a yet more impetuous Course; for the Æther, surrounding

ing its Atmosphere, is so attenuated, as to form scarce any Refistance to so weighty and dense a Body, and therefore we that inhabit it feel nothing of its Motion as we roll along upon it, though we move, in fact, many thousand Miles in a Day. Light and its Velocity are still more astonishing to our Conceptions; for those, who have made these Matters their Study, have calculated from repeated Experiments, that this Velocity is at the rate of above eleven Millions of Miles in a Minute of Time. Yet the Motion of Spirit, being a Substance of far greater Subtilety, and far more removed from the Perception of animal Sense than Light can be, must proportionally exceed it in Rapidity, because it can pervade all the intervening Mediums of Place to Place with inconceivably less Resistance. But to HIM. who can meet no Refistance at all from his Creatures, how shall Distance, or Motion, or any other Bound be prescribed; fince he is always every where present, and can only be thought of, both in this View and in a higher, as that Fulness which filleth All in All?

Avoiding, however, as not immediately necessary to our Subject, all physical Disquisitions, we will confider the Name of Light (as the holy Scripture always confiders every thing) in the *spiritual* Use and Instruction, which was designed by GOD, in applying the Title to himself, and to his Graces and Blessings, like so many

Rays, fpringing from him.

The Light of the material World informs our visual Sense with Precision, Knowledge, and Pleasure: It affords us not only Comfort, but Prosperity and Security, by its Representation of Danger and Evil. It gives us a Communion with other Substances and Things, and enables us to seek among them whatever is pleasing or profitable to our Nature. We see, and know, and understand, by this wonderful Medium, ten thousand Circumstances, which would either elude the Sagacity of our other Senses, or be entirely beyond them.

'Tis not surprizing then, if Nature preach her Z 2 GOD,

GOD,\* that this distinguishing Property of Nature should be employed to speak forth some of his Praise. And but some is it enabled to speak: For, Lux Diei, Umbra Dei; the very Light of the Day is but the Shadow of GOD. And if Light itself, by which we receive so much Benefit, and which is so samiliar to our visual Faculty, almost escape all human Investigation; how much more shall He, who formed it, transcend our Search, and, though He be not far from every one of us, how far must every one of us be from exploring Him?

The original Word TIR, translated Light, fignifies Light in Action, or Essence, Light engaged for some Purpose of Use or Advantage, and frequently includes the Idea of Fire, and the illuminating Blaze proceeding from it. It aptly represents the active, irradiating and vivisic Operation and Influence of the GOD of Heaven, engaged in the Salvation, Happiness, and Glorification of Man; and is, therefore, by an easy Figure, often used to express them. In this View, the Psalmist sang, Jehovah is my Light and (in consequence) my Salvation; ‡ and the Prophet published, that Jehovah was the everlasting Light of his People, and the Alehim their Beauty, or Glory. § GOD, (says the Apostle) is Light, and in him is no Darkness at all.

And is Jehovah the Light of his People?—We shall find, upon Inquiry, that Christ is that very Light; the only one, who imparts Light; and that he is, therefore, with respect to all in his Person which is not hu-

man, the bleffed JEHOVAH.

Young.

<sup>\*</sup> Read Nature; Nature is a Friend to Truth; Nature is Christian; preaches to Mankind; And bids dead Matter aid us in our Creed.

<sup>†</sup> It was an extraordinary Sentiment for an Heathen (Jamblicus, the Platonist) that "God had Light for a Body, and Truth for a Soul." One might almost suspect, that he had seen the yet more sublime Expression of the Psalmist, Thou coverest thyself with Light as with a Garment. Ps. civ. 2.

I Pialm xxvii. 1.

The Proofs are so express, that but a very few of

them need to be cited.

The Prophet Isaiah calls the Saviour a great Light, in a Passage of Scripture, which confessedly relates to Christ alone,\* and which is applied to him by the Evangelist Matthew. The same Prophet likewise calls him the Light of Jehovah, the Light of Israel, and the Light of the Gentiles; which Titles are also, in the New Testament, pointed out as peculiarly be-

longing to him. ¶

John, his Fore-runner, styles him, to que, the Light, and the true Light, or that underived effential Light, which is the Source of all the other Light, that ever appeared in the natural, moral, or spiritual World. John, himself, by the Testimony of Christ, was, indeed. a burning and a shining Lamp, or Candle, & Auxu ; but he had no Flame or Brightness, which Christ had not kindled from his own Glory. At best, his was only the Light of a Planet, which first borrowed and then reflected the Rays of the great Sun of Righteousness. As with his representative Luminary in Nature, when this Sun appears, the Light of inferior Orbs is swallowed up in his Glory. The Latins called the Sun Sol, quali solus, because it always appears alone: And so does the incommunicable and effential Glory of Christ. All the Prophets and Apostles were Lights in the World; but none of them had any Light of their own, or more than he was pleafed to give them. The Evangelist John, in his Revelation, faw Christ the Lamb to be the only Light of the New Jerusalem. \*\* It had no other: it needed no other.

The very Rabbins had also this Idea of the Messiah, and believed him to be the Light of GOD and of the Nations. Thus R. Solomon Gallus expounds those

<sup>\*</sup> Isaiah ix. 2.

<sup>||</sup> Ifaiah ii. 5. ‡ Ibid. xlii. 6. \*\* Rev. xxi. 23.

<sup>†</sup> Matt. iv. 14, &c. § Ibid. x. 17.

<sup>¶</sup> Luke ii. 32. †† Huer. Dem. Evang. Prop. ix. c. 54.

Words of the Pfalmist, Send out thy Light, &c. as relating to the great Deliverer of Israel, who was to guide their Feet into the Way of Peace.\*

Christ himself professes to be the Light of the World; † and his Testimony, though of himself, is undoubtedly true. He gives Light and the Light of Life; ‡ because he is both Light and Life essentially in his own Person,

and can bestow it on whom he please.

And, if all these Ascriptions and Testimonies do not amount to a full Evidence of the GODHEAD and Mission of the Redeemer; it will be hard to say what can, or indeed to find any Evidence at all, that can put to Silence and furmount the Cavils, which Ignorance or Prejudice may propose. The Names and the Offices of Christ are so much beyond the Characters and Abilities of all the Creatures, that one cannot but wonder, how any, who profess to believe the Scriptures, should be so obstinate and perverse as not to acknowledge him, in the very Terms of the once doubting Thomas, to be their LORD and their GOD. The best that can be said of them, is, what the Scripture will justify us in faying, that they deny this most estential Truth, because his Light hath not shined into their Hearts. If they possessed a small Degree of the Apostle Paul's Faith and Grace; they would make the same noble Confession, and style the great Redeemer, the bleffed and only Potentate, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, who only hath Immortality, dwelling in the Light which no Man can approach unto, zohom no Man (respecting the ineffable Glory of his divine Nature) hath seen, nor can see: to whom be Honor and Power everlasting, Amen. §

From this brief Review of the Scriptures, we have Room and Reason to conclude; that Jesus Christ is the true Light, effential and supreme as to his superior Nature, because he is truly and essentially Jehovah. Opake Matter might as soon have Light in itself, as

<sup>\*</sup> REUCHLIN. Cab. 1. iii. ‡ Ibid. and Eph. v. 14.

<sup>†</sup> John viii. 12. xii. 46. § 1 Tim. vi. 15, 16.

any Being have the Light of Life, radically and originally, without being GOD over all, bleffed for ever.

The resplendent Glory or Light of Immanuel, as it shines forth in his own divine Nature, is too illustrious and dazzling for the vifual Intellect of Man. As the material Sun shines too bright to be looked upon, by the human Sense; so our Souls are much more feeble to gaze spiritually upon the Sun of Suns, and the unclouded Light of infinite Worlds. Moles longed to behold him; but Moses could not fully behold what he longed for. \* The Rays of the Redeemer's Majesty, unveiled with human Flesh, are too effulgent for the most ardent and confirmed Faith, that ever yet was given to the Sons of Men. Moses saw Christ (for it was He who accompanied his People through the Wilderness); he saw him in his Glory too; but it was only his החרים, the Resemblance of his future human Nature, or what was afterwards to appear. He beheld Christ's divine Nature by Faith; and he beheld also with his bodily Eyes (what only could be feen by them) the Similitude of that buman Form, which, in respect of Time and Dignity, might indeed be termed his Back Parts, or the fenfible and inferior Vehicle of his Glory. Spiritually, Mofes must have known him, long before this Transaction, as the אחרון and אחרון (If. xliv. 6.)

<sup>\*</sup> Exod. xxiii. 18, &c. Maimonides takes this Scripture in a metaphyfical Sense. The Sum of his Comment upon it is; That Moses could not see a purely spiritual and intellectual Being, as GOD is; because Moses was an intellectual Being, existing in, or compounded with, Matter and Form. He could not comprehend GOD, in the Verity of his Essence, by his human Intellect, unseparated from Body. To conceive of GOD's Essence aright, is to conceive of it in a total Abstraction from all other Modes of Existence; which the human Faculty cannot attain to, existing (as it does here) in so disferent a Mode of Being, as that of Matter united with Spirit. Moses, therefore, only understood of GOD, what he might apprehend by the Channels of Sense, and what, in respect of the transcendent Excellence of his Nature, might be justly named his back or inscript Parts. Maimon. Procem. in Pirke Aboth, apud Pocock. Port. Mos. p. 231. See also much to the same Purpose in his More Newsord.

the First and the Last, as the Head and Beginning of all things to the Church, and the final End and Confummation of all the Counfels of Grace; but he wished more particularly to fee how Gop could be manifest in the Flesh, and what that amazing Conjunction of the divine and human Natures was, by which he might be able himself to behold or communicate more nearly with JEHOVAH. The Manifestation to Moses was extraordinary, and given for an extraordinary Purpose; but the same Manifestation, only in a Way more abstracted from Sensation, is the common Privilege of all the Children of God. These, for their Comfort and Assurance, under the Impressions of divine Grace, are allowed, not with bodily Senses, or by outward Visions, but in a holy and spiritual Exercise of Faith, to commune with, and to contemplate the divine Nature through the Medium of Christ's Humanity, and thus to understand his eternal Power and Godhead, through its ineffable Conjunction with the Nature of Man. Here they can behold, and with open Face, as in a Glass, the Glory of the Lord; and, in order to behold and understand him yet more perfeetly, they are finally and fully to be changed into the jame Image both in Body and Soul, from Glory to Glory, even as by the LORD THE SPIRIT. \*

This bleffed Privilege was preached to the antient Believers by the Urim and Thummim & upon the Breaft Plate of the High Prieft. Urim fignifies Lights, and Thummim, Perfections. The Names of the twelve Tribes were written or engraved upon the precious Stones, which, both from their Splendor and Beauty, and from the divine Oracle attending them, as well as their spiritual Import, might well be called by those dignified Names. The spiritual Israel are Lights in the Lord,

\* See a learned Differtation on the Nature and Use of the Urim and Thummim, among the antient Jews, in PRIDEAUX'S Connections of the History of the Old and New Testament. Vol. i. p. i. b. 3.

<sup>\*</sup> Thus Beza and others justly translate it; and, thus translated, it declares the Personality and essential Divinity of the third Hypostasis in Jehovah. 2 Cor. iii. 18. For more Evidence of this Matter, see Vol. ii. passim.

and they are instructed and made perfect in Christ Jesus to their own Salvation. There is a continual Use made of Light, as a Metaphor, throughout the Scriptures: but, when it is applied to Jehovah, it may ever be taken to point out the Second Person in Jehovah, who took our Nature upon him. He was the emphatic Light: Not the Blaze of sensible Light, not the Splendor of ten thousand Suns; but, above all these, the Light, because the Life, of all that lives, and thinks, and understands. In a particular Manner, he is the Light, in being the High Priest of his People. He bears their Names upon his Breast. He is their Light, their Ur; and they are Lights in him, the Urim of the World. They are near his Heart, and are worn upon his Bosom: They partake also of his Strength, and are borne upon his Shoulders. In his Perfection, they are perfect; and among them refides his living Voice of Truth, which leads them aright by his Counsel, and finally brings them to his Glory. He carries them into the Holy of Holies, by giving them an abundant Entrance into his everlasting Kingdom.

Christians, there, are to have Light in themselves, though not from themselves. Their Light is wholly derivative; and, when their Sun does not illuminate, they cannot shine. They are indeed lively Stones,\* and Stones of Fire; but, abstracted from his Life and Heat, they are like the Stones of Earth, without Life or Fervor. They were once, and would be always, if Grace did not bless them, Darkness itself in the Abstract; and, when they became Christians, they had Light it is true, but it was Light in the Lord. Christ gave them bis Light; and he maintains it, given. In thy Light (says the Psalmist, addressing Christ, shall vee see Light; and, therefore, he prays, that this Loving-

kindness may be continued to them that know him. !

The Men of the World, on the other Hand, are conflantly represented in a State of Darkness. They know

<sup>\* 1</sup> Pet. ii. 5. † Ezek. xxviii. 14 ‡ Psalm xxxvi. 9, 10.

not (fays Afaph) neither will they understand; they walk on in Darkness.\* The Way of the Wicked (faid the Wise Man) is as Darkness: they know not at what they stumble. And a wifer than he hath declared, that the very Light, which is in them, is Darkness. Hence their Portion hereaster is called by the same Name — an outer Darkness — a Darkness remote from every Approach of Light and Joy, and into which whosoever is shut out, shall not be restored for ever. In this World, they are destitute of that Light which is Truth, and the Life and Peace resulting from it; but, in the World to come, they participate only of that everlasting Night and Sorrow, from which there is no Redemption.

Sin is the Cause and Principle of all spiritual Darkness, both in the People of GOD and in the People of the World. On the contrary, Righteousness and Truth constitute all moral, spiritual, and evangelical Light. Faith, embracing the Righteousness of Christ, is enlightened by him; and the Believer, as he walks with Christ, will find increasing Light, both in his Mind and Experience. 'Tis a vain diffreffing Hope, which many entertain, of obtaining Light and Peace, by any Means, or from any Quarter, but Christ alone. And where we do hear of Faith in Christ alone, how few seem to know, that it is vastly above Flesh and Blood, to commit all Hopes, all Fears, all Concerns, all Joys, and, in fine, every thing which can affect either Soul or Body, simply and unreservedly into the Hands of Christ, and fo to live and bear up by this Faith, as to pass on, often contrary to the very Probability of Aid, and to all the Infinuations of Sense. Indeed, our Lord says, all things are possible to him that believeth; but it is not always posfible to believe, and never fo in Truth, but by the effectual Working of a divine Power. 'Tis easy likewise to be active (as we think) for Christ; and our Hearts will take some Pleasure, if not Pride, in the Honor of such Activity; but to be passive to his holy Will, to yield

up ourselves to his Disposal, as Clay into the Hands of the Potter; and to rest satisfied with the Issue; this is a Proof of that genuine Faith, which every one might wish to find in himself, and to see more of in the World. Lot petitioned for a little Reserve in Zoar: And there is a secret Corner in all our Hearts, into which our WILL sometimes contracts itself, and seems to retire; but expands again upon Occasion, and rush-

es out to the bitter Annoyance of the Soul.

Men may have also much apparent Light in their Understandings, and may not only know much of outward Things, but also be able to subtilize, and raise nice Distinctions upon, many or all the Doctrines of the Gospel. But what has been faid concerning Professors of Divinity, may be equally applied to Profesfors of Christianity at large, that "they know not a "Tittle of the Things of God as they ought, if by " their Knowledge they are not delivered from the " Dominion of Sin and the Pollutions of the World." The true Apprehension of God is formed in the Heart. with an increasing Likeness to God. There is, however, a Knowledge, which, because it is not real, shews its own Falsehood, by puffing up. Indeed, it is hard to fay, how far an unrenewed Mind may penetrate into spiritual Concerns, and be unrenewed after all. We have seen some advance very far indeed; yet miss the Mark, as well as come to nothing at last. The Devils know much of the Letter of the Gospel; but could they be acquainted, as a true Christian is, with the Life and Power of it, they need not put on the Appearance of, for they would become in Reality, Angels of Light. A true Christian hath not so learned Christ. " A re-" newed Understanding (fays a good Man) is not " taught by Words and Sentences, be they what they will; but by the Mind of GOD and Christ in them."\* In a real Believer, found Doctrine, and found Experience go together. GOD hath joined them; and no

Man can rightly put them asunder. It has been the Fashion with some to speak contemptuously of Doctrines, however evangelical; but with no great Wifdom. 'Tis GOD's peculiar Glory to give his People Light; and his Knowledge is too precious to be despifed. Sound Experience is perhaps extremely rare. unattended with found Doctrine. The Heart indeed might be warm, but if the Head be uninformed; it could only produce a Zeal, which (to fay the best of it) is not according to Knowledge. " Heat without Light " (said a great and good Man) is the Character of the " Fire of Hell." Whereas a clear Head and a warm Heart have not only most Light in them, but fend forth most Lustre from without them. A dark empty Mind may fitly characterize an unfettled Professor; but a fervid glowing Illumination of Head, Heart, and Life, most happily becomes a Christian.

To the distressed and sorrowing Believer, this Name of Light may impart many Considerations of Comfort. He wants a present Help in the Time of Trouble: And what can be a more present Help, than He, who exists every where and at all Times? We lately hinted the immense Velocity of natural Light. But that is too saint an Image to represent or express the Swistness of the Lord of Light, in regarding the Prayers of his People, when they call upon him. A Ray of the Sun may pass from that Orb to the Earth in a few Minutes; but instantaneous Descent is too long a Name, with too tedious an Idea, to describe the Access of GOD to the Hearts of the Redeemed. He hears them, even before they ask, and, while they are asking, is already present

with their Souls.

Light, in the Scriptures, very frequently implies Joy. 'Tis a natural Cause of that Chearfulness, which most People seel in a fair and shining Day. But, in a Sense sar superior to this, Light is fown for the righteous, and Gladness [7772, the Motion or Vibration of that Light upon the Soul] for the upright in Heart.\* When

GOD

<sup>\*</sup> See more on this Point, under OIL of GLADNESS. Vol. ii. p. 449.

GOD fends out his Light and his Truth (and his Word to command these runneth very swiftly); then shall the Spirits of his People rejoice, and he exceeding glad. They shall know a Peace, a Complacency, and sometimes a Transport, which no worldly Man can know, and no earthly Mind conceive. 'Tis the Peace of GOD himfelf; and therefore it is no Wonder if it do pass, in Extent to his People and in Nature to the World at large,

all human Understanding.

Believer, thou art constituted a Light in the World, and all thy real Bufiness in it may be comprehended in one Word - SHINE! " Let your Light, Tays our Saviour, Shine, and skine before Men too; that is not for-" bidden, yea 'tis commanded. But 'tis thus com-" manded, Let your Light so Shine before Men, that they " feeing your good Works - yourselves as little as may " be - your Works more than yourselves (as the Sun " gives us its Light, and will scarce suffer us to look " upon itself) - may glorify whom? You? No, but " your Father, zoho is in Heaven. Let your Light skine, " it is given for that Purpose; but let it thine always " to the Glory of the Father of Lights." " O what a Wonder of Omnipotence is it, that a poor Clod of Earth, as dalk and as filthy as a Dunghill, should ever 2 be so irradiated, as to send forth one Ray of Glory for GOD! Nor yet, Believer, is this a ten thousandth Part of thy Privilege and Portion. Thou art hereafter to Shine, and in a very little while too, as the Brightness of the Firmament, and as the Stars for ever and ever. - Nay more, thy Saviour exceeds the Commission of his Prophet, and declares, that thou walt, me forth as the Sun in the Kingdom of thy Father. ‡ O live upon this Promise! It exhibits a Lustre and a Dignity, that throws into Shade all the Honors and Advantages of this perishing World. Shine on then, ill thou shine, without a Cloud of Doubt or of Sin, for vermore.

<sup>\*</sup> Abp. Leichton's Comment. on a Pet. ii. 9. p. 292. † Dan. xii. 3. # The trains 43.

## HEPHERD.

CCARCE any one can be ignorant, that the Office of a Shepherd confifts in feeding, attending, directing, and defending a Flock of Sheep; and that it is his Duty to account for every one of them, committed to his Care.

The Holy Spirit hath chosen this Emblem, and Christ hath applied it to himself, \* to express the Vigilance, Love, and Protection, which the great Redeemer hath ever entertained for his People, and which he will manifest continually, till he hath brought them to his Glory. In this View, nothing could more aptly express the Conduct of his Grace, or their absolute Need of it,

than the Image of a Shepherd and his Sheep.

The Messiah was very early known, under this Title, in the Church of God. Facob, when his Family stood round his dying Bed, and attentively fought the parting Bleffing from the Lips of an expiring Father, pointed his Offspring to the Author of all his Mercies, as the Shepherd of Israel, + who had promised to continue those Mercies to them. The Psalmist celebrates him under the same beneficent Character, ‡ and delights himself in the Consideration and Assurance of being found as a favoured Sheep of his Pasture. The evangelical Isaiah comforts the afflicted in Zion with the Pro-

‡ Pfalm lxxx. 1.

<sup>\*</sup> Isaiah xl. 11. with John x. 11, 12. † Gen. xlix. 24.

ipect of the Mestab's appearance in this gracious Office, and, in a heavenly Rapture, calls upon ferusalem and Judah, upon the whole Church of the First-born, to lift up Hearts and Voices, and to behold their God. The other Prophets proclaim the same good News: and when the Shepherd himself appeared, he would be known to his People under the same gracious Name. He proved himself to be such in the Days of his Abode upon Earth; and Instances of his pastoral Care and watchful Regard have ever since and do now appear, though (as to his immediate Presence) he be departed

to Heaven. This and the infinite Extent of his Charge demonstrably prove, that this exalted Shepherd is divine. The most considerable of all God's Creatures cannot be invested with his effential Attributes and Perfections. They are, and must be, peculiar to the Deity alone. Of these, undoubtedly, Omnipresence is one. But the Redeemer, the Shepherd of Israel, must fill all Time and all Space with his Presence; or the Legions of len Spirits, vigilant and fagacious as they are, while he guards a Part of his Flock in one Region, might devour and destroy it in another. Yet Christ, as to his Humanity, can only refide in a circumfcribed Limit; and the very Condition and Qualities of that inferior Nature necessarily imply a bounded Occupancy. must, therefore, in Order to exercise this pastoral Charge as it requires, be the divine Jehovah, as well as the incarnate Jesus; and it becomes necessary, that the Fulness of the Godhead (as the Apostle says) Should dreell bodily (really and substantially) in him. \* Unless he were God, how could he attend, with an unwearied Application, and with unwearied Love, to the innumerable Wants, Infirmities, Wanderings, and Diseases, of his Flock; fcattered every-where, and every-where demanding him? How could he have fuch an intimate Communion and Intercourse with his People, separated by the utmost Distance of Earth, in the same Moment; and, in the same Moment, likewise continue his Fellowship and his Blessing with those of his Fold already in Heaven? Either Christ, therefore, is an omnipresent Shepherd, every-where attentive without Omission and without Failure; or he is not the Shepherd promised in the Scriptures, and requisite to fallen Man. And if he be omnipresent (as the Case demands), he must necessarily be God; because Omnipresence (as was observed) is one of God's incommunicable Persections.

But, beyond the absolute Occasion, which the Circumstances of God's People have, of an omnipresent Pastor to superintend them; they have also the most urgent Necessity for an omnipresent Hand to supply all Exigencies in their spiritual Life. They have a thoufand Distresses, which require immediate Relief; a thousand mental Diseases, which need a present Remedy; a thousand Errors, which demand an instant Correction. Who, then, beyond the immediate Care of all these, could also heal ten thousand Backslidings; who bear with a Million of wayward Petulancies and froward Difaffections; and who improve the whole of an infinite Multitude of Infirmities, in an innumerable Multitude of finful, filly, straying Sheep, to the particular Advantage of each of them; but that omnipotent and omniscient JEHOVAH, who fills all Things with his Presence, and cannot be absent from any? Yet this Shepherd of Israel is described to be so minutely regardful of the Sheep of his Pasture, and so attentively concerned in the Necessities of every Individual of them, as not only to feed his whole Flock, but to gather the Lambs with his Arm, to carry them in his Bosom, and gently to lead those that are with Young. It follows, therefore, that this SHEPHERD of Israel, so immediate in Presence and so almighty in Power, is (as the Prophet Ityles him) the ADONAL ALEHIM, the LORD GOD. \*

But the Character of this Shepherd rifes, if possible,

higher in Dignity, and reaches to an Height, which neither Men nor Angels can fully comprehend; if he be confidered in the aftonishing Wonders of his Love. The Infinitude of his Presence and his Power may create Amazement; but the Height and Depth, the Length and Breadth, of his Grace and his Kindness, furpass all Knowledge and Comprehension, excite at once Admiration and Joy, and fill the wondering Heavens with Delight. To love rebellious Man, who merited nothing but Vengeance, was great; but to love him in the Way he has shewn, is a Vastness of Affection, which nothing but an Infinitude of Mercy, none but God himself, could be equal to, or display. He submitted to the Indigence of the meanest, to the Distresses of the weakest, to the Infamy of the vilest, to the very Tortures of the damned; when he laid down his Life for those, who only have used him with Ingratitude, and who never can use him otherwise, if left to the Perverseness of their own Will. If this Love of Jesus be not above all created Affection; what is? Can Men produce any thing like fuch an Example, not only of difinterested Regard, but of calumniated Kindness, in the Histories of the Earth? No History, no Memory, can furnish an Instance of Resemblance. Can even Angels present a Copy of such abused Tenderness from among the higher Orders of Being, from the Thrones, the Principalities, and the Powers of Heaven? So far from it, they feem filled with Aftonishment at this Exhibition of unparalelled Goodness, and earnestly defire to look into it. \*

Thus, even Reason, depraved as it is, cannot but conclude upon so plain a Matter of Fact, that Jesus Christ, the Apximology, the chief Shepherd, is Jenovan

himself, whose Mercy endureth for ever.

But we have not only the Evidence of Reason, supported as it is, by the Testimony of Patriarchs, Prophets, and Apostles; nay, we have not only the Asser-

tion of Jesus himself when upon Earth, to demonstrate the DIVINITY of the Shepherd and Bishop of our Souls; but we have also the express Declaration of Jehovah, given before the Advent of the Redeemer, to confirm this effential Truth. For thus faith JEHOVAH SABAOTH, the LORD of Hosts, by the Prophet Zechariah; Arvake, O Sword, against MY SHEPHERD [ the Shepherd of my Appointment and Decree | and against the Man that is MY FELLOW [or Compeer]: Smite the Shepherd, and the Sheep shall be scattered. \* This very Prediction and Declaration could relate to none but Jesus; who was indeed smitten of God, and afflicted with the Sword of his Vengeance drawn forth against Sin; and accordingly he both applied it to himself, + and confirmed the Application by rifing again, in full Demonstration of his own divine Power.

It would exceed the narrow I imits prescribed to these Essays, to enter into a large Discussion of the Suitableness of Circumstances between this great Shepherd and the Souls who are his Sheep, or to dwell prolixly upon his Ability to protect, feed, and govern them, and upon their Dependence on him for every Supply and Bleffing. This has been often and amply done already. The principal Object here in View was, the Argument for his divine Nature arising from his divine Commission, and from his Capacity to execute it comtletely, momentarily, infinitely, and eternally; agreeable to the Mind and Will of the bleffed Trinity, in the Covenant of Grace. If his Divinity be established, all is established concerning him. How far the Evidence advanced may fatisfy the Deist, the Arian, or the Socinian, it may not be easy to say; but this may be said, that neither these, nor all the Arguments in the World, can enforce a spiritual Conviction and a believing Assurance of this Truth favingly upon the Mind; unless the Spirit, who only can truly lead into divine Knowledge, open the Heart with Meeknefs, and fill the Soul with

<sup>\*</sup> Zech. xiii. 7.

his Light. In this Sense it is, that the Apostle says, No Man can say that Jesus is the Lord, can acknowledge him to be Jehovah, and perceive an Interest in him as such, but by the Holy Ghost. \* And, therefore, while we read, and while we write, it is God who must bless. Paul might plant, and Apollos water; yet Paul would plant, and Apollos water in vain, unless God himself vouchsafed to give the Increase. The very Scripture itself, all dictated by Grace, and full of Wisdom and Glory, is (as an ingenious Writer hath observed) "like "the cloudy Pillar it records, a Light to the true Is raelite, but Darkness to the Egyptians." \to A Darkness, which none but the Author of Light can remove.

Though this Truth of Christ's Divinity may seem of flight Importance to an unawakened Soul; it appears of the utmost Consequence to every real Believer in Jesus. He sees himself, in the true Character of a Sheep; a filly, straying, helpless Creature; travelling in a Wilderness of Briars and Thorns; baited by Wolves and Dogs, and furrounded by a thousand noxious Animals; ignorant of the Way to find any Pafture; careless, when in a good Herbage, of remaining in or securing it; too indifferent, when out of the Way, and quite unable to stroll back again into it; heedless of the past, and utterly improvident of the future; infenfible of remote Dangers, and frightened inordinately at those that are near. In such a View of his own State and Circumstances; how great is his Need of a kind, an attentive, an able Shepherd; of one, who can commiferate his Condition, and guide him in the right Way; who can felect what is proper for him, and reject what is hurtful; who can guard him against his Enemies, and repel the Fury of their Affaults; who can heal the Wounds made by Thorns, or the Sores occasioned by Sins; who will support him when he cannot stand, and carry him when he cannot go; who will find him the best Pasturage, and graciously preserve him in it;

<sup>1</sup> Cor. xii. 3. † 1 Cor. iii. 6. ‡ Centaur not Fabulous, p. 43.

A 2 2 Who

who (in fhort) will not fuffer him to perish, nor allow any to pluck him out of his Hand! Seeing the Necessity of fuch a Saviour, and believing God's Promise of such a One; he rejoices in Hope, and is finally enabled to pass through "the Valley of the Shadow of Death, fearing " no Evil." He beholds fo much Omnipotence, Omnipresence, and Love, in his divine Shepherd, and such an Occasion for these divine Attributes to his present Comfort and final Salvation; that he cannot part with the precious Truth for ten thousand Worlds, nor barter the folid Hope refulting from it, for all the vifionary Speculations of those, who, while they deny it, can propose not one tolerable Ground of peaceful Expectation in its Room. Such a Man is rather aftonished at the both unscriptural and unphilosophical Conclusion, that a Saviour can redeem from infinite Evil, without being infinite himself: that a Redemeer can execute an eternal Salvation, and yet not be eternal in his Nature; and that he can supply the Wants of the Moment throughout all Space, and the Wants of Ages throughout all Duration, without being omniscient to know, omnipresent to relieve, and eternal to maintain. He, that can embrace fuch an Hypothesis, has but little Right to upbraid others with Enthusiasm or Delusion; since he professes himself a Convert to the blasphemous Contradiction and Nonfense of a subordinate God, or of an Agent performing what is impossible but to God alone, without being more than a Man.

Let the Believer in Jesus rejoice (and he only can rejoice) in the all-sufficient Divinity of his risen and exalted Lord. Let the gracious Tenderness and Care, which have been already shewn him, to his own Wonder and Thankfulness, be to him a well-grounded Argument of that everlasting Love, which was intended for him without Beginning, and which shall be continued to him without End. To such a Man, how sweet and delightful are those Words of his Almighty Shepherd—My Sheep hear my Voice, and I know them, and they follow me; and I give unto them Eternal

LIFE, and they shall never, no, never perish; neither shall ANY pluck them out of my Hand! - O what Grace, and Love, and Power, are manifested here! And for whom are they manifested in this tender, kind, compassionate Manner?-For thee, O Christian; yes, for thee. He emptied himself once of his primæval Glory, that thou mightest be filled for ever with abundant Grace. What Love hath been revealed to thy Heart; when Millions of Men and Worlds of Angels have been passed by, who deserved this Grace fully as much as thou! The greatest Rebel in Hell is a very near Brother indeed to the flightest Sinner upon Earth. And what thou hast received, was all derived from the good Pleasure of thy heavenly Father, without any previous Wish or Request of thine own to obtain it. Thy Shepherd gave the first Impression of Grace; and it is he alone, who, by his almighty Spirit, can stamp upon thee his Likeness in Glory. Acknowledge him, then, in all thy Ways; and, in all his marvellous Works, admire him. Depend upon him, like an helpless Sheep, for every Thing; for he hath promised to supply all thy Need according to his Riches, and according to the Greatness of his Power. Manifest thy Love to him by an unseigned Love to the Brethren, thy Fellow-sheep in the same Pasture, thy Fellow-heirs of Life everlafting. Soon will the Time appear, when, fetting his Sheep, and thee among them all, on his Right-hand, he will fay, Come, ye bleffed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the Foundation of the World; and soon shall they enter, divested of all their Sorrows, Cares, and Fears, into the heavenly ferusalem, the prepared Mansion, and foy of their Lord,

## SERVANT.

HE Word Servant is applied in the Holy Scriptures to various Ranks, Offices, and Circum-

stances, both of Angels and Men.

With respect to God; all the Creatures, whether animate or inanimate, ferve his Purpose and Decree, and fulfil the Counsels of his Will. Wicked Men and wicked Spirits subserve his great Designs, involuntarily, and by an irrestitible Constraint. Angels and Saints obey his Sovereign Will, from the Strength he gives them, from the Delight they have in it, and from the

Love which fully possesses them.

Even amongst Men, all may be faid to be the Servants of each other; because none can well subsist without the Ministration of the rest; nor obtain Service from them. but by becoming, in some Respect, a Servant himself. Kings are only the first Servants in the several Nations of the World; and, as such, are bound to be of eminent Usefulness to Mankind, See I Kings xii. 7. They have the Interests of Millions to study and promote, and can become only truly great and honourable, in Proportion to the Benefit arising from their Ministry. Magistrates, in their feveral Classes, are public Servants; and indeed all the Services, rendered by one Man to another, are reciprocal, and depend upon some expected Attentions in Thus are Multitudes united in focial Bonds; and the particular Interests of Individuals, rightly purfued, coalefce with each other, and form the general Welfare of States and Empires. But

But the ordinary Acceptation of the Word Servant relates to a Person, appointed to some particular Office or Duty: And he differs materially from a Slave; for a Servant may person the Functions assigned him, with the Concurrence of his own Will; but a Slave must undergo his Task, whether he will or not: His Will is absorbed in that of his Master, without a Right of calling it into Question. Happily, this Species of Servitude, so disgraceful to Humanity, is exploded in this Country, and ought to be more so than it is, in (what is called) the Christian World.

Christ may be said to be the Servant of his People, because he came into the World, not to be ministered unto, but to minister\*. Serving his Redeemed, is but another Term of less Emphasis for saving them . And he ferved them effectually; for he wrought out an everlasting

Salvation for them.

But how is Fefus Christ the Servant of GOD, fince we acknowledge him to be effentially GOD himself? To this it may be answered; that Christ, as to his divine Nature, is Auto 9 505, the true and felf-existent GoD; and, with respect to that Essence, cannot be said to serve, fo far as Service is correlative with Command. But, with respect to his Person, as covenanting to assume the human Nature, and uniting it to himself; as undertaking to undergo a Series of Humiliation and Sufferings for the Redemption of his Elect; and as actually performing the Covenant of the divine Will (to which himself had acceded from Eternity) in the very Nature of Man; he may emphatically be entitled, without any Derogation of his Divinity, the SERVANT of GOD. Nay, so far from derogating from his Divinity, the very Ability to perform the Service appointed, proves him to be truly divine. The Service, here to be confidered, does not imply an Inferiority of Nature; but only regards

<sup>\*</sup> Matt. xx. 28.

<sup>†</sup> Thus some have thought, that Servator is a Word of purer Latinity than Salvator: But it is certainly of less Force, and falls thort of the great Idea contained in the Name of Saviour.

a Performance of Office. It relates to him as the Perfon doing or suffering; not as being or existing: And it chiefly adverts to his buman Form, which, occupied by his divine Existence, was made a fit Instrument to execute and endure all the Counsels of his holy Will. He humbled himself \*, which plainly implies a former Condition of Superiority: And (εαυτον εκενωσε), he emptied himself, or made himself of no Reputation +; which evidently includes Will and Power in himself to do so, and a prior State of Exaltation, which he was contented to lay afide. If he had been a mortal Man; where was the Humility of his undertaking to fave a Multitude of Men? If he had been only a Creature; how could he possibly divest bimself of Character and Glory? What had he to be divested of, which in that Case could be an eternal Good to Man? And how could a Creature, emptied, and without Reputation, fill others with all the Fullness of GOD, or have Power to lay down his Life, and Power to take it up again? These are Questions, which they ought to answer, who degrade the glorious Work of Redemption to the Operation of a created Being, and treat this Servant of the Most High, as the Slave of their own Imaginations. It feems more rational to deny the Existence of Redemption itself, than to suppose the great Redeemer, who possesseth the Keys of Heaven ; of Hell, and of Death |, who created all Things, and who alone restores what is restored; to be a mere Man without Strength, a mere Angel without Independence, or an inferior GOD, which in Fact is none at all.

We must therefore consider the Office of Christ as principally in View, when he is spoken of in the Scriptures as the Servant of GOD. So that remarkable Text, Behold my Servant whom I uphold §, must be understood

<sup>\*</sup> Phil. ii. 8. † Chap. ii. 7. † Matt. xvi. 19, || Rev. i. 18.
§ Isaiah xlii. 1. See also verse 19; and xliii. 10. xlix. 3, 5.
lii. 13, liii. 11. Zech. iii. 8. In some of these Texts the lxx translate γυμ, by δ παις μυ, му Son. That remarkable Text also

derstood of the Work which the Manhood of the Saviour undertook to do, through its inestable Union with the Godhead. This is the Sense received not only by Christian Expositors, but even by the Rabbins, who lived before his Manisestation in the Flesh\*. In the Pro-

in Hofea xi. i. Out of Egypt have I called my Son, which is applied to Christ in the Gospel as the Head of the Church, suffering with it. and acting for it, implies the Servitude of Christ, and what he condefcended to be for his People. What he did naturally, as to his Body, in going down into the House of Bondage, was doubtless intended to convey the spiritual Truth, that be had taken upon him the Form of a Servant, and was become fully & to the Land to redeem them that avere under the Law, that they might obtain Liberty by him from the Slavery of a worfe Prince than any Pharaoh. His being called out of it, fulfilled the great Purport of the Prophecy, which was, that in Him. as their Head, his People also should be delivered from the Bondage of Corruption, and fo finally enter the Glory of his heavenly Canaan. The Deliverance of the Jews from Egypt, was both a Type and a Prophecy of this great Truth concerning Jesus and his Redeemed, and as such was delivered by the Holy Ghost to the Prophet and Apostle. Comp. Hos. xi. 1. with Matt. ii. 15 .- The Jews and others have attacked this Passage in the Evangelist, only because they did not understand its Intention in the Prophet.

\* Fonathan, the Chaldee, the famous Expositor, R. Alichech, &c. understand by the Word Servant in this Text, and in the lii Chapter, the MESSIAH; and the last mentioned Rabbi, treating of bis Vifage being marred, expreisly fays, " That only could be marred which was derived from Man, or the human Nature, not that which proceeded from GOD; and to by the Term, his Form, is to be understood that only which is from Men, and not that which " comes from Heaven." (Huls. Theol. Jud. tom. 1. p. 323.) R. Simeon likewife, who lived many Years before the Birth of Christ. in his Commentaries upon the Book of Genesis, (Galatin. de Arc. Cath. Ver. lib. iii. c. i.) clearly declares, that the Messian was to be born of a Woman; and affirms, that, " in the third Period of 16 Time (viz. that which will succeed the two preceding Periods of 46 the Patriarchs and Prophets) this wonderful Conjunction (of the 46 divine and human Natures) shall be effected, and the World 46 above united to the World below. For, by the Medium of an 46 holy Body, the superior World is to be incorporated (or made one " with) the inferior." And just afterwards he adds, " Thus the hely and bleffed GOD will be at once above and beneath." another Place, the same Rabbi fays, " This Mystery (concerning the Divinity) of the Son will not be generally revealed, till the Messiah shall come; because then will the Prophecy be fulfilled, The Earth shall be filled with the Knowledge of the GLORY of " JEHOVAH.

Prophecy of Exekiel, we find Jehovah styling the Meffiah, My Servant the Beloved +, who was ordained to be a Prince among (or in the midst of) the Flock, or his People. His human Nature was taken into the divine, that he might be the Head over all Things to the Church, which is his Body, the Fulness of him that filleth all in all \(\frac{1}{2}\). Now, he could not be Head to the Church, with any Use or Consequence, if he were merely Man; nor be able to fill all in all, if he were less than the infinite GOD. But as God-man, he could undertake both; could bless the Church as her great Meoslas, or Intervener, who was to receive from the Godhead in his human Nature, and in his divine to carry her up to the Eternity and Triumph

"IEHOVAH." These indeed are human Testimonies; but they serve to shew, what was the antient Expectation concerning the

Messab in some of the most respectable Jews.

It is be inquired, how Christ could act, obey, and suffer in his human Nature, without an Impeachment of his Divinity, it may be answered, that his Divinity alone could have enabled his Humanity to do and fuffer all that was before determined of him; and therefore, instead of degrading, this Obedience yields the strongest Proof of the Vailness of his Love, and the Omnipotence of his Person. He had Power to lay down his Life, and he had Power to take it up again; that is, his divine Hypostasis could give up his human Life, and at Pleasure assume it again. Toletus (cited by Amefius in his Bellarm. Enerv. tom. 1. c. 3.) illustrates this Matter by a remarkable Similitude. " As a Man, (fays he) bearing a Sword in a Scabbard, can, 46 at his Will, draw it forth, and by one Hand hold the Sword, and 66 the Sheath by the other: So the divine Person (or Divinity in " Christ) withdrew the Soul from the Body, as a Sword from the . Sheath, through Death, retaining both at the fame time in Union with himself; and then, replacing (as it were) the Sword in its " Scabbard, re-united the Body and Soul through his Refurrection." Christ suffered in the Flesh, but sustained and overcame through the Spirit, He had Soul and Body as a real Man (not, as the Apollina. rians, &c. afferted, a Body with no intellectual Soul but the Divinity) which he endued with invincible Energy as GOD. Thus the Athanasian Creed well defines him to be " perfect GOD and " perfect Man; of a reasonable Soul and human Flesh subsisting;" and gives, in the Compass of a few Lines, equally nervous and elegant, an incomparable Formulary against the Opinions of a Variety of Heretics; with which, touching the great Article of Christ's Divinity in particular, they had very early and very much infected and infested the Church.

† Ezek. xxxiv. 23, 24. † Eph. i. 22, 23. iv. 15. Col. i. 18.

Triumph of his Power. Other Passages might be adduced, descriptive of the Service, which Christ was to perform, agreeable to the Covenant of Grace; but it is perhaps unnecessary to instance them now, fince all his Offices and Titles (of which we are treating) relate to his illustrious Work in general, or to some eminent Branches of it in particular. It may fuffice, therefore, to add, That Jesus did all Things well, and performed his Office with so complete an Exactness, as admits of no possible Impeachment or Defect. As the Covenant was ordered in all Things, because ordered by the Wisdom of God, who provides not for less than all; fo it was fure, because HE, who undertook what was ordered, was omnipotently able to execute it; for otherwise it must have been uncertain. He actually did perform all that was given him to do; and, in Proof of it, the human Nature was raised from the Dead, and is set at the Right Hand of GOD, (in the Effulgence of his glorious Omnipotence), far above all Principality, and Power, and Might, and Dominion, and every Name that is named, not only in this World, but also in that which is to come \*.

And here one cannot but admire the Mercy, Love, and Goodness of the blessed GOD. He sent his Son, not in the Splendor of an earthly Potentate (though that had been an immense Degradation from his Greatness), but in the Form of a Servant , in the Condition of a poor, despised, rejected Man; to redeem a Company of Creatures, who were alienated from him in their Hearts, Rebels in their Lives, and Traitors in every Inclination of their Souls. He came to serve those, who naturally hated him and his Service altogether;

<sup>\*</sup> Eph. i. 21.

<sup>†</sup> The low Estimation, which would be made of the Person of Christ, was strikingly foretold by the Prophet, in setting upon him for his Price thirty Pieces of Silver. Zech. xi. 12. This was exactly the Value, fixed in the Law, upon a Man-Servant, or Maid-Servant, as a Compensation to the Master for the Loss of Life; and it has a particular Reference to the Redeemer, who was esteemed so much a Servant, that Judas for his precious Blood could obtain no more. Exod. xxi. 32. comp. with Matth. xxvi. 15.

and was contented to lay down his Life for their Sakes, who fought in their Fury to force it away. By this Humiliation and Suffering, he became the Victim of Justice to appease the divine Vengeance, and to reconcile Enemies to the Friendship of Heaven. Yet, had he rested here, all had been but in vain. He sent down his Spirit also into their Hearts to quicken them to a spiritual Life, to subdue the Power of their Corruptions, to change the Bent of their Wills and Affections, and to melt down their Souls into Love with himself, and thus to render them his true Brethren for ever. O what Manner of Love is this! What essential Services are here!

How illustrious in this View do the divine Perfections of the Saviour appear? He hath loved us, like that GOD, whose whole Nature is INFINITE LOVE.

All the Attributes of Febovals are honoured likewise by these unparalelled Services of Jesus? The Law, that bright Transcript of his holy Will, is magnified and made honourable by his complete Obedience. Divine Justice is perfectly fatisfied by the Atonement of his Sufferings for Sin. The Truth of GOD is displayed and afferted in the most wonderful Manner; fince it fpared not Immanuel himself, when the Guilt of his People's Transgressions were laid upon him. The Mercy of Jehovah is rendered unspeakably illustrious, in faving a Herd of condemned Criminals, by the Imputation of their Sins to one so dear to himself. The Love of the Almighty appears in all the Richness of Grace; which, while his People were Enemies to him in Heart and Life, delivered up his only begotten Son to Death, that they might be delivered from Wrath through him. GOD's Righteousness is exalted by the active Obedience of the Saviour, and manifests him to be just in justifying him, that believeth in Jesus. Nor does the divine Wisdom appear less conspicuous than the other divine Perfections; fince it could find out a Way, fo inscrutable to Angels and Men, to glorify and harmonize all the Attributes of GOD, while it imparted eternal Life and Salvation to Sinners. From hence we must

must conclude, that the whole of Redemption, both in its original Plan and formal Execution, could only proceed from GOD, and by GOD only could be effected. GOD, indeed, was in Christ, reconciling the World to himself \*; and Christ, as the Minister of that Reconciliation, is the POWER of GOD, and the WISDOM of

GOD+.

Now, Believer, as Christ hath done so great Things for thee, in which thou hast Reason to rejoice; it becomes at once thy Duty, thy Interest, and thy Privilege, with humble Gratitude to give up Affections, Hopes and All, to his Person and Service. forget, that thou wast once a Child of Wrath even as others, and a miserable Bond-slave to Sin and Satan. Christ made thee free, and he must keep thee free. Thou haft or wilt find, that " his Service is perfect Free-"dom." To be a Servant of GOD, is a Title, which Christ for thy Sake was not ashamed to bear. He became also the Servant of his People, and thought it no Degradation of his illustrious Character, not to be ministered unto, but to minister. He served all, that all might serve GOD. Whoever thou art, however low and contemptible in thy own Eyes, or in the Eyes of the World; if thou art but a Christian indeed, he descended from his Glory, expressly to serve and to save thee. He stooped to be thy Servant, that he might make thee the Friend, or, rather, the very Son and Heir of his God and thine.

In this view, what a wonderful IMMORTAL is the true Christian? How happy his true Life, when he lives it? How honorable his proper Service, when he acts it? If there were no Heaven hereafter, yet what a bleffed Thing is it, to have unruly Passions subdued, vile Affections changed, the sinful and miserable World kept out, and deluding Spirits vanquished? And, in their room, to find the Peace of GOD brought in, the Sense of Mercy and Goodness established, the Heart alive for

GOD, the Soul in Union with him, and Jesus all in all? But when a glorious Hereafter is to fucceed these present Mercies; one may well cry out with a good Man, now in Glory,-" What, all this and Heaven too!"-Here it is, that we begin to understand, how that, to a true Christian, there cannot come an Evil. The Alchymy of Faith transmutes the basest Metal, which the World, or the Flesh, or Satan, can attempt to put upon him, into the purest Gold. Lastly, Death itself, the common Evil of Nature, and the Curse of Sin, is neither Curse nor Evil to him. On the contrary, it is so invaluable and important a Privilege, that, without it, the Christian could not enjoy the final great Blessing, which GOD will give him. Thus Faith makes the Believer's Life holy, and his Death precious. 'Tis this alone which foftens the Bed of Sickness, and presents eternal Glory full in View; and this will leave him only when it has brought him fafely thither. When Faith has done its last, blest, Office; when Hope is lost in Fruition; and when everlasting Life and Love become at once his proper End of Being and Crown of Glory; then shall be brought to pass the Saying that is written, DEATH IS SWALLOWED UP IN VICTORY. O DEATH, WHERE IS THY STING! O GRAVE, WHERE IS THY VICTORY!—Thanks be to God, who giveth us the Victory, through our Lord Jesus CHRIST!

## LAWGIVER.

TUMAN Life upon Earth may be distinguished into three Modes, or Conditions: 1. NATURAL:

2. ARTIFICIAL: 3. DIVINE, OF SPIRITUAL.

I. The natural Life, or Life by which we exist as Beings compounded of a material Body, a fenfual or sensitive Soul, and an intellectual Spirit, must also be confidered in its pure State as before the Fall, and in its impure or corrupt Condition as we now find it.

The pure Life of Man, who, in his original Creation, coming from a perfect Being, had therefore " a found " Mind in a found Body," was exerted in all its Faculties, both animal and rational, for his own real Good and for the Glory of his Maker. His earthly Fabric perfectly corresponded with and served his Soul; and these, like complete Instruments to a wise Artificer, conveyed to the Spirit, or Mind \*, from all the Objects of this System, through the Medium of the Senses and Affections, various Illustrations and Instances of the divine Glory and Goodness, both in the natural Objects, and in those sublimer Things, of which they were ordained to be the Pictures and Representations. Thus the Spot of Earth, where he was placed, became his Garden, his Cultivation, his Worship, his Paradife.

But the present impure and corrupt Life of Nature is a dreadful Reverse. In the very Day of Man's Fall,

<sup>\*</sup> On this Distinction of our Nature into Body, Soul, and Spirit, fee the Note upon 1 Theff. v. 23. at p. 228. his

his Mind was feized with spiritual Death, according to the Curse foretold, and his animal and sensitive Part became subject to corporal Death, which is equally inevitable, and which was postponed only by a pre-ordained System of Mercy, that, out of this mighty Ruin, GOD's Attributes might display a new and rising Glory, to the Admiration of his intelligent Creatures. This impure Life of Man, which now exists under the Shadow of Death, is passed in Slavery of Body to the degenerated Appetites, and Affections of a degenerated Soul, in Darkness and Alienation of Spirit from the Life, Knowledge, and Love of his Creator, and under the confused and confounding Impressions of an altered World, and of other fallen Creatures and Spirits like himself, who together constitute the real Mystery, BABYLON the great, the Mother of the [spiritual as well as natural] Fornications and Abominations of the Earth. The Spirit is now under, not over, the Body and animal Soul; receives, often false, and at best, but faint Intelligence of spiritual Things; and is generally so immersed in Things earthly, as though these were the only Objects and End of its Being. Upon the corrupt Principle of this fallen natural Life came in, partly through Sin, and partly through a Necessity arising from that Sin, what may be called

II. The Life artificial. Man, becoming a Sinner, was, as a Part of the Curse, to supply his Necessities by Labor: And this Labor implies continual Care and Art, which, through the Blindness of the Mind from Sin, are carried on with constant Pain and Solicitude, and being diverted from God the true Object to a lower and more vile one, Self, must necessarily end in Vanity and Vexation of Spirit. He has now, not only real Neceffities in the Subfistence of his Body, but imaginary Wants and pernicious Affections in Soul and Mind, owing to the Loss of that proper Good, which alone could fill them, and to the Blindness just mentioned, which induces him to pursue what is not so, in its stead. All Men are subject to these Evils, and the Rich.

Rich, if possible, more than the Poor; for their Imaginations and Appetites are commonly more heated, by the frequent Indulgence of a Corruption, whose Cravings, like Death and the Grave, are infinite and infatiable. Our common Experience (if we observe it) confirms this melancholy Truth of divine Revelation, and might almost of itself enable us to see, that all this is but the fad Effect of the Dominion or Law of Sin (as the Apostle calls it) which acts and rules in the Frame of Man. Hence arise all the Machinations of Pride, Ambition, Luft, Avarice, and other Senfualities; and from these, for their Supports are occasioned War, Murder, Rapine, Fraud, and every other Violence and Subtlety, which both punish and increase the Sins of the World. Hence too, though in a more decent Form, originate all the modal Refinements of Life; for these are either opposite to the hapby Existence of a pure Nature, or are made necessary (to fay the best for them) to the tolerable Subsistence of a corrupt one. From the Depravity of Man also arises the Necessity of civil and domestic Law and Government, which, after all, can only restrain or supprefs, but can neither alter nor renew him. The Inclination to Sin remains, and will ever remain, the fame. His Modes of Action may vary, and foul Sins may be exchanged for Sins more refined, as gross Senfualities for Pride of Fume and the like; but the Principle and the End of all his Action will continue as before. As a necessary Correction, then, to this multiform Discord, Providence ordained political Institutions, in order to prevent the absolute Destruction and Defolation of the World, which the Anarchy of Evil would otherwise occasion. But all these (and many others which might be mentioned) are merely artificial, and necessary only per accidens, or through the Fall, to the Nature of Man: For, had he continued a perfect Creature, he would have needed none of the present Arts to support the Difficulties, and none of the compulsory Institutions to correct the Enormities, of his Bb Lite. Life. These, however, serve to prove, as well as God's revealed Law itself, how deplorably human Nature is depraved, and how perverted or dead (in a moral View) it is now become, respecting the original Purpose and Use of its Creation.

Now, as this artificial Life is founded in Man's Sin, and therefore doth not and cannot render him truly happy either for Time or Eternity; the Wisdom and Love of God devised and prepared a new System, which

is deemed in the holy Scriptures

III. The Life divine, or spiritual. To explain and lead to this new Life were these Scriptures imparted; and they are both Revelations from God in themselves, and record Revelations from him, giving both the Myftery and the History of this regenerating Life. They fhew us, that all was to be and was accomplished through Jehovah, who took upon him the human Frame called Jefus, and fo became Immanuel or God with us; that he died to destroy Death, and Sin the Occasion of Death, and lives for ever, as Jehovah the Righteousness of all his People; that thefe, with many other important Truths inseparably connected with them, were the Refult of an everlafting Covenant in the Godhead, and ordained in JESUS CHRIST, as the great Θεανθρωπος, or the GOD-MAN MEDIATOR between the divine and human Natures. Hence he took the human Nature to become in that Nature the Head over all things to his Church, that is, his Called, or Chojen; as he was Head over all Things in the Creation at large, by his divine Nature, from everlasting. To this Church he became therefore, in a peculiar Manner, their Lord, and their God; and, among other Denominations and Offices, to accomplish his own Mediation, and their Salvation as the Effect of it, he would be known as its

## LAWGIVER.

He hath given them a LAW, which final never be broken. This Word Lew, in its full Senie, means the Will

Will and Mind of God revealed and established. There is a Law ordained in the natural and fenfible World; and what we know of it, we know as the Rule, by which natural Things subfift and proceed. But the Law in the spiritual and invisible World we could only know by Communication from its Author; and therefore God delivered it, at least in its eminent Degree, to Moses for the Instruction of his People. Upon this Revelation to Moses all the subsequent Revelations are founded, down to the Advent of Christ, to whom they uniformly and principally related: And thus the Gospel itself is only the Completion, or rather a Part, of the Law or Mind of God, declaring at once the great Object, and confirming the great Purpose of the whole, in the Salvation of Sinners. The very Name חורה, Law, fignifies a teaching Institution; and it is so, when the Mind is enlightened by Grace, and hath a spiritual Faculty to perceive it.

In order, therefore, to apprehend Christ rightly in his Office of Lawgiver, it may not be improper to consider, as briefly as possible, the Law which he hath

imparted for his Subjects.

The Law, given through Moses, may be distinguished

into civil-moral-and ceremonial.

The civil Part of it respected primarily the Jewish Polity only, as a glorious Theocracy, or Government by God alone, who was its immunediate Ruler or King: And, in its subsequent Intention, it represented under that outward Example, that God is the only King of his Redeemed, who are before Him the true Nation of Priests, or royal Priesthood, or the peculiar People, living under the Rule of his Grace now, and hereafter possessing the Dominion of his Glory.

2. The moral Part of the Law was chiefly revealed in the ten Commandments; and it shews what is holy, just

<sup>†</sup> The Names given to the Law in Pfalms xix and exix, are Names of Application, fuited to the feveral States and Experiences of the antient Believers. See an Explanation of them at p. 301. Note.

and good. It is a Transcript, so far as was necessary to Man, of the divine Mind; and it is also a perfect Rule of Action, by which his intelligent Creatures must work, both to be perfect, and to sheet their Perfection. Adam received it as a Principle of Life and Duty; and therefore it was to him a Covenant of Works, by Obedience to which he might stand, or by Disobedience fall and be ruined, and his Posterity (as we feel it to our Cost) together with him. It must eternally stand, though Man and all the Creatures should eternally fall.

Its Use, since the Corruption of Man, is to shew to the Redeemed the Perfection of God, and contrastingly their own Imperfection and Departure from him. The Spirit of God graciously works by it with this View, and preaches from it, most convincingly to the Heart, the Condemnation and spiritual Death of our Nature brought in by Sin, and the absolute Necessity of a Saviour before God; because by the Works of this Law, which no imperfect Creature can perform, shall no Flesh (which is a Term used to signify what is imperfect and corrupt) be justified. It was, therefore, the first published, in order to lead Men forward to the great Intention of

3. The ceremonal Lazv. This is unhappily too little understood; and therefore there arise such sad Mistakes about the Gospel, which this Law was framed to reveal, establish, and confirm. 'Tis even now a Truth, once uttered by Rabbins, that "Many hear the Voice" of this Law, who do not hear its Word." The Sound and the Power are distinct Things. It is, in Fact, the Gospel in Emblem, Type, or Shadow: And so every Christian sinds it, who is instructed by divine Grace, and who thus possesses the Means of knowing it.

In its external Application, reaching to the outward Man only, it inculcated Purity and Reverence of Body with all its Functions; and so it affected all, who professed to be under its Authority, whether truly con-

verted or not: But

In its inzeard Purpose and Power, it taught, under

the

the Influence of the Spirit of Wisdom (who arranged the whole and enabled Moses, Bezaleel, and Aboliab, to comprehend the Glory of it) THE GREAT AND EVERLASTING SALVATION OF JESUS CHRIST. For Inflances;

The Passover, in Exod. xii. symbolized the Means by which God's People pass over from the spiritual Egypt towards the spiritual Canaan, even by the Blood of the Lamb, slain in the divine Purpose from before the

Foundation of the World.

The monn, or lifting up to God, which the Israelites were to bring, as a Preparation for the Tabernacle, which God would have to be constructed, that he might appear evidently to dwell or rest among them, denoted, that with the Heart they were to believe unto Righteousness, and that all the Mechanism of the holy Things, which was to be set before their Eyes, was to be understood in an Elevation superior to that, which mere animal Sense

could apprehend.

The Ark of the Covenant, the first Object to be confiructed, preached the Covenant of Grace entered into between the divine Persons, or Alemim in Jehovah, whose sensible Representations, respecting their gracious Offices, the Cherubim & were. The Faiker and Spirit were thus described, looking upon and shadowing with Wings the Mercy-Seat, the Propitiation, the Mediator, the Place of their Feet, all synonimous Terms, expressing the human Nature assumed by the divine in the Person of Jesus Christ, who was crowned, who was connected with, and who covered all the Ark or Church beneath him, and with whom all the Church were thus to be represented as one, even as Christ and God are one, and as Partakers in him of the divine Nature and Glory. John

Bb 3

<sup>‡</sup> Exek. x. 20. This [the Cherubim] was the liwing one, which I faw under | nin, pro, wice, the Substitute or Embiem of ] the Alchim of Ifrael. In this View of the Prophet, the Cherubim mean fomething great and glorious; in any other, they mean nothing, or nothing but what is frivolous and unworthy of the Place assigned them.

374

xvii. &c. To be a true Believer, was to have a Place by Faith in God's Ark, to be covered with Christ the Mercy- reat, and so to be under the Wings or Protection of the Alebim, or three Persons in Covenant. Thus it was faid of Ruth, that she came to trust under the Wings of JEHOVAH the ALEHIM of Ifrael, his People. This was the Pfalmist's Sense of the Shadow of God's Wings. which he fo frequently mentions as his own Trust and Joy, and which he so earnestly exalts before others. And our Lord himself, carrying with the same Idea the fostering Affection of a Bird, laments over the Jews, as Persons who had refused to be gathered under his Protection, though he had borne their Fathers on Eagles Wings, (i. e. by the Power of his Spirit) and brought them unto bimself. Exod. xix. 4. If. xxxi. 5. In short, the Fabric of this Ark gave Birth to many spiritual Ideas for the Use of the antient Church, which caused them to prize it so exceedingly above all the facred Oeconomy.

The whole Tabernacle represented Christ for his People, and his People in him †; and all the Utensils were meant as Instruments of their Faith, and of his Glory. The necessary Brevity of these Essays forbids a Detail of every Circumstance; and, therefore, it shall only be added concerning this graciously beautiful Structure; that the Court before it represented the Admission of the Redeemed, through the Sacrifice of Christ and the Washing of Regeneration, by the Altar and Laver; that the Holy-Place, with its golden Candlessick, Table of Shew-Bread, and Altar of Incense, symbolized the Believer's State in Grace, brought out of the Air or Spirit of this World, enlightened by Christ,

In view of its being only the Sign of a greater Object fignified, Christ remarked concerning the strong Notion, which obtained among the Jews, of the great Holiness of the Temple, that in this Place is one (meaning himself) greater than the Temple. Matth. xii. 6. Solomon gives the Reason; Behold, Heaven, and the Heaven of Heavens, cannot contain THEE; how much less this House which I have built? 2 Chron. vi. 18.

fed by Christ, and offering Prayers and Praises through Christ, to the divine Persons within the Veil, or Holy of Holies. This last Place denoted the State of Glory, and the Ark the Situation of the Redeemed in it, as just now described.

The Ordination of the Priests and High-Priest was calculated to reveal what God's royal Priesthood are to worship him by, and what Christ would be to his People in the great Agency of their Salvation. The Reader may see some briest Hints on this Subject in the

former Essay entitled PRIEST.

All the Sacrifices were full of an evangelical Sense and Intention. The עלה, or Offering of Afcension by Fire, was to denote the Ascension of our Minds to God through the Propitiation of Christ, who suffered divine Wrath for our Sins, and who first caused the Merit of his Sufferings to afcend, and then afcended up on bigh to plead that Merit before the Throne. It implied the Refurrection, as well as Passion, of the Redeemer, and likewise the spiritual Resurrection of his People from the Death of Sin through him; all which is acceptable to God as a sweet-smelling Savonr .- The הנהה Meat-Offering, or rather fragrant anointed Offering of fine Flour, (Lev. ii. 1.) symbolized the Presentment of Christ's Righteousness for the Justification of his People before the Throne of God.—The שלמים, or Sacrifice of Peace, (Lev. iii. 1. & vii. 11.) expressed the pouring forth of the Blood of Jesus and the eucharistical Communion of his People upon his Sacrifice, the Type of which they were to gat together under the Law, in Commemoration both of what he was to their Souls, and of their living only by the Faith of the Son of God.—The naon, or Sin-Offering, was presented for general Sins of Ignorance, as was the was, or Trefspass-Offering, for Sins of positive Guilt or Pollution whether of Body or Mind. They were injoined to fignify, that all our Sins require a Propitiation, and that only the Sacrifice of Christ could effect that Propitiation. Many Rites, attendant upon all these several Bb 4 OfferOfferings, had their distinct Use and Sense; but they are too various to be treated of in this Place. \*

The Feasts were all Shadows and Commemorations of good Things to come; and the Spirit of God led his antient Choien among the People into their Scope and Design, giving them thereby his own Joy and Peace in

believing.

Thus the Books of Exodus and Leviticus, which chiefly contain the ceremonial Law, were to the Redeemed of old, what the Gospel, commonly so called, is to the Redeemed now. They exhibited the Lord's Death 'till he should come; when, receiving their own Fulfillment as so many Prophecies of it in Emblem +, they were to cease in their outward Exhibition, and to live only in the Record of the written Word. They now stand as Memorials of God's revealed Will concerning the Salvation of his People, and, together with the New Testament, form one grand Law and Charter of Grace, ensured by the Love, the Life, and the Blood, of Jehovah-Jesus.

This is the LAW of God. And the Subjects of this Law, under the spiritual Influence of the Framer, in its civil, Moral, and Ceremonial Branches, are the Heirs of Salvation, the Chosen of Christ, whom he fore-

\* See more on this Subject in the Note, at p. 273.

knew

<sup>†</sup> The Law prophefied 'till John. Matth. xi. 13. This very Fact furnishes an invincible Argument even to Reason concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion. For, it was impossible for Moses, or any other Man, fo many Centuries before Christ, to have devised fuch a complicated yet harmonious System of emblematic Prophecy, as the Law exhibited to the Senfe as well as the Intellects of Men, concerning the Redemption by the Meffiah: And it was, at least equally impossible for Jesus of Nazareth, poor in outward Appearance, and supported by none, in outward View, but by Persons, too indigent to establish a Faction, and too simple and illiterate to plan one, to exactly to have accomplified all the Series of Prediction both in Law, Pfalms, and Prophets; if he had not been the true Messiah, that long and ardently expected Saviour of his People. If this be true (and who can deny it with the least Candor or Reason?) the Christ o Religion is true, its Author is Jehowah, and its Purpose is equality or dered and sure.

knew, and for whom (expressly omitting all others under the general Name of the Worla) he prayed, or mediated. as their High-Priest, before the Throne of Glory. John xvii. 9. This great Truth, offenfive as it is and ever will be to the Pride and Confidence of the carnal Mind. was preached by the Choice and Calling, which God made of the Jews, and by which they were to represent his People in all Ages. Thefe, whether Jews or Gentiles, are a Remnant laved, and only a Remnant; for. compared with the World at large, the Rule is. πολλοι κλήθοι, ολιγοι δε εκλεκθοι, many are called, but few are elected. Bleffed be God, however, when gathered together, they shall be a great Number, all numbered of God, though innumerable by Man; named too as the Stars, and written in Heaven; recorded there, as it were, by an everlasting Pen, and in consequence indelibly recorded and most certainly known.

The Lawgiver is Christ. This glorious Person in Jehovah was with and in the Church in the Wilderness, and was to be of their Brethren, like unto Moses, i. e. clothed with human Flesh. He it was, who appeared in the Bush, and who styled himself the Alehim of Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob. To him Isaiah looked as the Judge, the Lawgiver, and the King, who was to save his People, (Is. xxxiii. 22.) and for whose Law the Isles, or Gentiles, should wait. He also sufficed (what Man could not do) his own Law, magnified it, and made it ho-

norable.

If Christ be the Lawgiver, he must be Jehovah \*; for none but Jehovah could plan, and reveal, a Law

<sup>\*</sup> The wisest Heathens, according to Cicero, had the same Idea respecting the Origin of all Law, viz. legem neque hominum ingeniis excogitatam, neque seitum aliquod esse populorum, sed æternum outdoam, quod universum mundum reservet, imperandi probibendique sapientia. De leg. l. ii. Presently, he adds, illa divina mens, suprema lex ess. See also a remarkable Fragment of the same great Philosopher, preserved by Lassantius, l. vi. c. 8. So likewise a more antient Orator; supropos expassant suproposes. "All Law is the Invention and Girt of God." Demosth. apud Seld. de Syund. l. i. c. 2.

of this Kind, which is one great Complication of Authority, Prophecy, Providence, and Perfection. If Christ had been a mere Man, he would have fallen under the Lash of his own Reproof, when he gave Laws and Injunctions to his Difciples, by teaching for Doctrines the Commandments of MEN. And if Christ be the Law-fulfiller, he must also be JEHOVAH, for none could execute this infinite and everlasting Plan for Myriads of Creatures but an infinite and everlasting Being. If the Divinity of Jesus could be taken away, there would be no Authority, or Sense, or Accomplishment, either in Law or Gospel. In that case, Christ must have been an Impostor; and Moles, with the Prophets and Apostles, were false Witnesses concerning him; and all their Testimony in the Bible must be treated as a Fable. But, as this is too abfurd as well as too abominable, the Lawgiver and the Law-fulfiller can be

neither more nor less than the omnipotent God.

Strong as this Truth appears in the Theory of the Word, it comes with superadded Strength in the Experience of that Theory to all true Believers. In this orand Scheme of divine Invention as well as Intention, God hath all the Glory through Christ from his People. His Law is written in their Hearts. This brings them to Christ, as their LORD and their God, and by him they are united to the FATHER and the SPIRIT. Christ in them, and God in Christ, is their Metto and their End. By him, they are not only positively predistinated, but effectually called. He is their LAWGIVER in both. The Cause of their Faith is his Election, and the Cause of his Election is his own free Grace and Mercy. Through him alone, the outward Vocation becomes an inward Calling, which he gives them Power by his Spirit to obey; and by him also they are justified, sanctified, and finally glorified. The Gift of Faith from him, which is fometimes called the First-fruits of the Spirit and the Earnest of Redemption, is an internal Evidence, wrought in their Hearts by his Holy Spirit, of their being Subjects of his Kingdom. And this Faith, founded

founded according to its Name TIDE upon the fure Fidelity of God in his written Law or Word, he caufes to grow to that Measure and Fulness, which is termed πληροφορια, or full Assurance both of the Heart and Understanding, and by which the happy Possessor knows, as by an invincible Demonstration, that he is not deceived in the επιγνωσις, or most certain and experimental Knowledge of the Mystery of God [i. e. the Spirit], and of the Father, and of Christ. Col. ii. 2.—This is the only real Knowledge both of the Persons and Doctrine of the Trinity.

A further Evidence of the Divinity of Christ as the Lawgiver arises from his continual Power in his People from Age to Age, ruling and swaying the Courte and Conduct of their Lives. He is the God of their Lives. He not only mortises their fallen natural Life, with its corrupt Propensities, but also that artificial Life, whose endless Depravities are founded upon them. At the same time, he induces and invigorates his own divine Life in their Souls, renewing them daily in the Spirit of their Minds.

Their very Trials and Temptations, which mostly arise from their natural Constitution and the perverted System of Things about them, he over-rules for Good, rendering them the Means of improving their Faith, of quickening their Hope, and of preparing their Spi-

rits for Glory.

This it is to be a CHRISTIAN indeed. And when a Man is arrived through Grace at this Stature in Christ, his Mind is not to be carried about with every Wind of Doctrine, by the Sleight of Men, or cunning Craftines, whereby they lie in wait to deceive; but it stands upon Christ as a Rock, and can contemplate his own past Experience of his Truth, which is fully confirmed by the Word revealed, that only Direction or Law to him of solid Worth, measuring all other Principles, but itself submitting to be measured by none.

In a Word; if all this be demonstrated to spiritual Understanding in the Bible, and brought into real

Proof and Experience by him who is the Sum and Substance of the Bible; doth it not demonstrate at the fame Time, that Jejus the LAWGIVER, whose Testimony it is, can be none lefs than JEROVAH, God over all? If he gave Law to Nature, or the elementary World, and, in Proof of it, suspended that Law, as in the Case of Miracles-If he controuled the artificial Life of Sin in Men, by his Providence, turning their Defigns to his own Will-If he hath given spiritual Life to his People, and maintains it infinitely and eternally when given-How can Man be so blinded as not to see, and to hardened as not to own, the effential Divinity of his Person? No created Wisdom, though next to omniscient; no created Strength, though nearest to what is almighty; could possibly plan and execute that amazing Scheme and System of Salvation, into which, it is faid of the Angels, as of their highest Effort, that they desire to pry. A Man must have the Credulity of an Atheist, and fancy that all the Universe was framed by accidental Vortices, or the Blindness of a modern Infidel, who laughs at a Book which he cannot read; before he can venture to presume, that the Redemption of Man is the fortunate Effort of a Creature.

There have been many Attempts in the World against the Divinity of Jehovah the Redeemer; but, blessed be God, they have all failed, and must fail, of their intended Design. The Elect of God shall never be finally deceived, nor the Gates of Hell prevail against his

Church of the Redeemed.

A Christian, therefore, can commiserate the unhappy Industry of a modern experimental Philosopher (learned and ingenious in earthly Things, but wretchedly ignorant and incapable in divine) who has employed himself in marshalling what he probably believes to be the Corruptions of Christianity, and in mustering the reluctant Fathers to the Support of a System, which denies the Divinity of their Lord and Master. Were they alive, they would doubtless thank him for his Pains in ranging them under the Banners of Socious,

or rather Carpocrates, Cerinthus, and Mahomet, his great Antecessors. They would certainly be much furprized to be told, that the Names of Father, Son, and Spirit, in the orthodox Sense, are not to be found in their Writings or in the Bible. But, admitting for a Moment, that the Fathers were all Unitarians in the Socinian Notion of the Term, though it be far enough from the Truth; there is no Point whatever gained. The Fathers were but Men, and fallible, though generally good, Men. Their Piety was warm and lively; but their Knowledge, not only human but divine, was for the most Part moderate and slender. Few of them could read the Old Testament in its own Language; and fewer studied to read it, as the grand Confirmation of the New. Their Evidence, however, or the Evidence of any other Men, were they favoured with tenfold more Abilities, is not to be taken for valid, without, and much less against, the Authority of the Word of God. Let God be true, and every Man a Liar, who opposes his Truth. But the Fact is, they were Unitarians indeed, and fo is every Christian, for Jehovah our Alekim is One Tehovah. We and they worship one GOD; but both are Adorers of that ONE GOD IN THREE PERSONS. according to his own Revelation of FATHER, Son, and HOLY SPIRIT\*. Those are Names, which appear

<sup>\*</sup> Justin Martyr, who lived very nigh to the Apostolic Age, A. D. 140. Irenaus, who wrote soon after him; Clemens Alexandrinus, of the same Century; Tertullian, about the same Period; Cyprian, A. D. 230, particularly in his celebrated Quotation of I John, v. 7. And, certainly, Athanasius, A. D. 320, to say nothing of the Cloud of Witnesses after him; were surely among the most antient and the most remarkable Fathers: And all these expressly and dissinctly mention the three divine Persons in the Godhead, as Objects of their Worship and Adoration. That they worshipped them as one God, is readily granted; and so do the Christians now, whatever the Socinians, and their Brethren, the Sons of Mahomet, may affert to the contrary.—For several Falshoods, imputed to the Christians by the Dectors of the Koran respecting the Trinity, the Reader is referred to Selden de Synedr. Vet. Hebr. 1. ii. c. 4.—Though it be but of little Consequence to mention such Opinions,

pear in the Bible, as Names assumed by Jehovah. Either, therefore, there are three Jehovahs; or, the three Names belong to three Persons in one Jehovah. The former it cannot be; because GOD himself says, there is but one Jehovah: The latter then is the Truth; because Jehovah has revealed himself under these three Names, as Names respectively belonging to three distinct Persons.

The Doctrine of the Trinity is the Christian Ark of the Covenant. Destroy this (if such an Expression may be used) and it would not be difficult to prove, that all the Redemption of Christ is an idle Imposture. and of no more Validity, than the Koran of Mahomet, the Shaller of the Bramins, or the Reveries of any antient or modern Heathen. The Bible stands or falls with this grand Proposition. If it be not true; then the Doctrines of the Incarnation, Atonement, Justification, and everlafting Salvation by Christ, are also untrue, and no Man can be faved upon the System laid down in the Scripture: Consequently, that also is false, and the feveral Authors of the Book conspired from Age to Age, against their own temporal and eternal Interest, and amidst all the Pains of Death, to delude and deceive. But, if the Scripture be a true Revela-

yet the Notion of the above-mentioned Philosopher, concerning the Ejaculation of Thomas upon the Appearance of Christ to him after his Refurrection, is too ridiculous to raife any but a Smile of Contempt or Commiseration. According to him, the Words, My Lord and My God! were a mere Expression of the Apostle's Astonishment; so that, instead of being a Declaration of his Faith and of his Satisfaction in Christ's Refurrection, they only amounted to a Breach of the third Commandment, and, in the Presence of Christ himself, to a foolish and impious taking the venerable Name of God in vain. Such Men would do well to recollect, that an Angel had before applied these very Names to Christ, and that this Fact also is recorded in one of the Gospels. Many of the Children of Irael (fays he, speaking of John the Baptist) Shall be turn to THE LORD THEIR GOD; And be Shall go BEFORE HIM in the Spirit and Power of Elias, &c. Luke i. 16, 17. It scarce needs to be added, that the Person whom John went before, is CHRIST; and confequently, that he was called by the Angel in this Place, and by the Holy Spirit in many others, both LORD and GOD.

tion

tion from God; then this Doctrine of a Trinity in Jehovah is true likewise, the Satisfaction for Sin is true, the Prophecies and Promises are true, and the Experience of these in all Ages by the People of God is neither Enthusiasm, Rant, nor Delusion. They can say, with equal Confidence and Comfort, what no Sociation or other Insidel ever could, that WE KNOW THAT THE SON OF GOD IS COME AND HATH GIVEN US AN UNDERSTANDING, THAT WE MAY KNOW HIM THAT IS TRUE; AND WE ARE IN HIM THAT IS TRUE, EVEN IN HIS SON JESUS CHRIST: THIS IS THE TRUE GOD, AND ETERNAL LIFE. All other Notions of the Godhead, excogitated by proud and carnal Reason, are Idols, from which the Children of God are exhorted to

keep themselves.

. CHRISTIAN, Thou hast here before thee, from the Scheme and Plan of the Word and Law of thy Redeemer, another Demonstration of the Divinity of his Person: And, were it necessary, Arguments might be multiplied, and Proofsmight be given, from his Names. his Offices, his Savings, and his Deeds, to fill not only one Volume, but a hundred Volumes of this Compais, with the important Truth. But were the Theme purfued ever so extensively, it must all result to one Conclufion, or it would be nothing to thee. IT MUST COME Home to thy Heart, thy Experience, and thy INTEREST; or, though the Doctrine be very true, thou, with all thine Assent, wilt not be the better for its Truth. When the LAW of Christ is put into thine inward Parts, and written in thine Heart; then, whether thou art [mal] or great, high or low, rich or poor, thou wilt know HIM. who put it there, to be JEHOVAH himself, who promised in his Covenant to do all this, and to be the ALEHIM of his People. Jer. xxxi. 33. Of this, if thou art indeed a Christian, thou hast had thine Experience, and hast proved the Doctrine to be true in itself, and true to thee. Upon this Ground of the Covenant stand fast. No Unbeliever, no Arian, no Socinian, nor other Denier of the Divinity of Christ and the Holy Spirit, ever

did or could experimentally live. The Word of God must be untrue, if it were possible. Nor do these Men conceive any Thing more of the Matter, but usually to make it the Stumbling-stone of their spiritual Ignorance or the Scoff of their Pride Regard neither the one nor the other farther than to pity them; and, with respect to their Persons (under the utmost Abhorrence of their Principles) let the Apossle's Maxim be thine: Be gentle to all Men, apt to teach, patient, in Meekness instructing (or, if they are too conceited for this, in Kindness praying for) those that oppose themselves; if God peradventure will give them Repentance to the acknowledging of the Truth; and that they may recover themselves out of the Snare of the Devil, who are taken captive by him at his Will.

Reader, thou wilt forgive the Length of this Effay, if it be rendered the Means of thy feeing and enjoying fome additional Evidence concerning the Divinity.

of GOD thy Saviour and Redeemer.

# ROCK.

T fearce needs to be mentioned, that a Rock is one of the most durable, compact, and impenetrable Substances in Nature; and that, as it cannot be injured by the Ravages of Time, it is most capable of resisting the Violence of the Elements, or the Essorts of Man. For this Reason, GOD would be known to his People under the Name or Emblem of a Rock; as the fittest Representation of his permanent and invincible

eible Power; and as the natural Object, by which they might conceive and be affured of their everlasting Stability in Him. Their spiritual Rock is firm; and their Dependence upon him is privileged to be firm also.

Moses celebrates the Glories of this Rock of Israel, and holds him forth as the Confidence and Salvation of the Jews, in his admirable Song \*, just before he left them to fing it new in Heaven. It was the dying Teftimony of his Faith, and one of the most precious Legacies to the Church, which he could possibly have left behind him. I will publish (fays he) the NAME OF JEHOVAH; ascribe ye Greatness to our Alehim. He is THE ROCK; bis Work is perfect. The Rocks of Nature rent before Him, and, as a lively Copy of his Grace, poured forth Streams of Water for the Support of his Chosen to But Jesburun waxed fat and kicked:—then he for fook GOD who made him, and lightly esteemed THE ROCK of his Salvation. Of THE ROCK that begat him, he was unmindful, and forgot AL that formed him. This is the base Ingratitude, not of Israel only, supported as they were by Miracle in the Wilderness, but of all Men, who are equally nourished and preserved by the Power of GOD. Health, Strength, Food, Raiment, and every other Bleffing, without Grace to use them, are abused and perverted to the vilest Purposes, instead of being employed in the Service of the liberal Hand that bestowed them. Men, left to the Corruptions of their own Hearts, are (as the Psalmist fings) even as Beasts before GOD. :

Cc

Thankful

<sup>\*</sup> Deut, xxxii. + Pfalm lxxviii. 15.

<sup>†</sup> Pfalm lxxiii. 22. There was a moral, as well as a fpiritual, Doctrine implied in the Prohibition of certain Animals under the Law. God's People were not to refemble in their Manners the predominant evil Tempers of many Beafts, who, for those evil Tempers, were marked out as vile and unclean. The Fierceness of some, the Gluttony of others, and the filthy, base, or savage Dispositions of the rest, were to be held in greater Abhorrence than their mere Flesh, which, entering the Mouth as such, could never defile the Man: And Men, living under Dominion of those Depravities,

Thankful Hannah rejoiced in the Lord her Strength, and confessed, There is none Holy as Jehovah; for there is none beside thee: neither is there any Rock like our Alehim.\*

David inquires, Who is Al besides Jehovah? and who is a Rock besides our Alehim? And, at another Time, he supplicates his gracious Help, as Jehovah his Rock; and was assured, that, though his Heart and his Flesh failed, the Alehim was the Rock | of his Heart,

are therefore more impure in the Sight of God, than those Beasts, which are possessed of them, possibly can be in the Sense of the Law.

Upon this Account, it may be believed, that according to the figurative Language of the Prophecies, confonant with the usual Manner of Expression in the East, the Change, which passed upon Nebuchadnezzar, swoln with the Opinion of his own Glory, was literally a fudden Deposition from his exalted Rank, to eat, live, and converse with those, who were esteemed the Beasts of the People, or Refuse of Mankind, whose Ignorance and Vices were fimilar to those of Brutes. His Restoration also to his Kingdom, when his Mind had been duly humbled by this Humiliation of his outward Circumstances, was crowned with the Return of his Reason, or Understanding, by which he saw, that GOD had made this Disposal of him by his Providence, in order to convince him, that all things are in his own Hand, and not in the Power of Creatures, however lifted up or supported by Creatures. He was driven from Men, that is, from those who for Wisdom and Rank were esteemed such, and eat the Food of Beasts, living the Life of the common Herd, and appearing like them in his bodily Condition, TILL be knew that the Most High ruleth in the Kingdom of Mex, and giveth it to auhomsoever he will. After this Revolution in his Mind, GOD induced another Revolution for his Return to the Throne, from which, in a Moment, he had been driven and displaced, and fet him up again with all his former Honors, but with the additional Glory of knowing and acknowledging, from whom alone he had received them. This is the true Understanding of a Man: The contrary is the dull Groffnels of a Beaft.

Both the Pythagoreans and Platonists borrowed this Manner of Expression, together with their principal Doctrines, from the East: And the Christian Boethius elegantly represents his Philosophy as following them, in the fourth Book of his Consulatio Philosophia. See

alfo Vallinus's Notes upon him. Edit. Lugd. Bat. 1656.

<sup>\* 1.</sup> Sam. ii. 2. † 2. Sam. xxii. 32. Pfalm xviii. 31. † Pfalm, xxviii. 1 .xix. 14.

literally, Rock of my Heart. Our Translators,

Heart, and his Portion for ever \*. He looked upon JE-HOVAH as his Defence; and he always found his ALEHIM to be a Rock of Refuge . He fings of the ALEHIM, as the ROCK, and of the REDEEMER as the HIGH

GOD !.

The sublimely evangelical Prophet holds the same comfortable Language, and exhorts the Church to trust in Jehovah for ever; for (says he) in Jah Jehovah is the Rock of Ages ||. And again; Behold the Name Jehovah cometh from far, for the Destruction of his People's Enemies, therefore (says he to the Faithful) ye shall have a Song—and Gladness of Heart, as when one goeth with a Pipe to come into the Mountain of Jehovah, to the Rock of Israel §.

To Him also the seraphic Habbakuk appeals, as the Avenger of Idolatry and Wrong, when he says, Art thou not from everlasting, O Jehovah my Aloah, mine Holy One; we shall not die: O Jehovah, thou hast ordained them for Judgement, and, O Rock, thou hast estab-

lished them for Correction\*\*.

The above cited Texts declare, that Jehovah, Al, Aloah, the Alehim, the Holy One, and the Name Jehovah, is the Rock of Salvation: And if this Attribute can be and is applied to Jesus Christ; it constitutes another Proof of his Right to the Names, Jehovah, &c. and consequently, of his essential Divinity.

Moses hath affirmed that Jehovah alone, who is the Rock (κατ'εξοχην), the emphatical Rock, did lead Israel through the Wilderness + . But the Apostle Paul, spiritually describing that Journey and the Rock which went with them, positively afferts, by the Spirit of GOD, that this Rock was Christ . And Christ him-

in this and in some other Texts have rendered the Word otherwise; but no where more apposite to the Idea of Power, Strength and Durability, than what the radical Sense itself contains.

<sup>\*</sup> Pf. 4xxiii. 26. † Pf. xciv. 22. † Pf. 1xxviii. 35, † Ifaiah xxvi. 4. † Ifaiah xxx. 29. † Hab. i. 12. † L. Cor. x. 4. C c 2. felf,

felf, upon Peter's Confession of his Faith in him as the promised Messiah, declares, that the FATHER alone had revealed this Knowledge to Peter, and points to his own Person as the Rock, on which He would build his Church. Christ, therefore, is Jehovah the Rock.

This Argument is incontestable.

Now if Christ be the Rock, to whom both the Law and the Prophets referred, he must be so on Account of his effential GOD-head; for to talk of Eternity, invincible Strength and Security as effential Properties in a created Being, would be ascribing to the Tenuity of a Shadow all the Hardness of a Stone. But, considering that Jejus is GOD, there will appear a perfect Congruence in the Names and Epithets ascribed to him as the Rock of Israel, and a beautiful Propriety and Agreement in the Image with the other Ideas, which those Names are intended to convey. For instance: that Jehovah is a spiritual Rock of Strength, is no Wonder, when his eternal Power and GOD-head are in view. Or, that the spiritual Rock is JEHOVAH, is no Matter of Surprize; fince it only expresses, by an Emblem, his great Power and Perpetuity.

Thus, it is plain, the Attributes, which are given to Christ, prove him to be JEHOVAH; because, they

are and can be predicable of no other.

The Christian's Rock of Defence, of Refuge, and of Foundation, therefore, is the adorable Jesus\*. Christ

\* The rational Part of the Christian Foundation, or those external Proofs of its Verity which are Objects of Reason (for the greater and nobler Part, which is internal, is folely and really an Object of Faith), are fure and invincible, and have been proved to be so by the plainest and fairest Ratiocinations. Mornous, Grotius, La Pluche, Leland, and Bishop Huet, among the Moderns, have distinguished themselves in this way unanswerably. The Method of the last, as he himself hath given it in his Sum of a very considerable Folio, may not be displeasing in its Recital to the English Reader. The first Point proved in his "evangelical Demonstration" is, "That the Books of the Old and New Testament were written about those very Times, in which they are stated to have been written; and by those very Authors, to whom they are ascribed. 2. Upon the Proof of this, it follows, that the whole History of Jejus of Naza-

201/2

is the Believer's Home, and the Believer's All. In the Redeemer is the Fullness of Grace, of Power, of Security; and none, who trusteth in Him, shall ever be confounded. The Rocks indeed of Nature may perish, and, at the final Consummation of all things, shall crumble to Atoms in "the Wreck of Worlds;" but the Rock of Azes and of Salvation shall endure for ever. Through all Eternity, He exists the same; and his Being can suffer neither Diminution nor Decay.

If Jesus were not the eternal GOD; what a Cloud of Horror and Despair must overwhelm the awakened Soul? Where can a Creature, who waits for Immortative expect to find it but in Him alone who is the Au-

Soul? Where can a Creature, who waits for Immortality, expect to find it, but in Him alone, who is the Author, the Essence, and Proprietor of Life eternal? To depend upon a finite Being for an infinite Mercy, smust be the Quintessence of Folly, and would constitute that

reth was predicted in the Old Testament, long before it came to pass in the New. 3. These two Positions being established and admitted, it must next be admitted, that the Books of the Old and New Teftament are indisputably true. 4. And if the Prophecies concerning Jesus in the Old Testament are sulfilled in the New, and if thus the Books of both Testaments, in this reciprocal Confirmation, must be allowed to be true; the Consequence is equally certain, that Jesus of Nazareth is the Moffiah, and that no fair Doubt can possibly remain concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion." This is the Sum of his "Demonstration," which he has endeavoured to establish by all the Evidences, which his uncommon Learning and Abilities could furnish for the Purpose. And yet, after all these learned and laudable Labours (for they justly deserve the Approbation of every Christian Mind) it must be acknowledged, that there is infinitely more real Demonstration of the Truth in the experimental Application of one Verse in the Bible, than in all the rational and literary Deductions in the World: Just as there is incomparably more Conviction to be found by touching, taking, or feeing any Object, than can be obtained from a thousand eloquent Discourses upon the Form or Colour of it. A full Conquest can then, and then only, be obtained over the Doubt of a naturally unbelieving Mind; when the Spirit of Truth comes and guides it into all the Truth, and when he fo glorifies the Redeemer, as to take the various Circumstances of his great Salvation, and shew or enforce them, upon the Heart and Understanding together, by his own divine Power. This is what the Apostle calls the "Demonstration of the Spirit," than which nothing can be more clear, convincing, and irrefiftable.

Cc3

very Enthusiasm, which some rational Irrationals affect to blame. And to leave the World under so sad a Delusion, is a far more shuddering Affair, than to step from any earthly Precipice into a dark and unfathomable Gulph below.

Fesus is that living Rock, from whom flow all the living Waters, which make glad the City of GOD.\* To the Inhabitants of Zion, and to the Heirs of Salvation, this Rock (as Job experienced) poureth out the everlasting Rivers of Oil, or the most perfect Pleasures and Purity for evermore. They are fatisfied with Delights, as with Honey, out of this stony Rock. This sustained the Church in the Wilderness under the Law; and this alone supports the Church in a desert World under the Gospel. The former did all eat the same spiritual Meat, and did all drink the same spiritual Drink, as the latter; even of that Rock, which was Christ. " He was the Substance of the Ceremonies, the Doctrine of the Prophets, the Accomplishment of the Promises, the Joy and Salvation of the Patriarchs and Prophets, the Defire and Expectation of all Flesh."

This Title then of our GOD manifestly indicates, that he is able to succour, and able to save. He affords a Shadow to the weary Traveller, ‡ a Strength to the Needy in Distress, a Resuge from the Storm, || a Basis for his Feet. § He pours forth a River for Refreshment, \*\* Oil for Gladness, † and Honey for Delight. ‡‡ He is strong to resist his Enemies, and sharp as a Flint to destroy them. Well then may we ejaculate, with wise and holy Ethan; O Lord God of Hosts, who is a strong Lord like unto Thee; or to thy

Faithfulness round about Thee? ||||

Reader, hast thou been blessed with the various Experiences of this Truth in thy Soul?—These are not the mere Fervors of Imagination, but the abiding and sensible Perceptions of the inner Man. Hast thou known what

it is to have the Munition of Rocks for thy Safeguard and Salvation? And, previous to this, hast thou felt a Change pass upon thee, not effected by the Powers of Flesh and Blood, nor induced by mere moral Suasion, nor by the all feeble Efforts of human Reason, but by the Operation and Energy of the Most High? Has thy own Rock been turned into a standing Water, and thy Flint into a Fountain of Waters; \* or, in other Words, is thy Heart of Stone removed, and hast thou received, in its stead, an Heart of Flesh?—This is the great Work of GOD. Man cannot change the Substance of Things, nor reduce Adamants to Fluids. Nor canst thou do any thing good of thyself; nor any Creature work so divine a

Change within thee.

Believing Soul; thou art built upon a Rock indeed; and thy Building, or, rather, the Building of GOD in thee, shall stand fast for ever. Indefectible is thy Foundation; and thy Superstructure will be indefectible too. If others represent the Rock of Ages, as a shifting, unfolid, Quickfand; or, if they attempt to mould the unchangeable GOD after the Fashion of their own unsettled Minds; do thou adhere to the Words of Faithfulness and Truth, and rest thy All upon Him, who hath declared himself to be IEHOVAH without Change; and who, having loved bis own, will invariably love them to the End. When the Lord of Hosts can lose his Power, or the GOD of Truth become a Liar; then, and then only, shall they, who lean upon his Arm, and believe in his Word, perish from their Hopes, and be deceived into Destruction.

Learn, therefore, to discard all such unworthy Representations of thy faithful Lord, as may incline thee to doubt of his Truth in sulfilling his Covenant of Grace and of Glory. Such low Thoughts of GOD can originate only from the groffest Darkness, and are really unworthy of the Devil. He knows to his Cost, that the LORD is faithful and just in all his Ways, and that his

Punishment is irremediable, because his Avenger can-

not change.

Begin then, even now in thy Soul, O Believer, the Joy of the Redemption. Cry out and shout, thou Inhabitant of Zion; for great is the Holy One of Ifrael in the midst of Thee. Both thou and all the Ransomed of JEHO-VAH shall return from the miserable Captivity of Sin and Satan, and shall come to Zion, to the Church of the First-born whose Names are written in Heaven, with everlasting Joy upon your Heads: ye shall obtain Joy and Gladness, and Sorrow and Sighing Shall flee away. It will be but a little while, Christian, if thou art young; and it can be but a very little while, if thou art aged; ere this bleffed Scripture shall be fulfilled to thee. whole of thy Time upon Earth is but a Span; and how much of this Span has been loft? So Simonides being asked, How long he had lived? - "A very short Time (says he) though many Years." But thou art to live really and for ever with thy GOD.

In the divine Persuasion of this comfortable Truth, say with the Prophet (and, like him, mayest thou feel while thou sayest it!) Behold, GOD is my Salvation: I will trust and not be afraid; for JAH JEHOVAH is my Strength and my Song, he also is become my Salvation. This is the Melody of Heaven; and there is no true Harmony, beside this, among the Inhabitants of Earth.

Every thing else is discordant and vain.

<sup>\*</sup> STOBÆUS. Serm. xcvi.

## PHYSICIAN.

WHEN Man fell from God, he fell immediately into fuch a Disease of Body and Soul, as inevitably entailed upon him and all his Posterity, not only Death spiritual and temporal, but (if a Remedy had not been provided) Death eternal. Hence, the Bodies of Men have been pained with Maladies of innumerable kinds, and their Souls tormented with the still more horrible Diseases of Envy, Malice, Lust, and Sin; all of them incurable by Nature, and each of them fufficient by itself to destroy the World. All the Elements, fince that melancholy Hour, have been at War with Man. The Air he breathes, and the Food he eats, while they yield him a momentary Relief, the better (as it were) to support their Rage, augment the Principles of Corruption, and drive him onward to his Tomb. Hostile Spirits, the Partners and the Infligators of his Rebellion, vent their unceasing Malice upon his Soul, foment the raging Passions which themselves endure, and seem to feel a gloomy Pride, in making their Victim as completely miserable as themselves.

This is the present State of Man. Yet how many are there, who resist their own Experience, and who dare to blaspheme the God of Purity by saying, that their Nature is just as holy now, as ever it originally was; and that, in these very Circumstances, the Almighty created and insused the living Spirit into Adam? Thus they foolishly charge God with all the moral Evil,

which

which we daily see disgracing and tormenting the World, and with all the natural Ills, which insert a Portion of Misery into every Enjoyment of Life. But Reason, as we'l as Scripture, loudly proclaims, that He, who is transcendent in Purity, cannot be the Author of Sin; and that he could not, consistent with his Goodness and Truth, punish and distret his Creatures, unless they had affected his Justice and deserved his Resentment. This Intensibility of Disease is one of its most dangerous Symptoms; and, if no extraordinary Aid interpote, leaves the poor Creature, who hath

it, both helpless and hopeless together.

But unto you (fays the living God) that fear my Name, that acknowledge the Revelation of my Will, and believe in my faving Word, shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with Healing in his Wings. \* As if JEHOVAH had said, Though my People have contracted a thousand Diseases in their Bodies and Souls, by turning afide from the right Way, yet will I fend Him, who is able to fave, who shall heal their Backslidings and love them freely. He shall heal the broken in Heart, and bind up their Wounds. In his Days shall the Deaf hear the Words of the Book, and the Eyes of the Blind shall see out of Obscurity, and out of Darkness: the Meek also shall increase their Joy in JEHOVAH, and the Poor among Men shall rejoice in the HOLY ONE of Ifrael. Wherefore, say to them that are of a fearful Heart, be strong, fear not: behold, your God will come with Vengeance, even God with a Recompence; he will come and fave you.

This was that ANGEL, or Sent One, in the Wilderness, who went before the People of Israel, who bleffed their Bread and their Water, who supplied all the Wants of that amazing Multitude, and who took away Sickness from the Midst of them: § And this ANGEL was JEHOVAH,

that healed them. \*\*

This was the Physician, to whom David tuned his

<sup>\*</sup> Mal. iv. 2. † Pf. cxlvii. 3. † Ifa. xxix. 18, 19. || Ifa. xxxv. 4, 5. § Exod. xxiii. 23—25. \*\* Exod. xv. 26. | Harp,

Harp, when he fang; Bless Jehovah, O my Soul, and forget not all his Benefits; who forgiveth all thine Iniquities; who healeth all thy Diseases; who redeemeth thy Life from Destruction; and who crowneth thee with Loving-kindness and tender Mercies.\*

The Prophets foretold the appearing of this Physician, described his Office of Healing, and declared his Ability to perform it; because he was no other than JEHOVAH.

And when the Physician appeared in the Fulness of Time, he demonstrably proved himself to be the divine Person, whom Prophets had preached and expected, and to whom Psalmists had pointed their Praises and fung. He went about doing good and healing all manner of Diseases that could distemper the Body, and every Species of Iniquity that could infect the Soul. When the Grecian Painter, Zeuxis, presented his incomparable Pictures for nothing; his Vanity prompted him to give this Reason for his Conduct, "That his Performances were above all Price." So Jesus, the Lord of all, above the Suspicion of a vain-glorious Pride, performed his mighty Work of Healing freely and without Reward; because it was impossible to propose any to him, which could either merit his Favor or claim. his Acceptance. And we do not find, that a fingle Person, among all the Multitudes which he healed, was so insensible of the Worth of the Remedy or the Dignity of the Physician, as to make him so degrading an Offer. He healed for nothing; and those, whom he healed, could give him nothing, but what his own Bounty had conferred upon them before. Jesus declared himself to be the great Physician, of whom Moses in the Law and the Prophets did write, and confirmed that Declaration by Tokens, as supernatural as they were various, upon the Bodies and Souls of Men. No Disease of the Body ever passed under his all-healing Hand, without a perfect and incontestable Cure. There was not a Malady, which could affect the human Frame,

but which found in him a gracious Remedy; and not only those Infirmities, which had been incurred by the Misfortunes of Life, but even those with which Men were born, and which are therefore deemed absolutely incurable, were removed in an Instant, and healed by a Word, to the Astonishment of the Patients themselves, and even to the Conviction of those, who hated his Person. There were Enemies enough to Jesus, who would have been glad of any Opportunity to have detected his Pretentions, had he been an Impostor. \* Nor were his Enemies simple Men, easily deceived by specious Preten es; but some of the wifest and most Jearned in the Fewish Nation; Scribes, Pharisees, Chief Priests, and Lawyers, who watched every Occasion to entrap him, and who, it appears, scrutinized his Actions with the utmost Perspicacity and Care. 4 prove that he was more than Man, he carried his Capacity to heal beyond the Methods of Man. As, in the Beginning, at the speaking of a Word, all Creation was formed, and univertal Nature received its Being; so at the speaking of a Word, this great Immanuel restored the Spirit to its Tenement of Clay, and raised a putrifying Corpse, in a Moment, to its former Possession of Life. ! The Jews saw it, and were astonished; and some, that were astonished, believed. Others remained, though under the Conviction of their Senses, in the amazing Unbelief of their Hearts; which may ferve to shew us, that it is impossible for Man to believe in Christ, by the Powers of his own Will or Strength, even though One arose from the Dead. | this wonderful Fact also declared, that it is apparently more easy to restore the forsaken Clay to Re-animation

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;A learned Physician (fays Bp. Stilling fleet) undertook to make it evident, from the Circumstances of the History, and from the received Principles among the most authentic Physicians, that the Difeases, cured by our Saviour, were all incurable by the Rules of Physic." Gul. Ader. de morbis Evang. in Orig. Sacr. L. ii. c. 10.

John ix. 13, &c. John xi. 43, &c. Luke xvi. 31.

and Vigour, than to quicken a Spirit, hardened in Unbelief, and dead in Trespasses and Sins, unto Newness of Life. He, who performed the one, did however demonstrate himself able also to perform the other. Some of his Disciples were renewed in the Spirit of their Minds, and were brought into spiritual Life, by a single Word, unattended with the exterior Means of Con; viction, or with any other evident Cause. Their Prejudices, their worldly Pursuits, their Consideration of Friends, of Pleature, or of Fame, vanished in a Moment, or, in a Moment, were submitted to his Will. Their Hearts were in his Poffession, whenever his Grace demanded them; and they could have no Motive for their constant Attention to a Person of so much apparent Poverty and Sorrow, but an inward confiraining Power, whose Efficacy was seen in retaining those, whom he was pleafed to retain, under all the Obloquy and Contempt with which they were infulted, and under the continual Expectations of Persecution and Death. He cured those in the Spirit of their Minds. whom he pleased to cure; and, whom he pleased not thus to cure, he passed by.

The Jews were Witnesses of this Almighty Physician's Skill; and, unable to resist the undeniable Evidence of their Senses, imputed his Power to Satan: As if the Arch-enemy of Man would become his Friend, or the grand Cause of all Woe could attempt to relieve that in Man, which he cannot remove in Himself. But Satan never willed to do such Honor to Jesus, nor, by advancing Christ's Kingdom, to ruin his own. Thus they unwillingly admit these Facts to be Miracles, or the Esses of a Power more than human; and their Evidence, being the Evidence of Enemies, is equally un-

suspicious and strong.

Porphyry, Celsus, Julian, the Emperor and Apostate, and the Jews, in the Height of their Enmity to Jesus Christ, have also admitted the Miracles which he performed; but imagined (yet with great Absurdity, considering the End for which he performed them) that he

was an Adept in magical Arts, and so made Use of

fome diabolical Powers.\*

Those, whom the Saviour healed, bore a grateful Testimony to the Divinity of his Power; and, under the Influences of his Grace, acknowledged and adored the Glory of his Person.

God the Father, and God the Holy Ghost, the other co-existent Subsistences in the Divine Essence, witnessed him to be "the Lord from Heaven, the only Begotten of the Father, full of Grace and

Truth."

The very Devils, feeling his omnipotent Conftraint, testified aloud of this wonderful Physician, and contessed him to be "the Christ the Son of God." All Hell acknowledges his Divinity under the tremendous Force of his Wrath; and the unhappy Worms, who now deny his Eternal Power and God-head, will one Day be glad to shelter themselves under it from the Vengeance due to Sin, or must be compelled to own, what they now deny, by a long and sad Series of unabating Sorrows.

And indeed, confidering the Nature and Extent of the Maladies, which it was decreed he should remedy; how could such Cures be performed, unless the Physician were Almighty to heal? How could such Causes be removed, unless Jajus were Almighty to save? None, before the Saviour, ever wrought such mighty Works by a Word of Command, or by a simple Touch. The Effects too were as permanent, as the Cause was momentary. Yet these were but temporal Mercies, and were given in order to shew the Omnipotence of Healing, which resided in Jesus for the Salvation of Souls. What Sickness is to the Body, that Sin is to the Mind. ‡ Christ therefore shewed himself Lord over both, by removing the one and the other; and, to give an infallible Cri-

<sup>\*</sup> See this Argument accurately pursued by Grotius in his Treatise De Ver. Rel. Christ. lib ii. § 2-5. & lib. v. § 2-5.

<sup>}</sup> Luke iv. 41.

terion, that he had Power to forgive Sins, or to heal the Soul, which the Jews themselves owned to be the effential Prerogative of Febovah, he cured a Paralytic in a Moment.

Who can forgive Sins but GOD only? This was their Question to Christ; and it implied an undeniable Truth. He took them, therefore, at their Word, and forgave the Sins of a Man before them. He proved, that he had effected this spiritual Fact, by another equally impossible to Man, which appealed to their Senses: "Rife up and walk," was a Command of equal Force from HIM, as, "Man, the Sins are forgiven thee:" And for the same Reason only-becaute He was TRUE AND VERY GOD, accomplishing out the one and the other at a Word.

Nor are this Physician's Cures the Cure of a Day; but remain for ever and ever. The Soul, which is once healed and restored by Jesus Christ, thall never perish; because, upon the Introduction of everlasting Life, Death has necessarily lost his Dominion over it. He heals for Eternity. This he could not do, were he not eternal in his own Nature; but, being the God of Ages, his mighty Influence extends, from before all Worlds, to Worlds infinite and perpetual to come. And as IEHOVAH only could heal thus, it follows, that Christ had a Nature superior to the human, conjoined with the human, which Nature was JEHOVAH.

The Cause, or Principle, of Christ's Healing was as wonderful as the Healing itself. For Himself took our Infirmities and bare our Sicknesses; \* and he did this, by his ownfelf bearing our Sins in his own Body on the Tree. + He received our Disease, and imparted to us his Health. He fustained our Sorrow, that we might have his Peace. He underwent our Death, that we might enjoy his own everlasting Life. O what a compassionate Physician is here! Just as gracious, merciful, and kind; as he is able,

intelligent, and fure.

Having assumed our Nature, he is intimately acquainted with all our Infirmities. There is not a Difease of the Soul, but he has Balm from Gilead, \* fome Leaves of the Tree which are for the healing of the Nations, to apply for its Cure. He knows the Root of the Disease; and he knows too the Efficacy of his Medicine, and his own Ability to heal. Yet, they that be whole need not a Phylician, but they that are fick. ! And who can these be in the midst of this distempered World, where Sin is as epidemical as the Pestilence, and rages in its malignant Symptoms like a Plague? Where shall we find those healthy Souls, who need not this Physician's Aid?—There are none such born of Women; but there are many, who fancy themselves in this perfect Case, and are light-hearted, only because they are light-headed. But when a Man is once brought to his right Mind, he may turn the Language of the most avowed Atheist against himself, and say;

Nunc ratio nulla est restandi, nulla facultas, Æternas quoniam pænas in morte timendum. Lucret. No Sense t'oppose, no Vigor, now remains; For after Death he dreads eternal Pains.

A Person, raging out of his Senses in a violent Fever, may imagine himself easy and well; but this very Circumstance is one of the worst Symptoms of his Disease. Thus many poor dead Sinners, and many Pharisaic Professors of Religion, are as insensible of any spiritual Malady as a Stock or a Stone. The first Dose given to these Persons by the great Physician, if he give them his Aid, is, to make them feel and to bring them to their Senses; and then they are the first to complain, how deceived they have hitherto been, and how really and dreadfully disordered at present they are. And when they seel the intolerable Torments of Sin, and cry out for Help in the excruciating Pangs of their Disorder, they are not far from a Remedy. Jesus, who

hath brought them to the Sense of this, will never leave his Patients, till he hath made them perfectly whole. None ever cried to him for Help, and cried for his

Mercy in vain.

But in the midst of the contagious Air which Men breathe below, and through the natural Indifcretions of the human Heart, the Patients of the great Physician are and have been occasionally assaulted by a dreadful Relapie; some have fallen into the original Horrors of their Difease, and some have been quite intensible under it. Yet, these being the great Physician's Charge, though he may let them fustain their Anguish awhile, that they may be taught Prudence in venturing out of his Sight into the World; he will never leave nor for fake them, till he hath stopped their spiritual Iffue of Blood, but will again heal their Backslidings, and love them freely. He is JEHOVAH to recover, as well as fefus to heal. For a small Moment indeed his Anger may endure, yet in his Favour is Life: Weeping may endure for a Night, but Joy cometh in the Morning. He, that could raise the Dead, can cure the Dying.

As to thee, O Believer, who hast received Life from the Dead by the heavenly Art of thy divine Physician, what Reason hast thou to rejoice in his salutary Aid, and to place an entire Considence in that Goodness, which hath delivered thy Soul from Death, thine Eyes from Tears, and thy Feet from falling? It is thy grateful Duty to evince the Soundness of thy Cure, by leaping in his Praise, and walking to his Glory. The very Possibility of receiving any more Attacks from the Distempers of Sin, shall ere long be removed, and thou wilt experience, that the Help of thy Physician extends beyond the Grave, and throughout all the Successions of everlasting Ages. The Day is at hand, when thou wilt praise him among the chosen Bands of immortal Saints, who, like thee, were recovered from Disease, and Sin, and Death; and who, with thee, shall celebrate his

Honors for ever. The Song will be that of "Moses and the Lamb," and the Burden of it, Who is like unto thee, O Jehovah, amongst the mighty Ones? Who is like unto thee, glorious in Holiness, fearful in Praises, doing Wonders?—Thou in thy Mercy hast led forth, from the World, the People which thou hast redeemed: thou hast guided them in thy Strength to thy holy Habitation.—Jehovah shall reign for ever and ever, Amen.

# S T O N E

AND

## CORNER-STONE.

HRIST was very early represented by the Emblem of a Stone; as it served to impress an Idea of his Durability, Firmness and Strength. Thus Jacob, in his dying Blessing, imputes the Stability of his Son Joseph's Faith under all his Trials, to the Assistance of the "Mighty One, the Shepherd, the STONE of Isratl." He had been enabled to rest upon the promised Redeemer, and therefore his Bow abode in Strength, and the Arms of his Ilands were made strong.

It feems probable, that the fetting up of Stones for a Witness to a Covenant, so often mentioned in Scripture, was at first an emblematic Appeal to the Stone of

Ifrael, for the Sincerity of those who erected them, and for a Memorial to others of their Adherence to the Compact, or Agreement. In after Times, this Practice, like many other external Observances in Religion, was not only abused and corrupted by the Heathens, but even by the Jews themselves.\* What might at first be

\* The Custom, which prevailed almost universally among the Heathens, of erecting Memorials of Stone, both for a Witness of Covenants, and to an Object of Worship, to the Idol Margemah, Markolis, or Mercury; feems extremely antient. R. Elias Ascenaz (cited by Kircher in his Oedipus, Synt. iv. c. 2.) fays, that the religious Honor, which was paid to Markolis (the same as the Anubis of the Egyptians, as the Hermes of the Greeks, and Mercury of the Romans), confitted in throwing Stones together into an Heap; which Practice originated from an idle Fable concerning the Gods, not worth repeating. To this idolatrous Rite Solomon is supposed (by Selden and others) to allude in Prov. xxvi. 8. where, instead of rendering the Text, As He that bindeth a Stone in a Sling, which does not afford the Comparison of Folly intended; it should have been translated, As He that throweth a Stone to Margemah (or Mercury), which cannot profit the Idol; so is he that giveth Honor to a Fool, of which he is wholly intentible. SELD. de Mercurii Acervo. There were also Mercurii, or Herma viales, for the Direct on of Travellers. Dr. Plot (in his Natural History of Oxfordshire) thinks, with Dr. Stillingfleet, that the Britons, long before the Arrival of the Romans, were acquainted with the Greeks; and that they learned from them the Practice of fetting up unpolished Stones, initea of Images, to the Honor of their Gods: And he afferts, from Pausanias, that, near the Statue of Mercury, there were 30 iquare Stones, which the Pharii worshipped, and gave to every one of them the Name of a God. Stones were univerfally fet up for Memor als, and were facred to the Election of Kings, &c. by the Danes and other Northern Nations. The fame Author feems also of Opinion, that the celebrated Stonebenge, in Wilts, was " neither a Roman Temple nor Danish Monument; but rather fomewhat belonging to the Idol Markolis, which Buxtorflays the Rabbins carled בית קולים, the House of Kolis." Nat. Hift. Oxf. C. x. § 81, 102, &c. Plutaren, in his Life of Cimon, mentions the Erection of Stone-Mercuries, with Infcriptions upon them, in Henor of taking the City Eione from the Perhans: And Gyraldus (de Dies Gent. Synt. II. p. 84.) afferts, that the Heathens had their Deus lapideus, or Stone-God, to iwear by; and relates, from Polybius, the Form of an Oath, which was so taken, between the Romans and Carthaginians, relative to a Treaty of Peace. Livy also mentions an Oath of Hannibal, taken after the same manner. Many have rhought, that the whole of this Custom was a vile Abuse-or Jacob's Consecration of the Stone at Bethel.

Dd 2

intended

intended only as an Emblem of, or an Appeal to, the Hope of Ifrael, became afterwards a Stone of Stumbling, and a Mark of Idolatry, both to the chosen Nation and to the rest of the World. When Jacob set up a Stone at Bethel.\* and dedicated it by the pouring of Oil; it was in Testimony of his Thankfulness for the Mercies, which GOD had thewn him, and of his Faith in the Fulfillment of those Promises, which had there been given. He fet it up as a Witness, that he took God at his Word, and as a Seal that God was true. It merited no Rebuke; and it received none. But, when the Israelites were come out of Egypt; lest they should adopt the depraved Customs of that Sink of Idolatry, they were expressly cautioned and commanded not to set up any Image of Stone in their Land, to bow dozen unto it. They were to shew themselves unenflaved by the superfitious Abominations of that Land of Bondage, from which Jehovah, by the most fignal Instances of his Power, had fet them free. He had demonstrated, that the Influences, which the Idolaters believed to reside in the talismanic Images, or Pillars of Stone, around their Country, I to preserve it either from Invasion or Abandonment, were nothing to Him; and that therefore the whole Expectation of his People's Safety and Perfeverance should be directed to himself alone. If they

• 1 ...

<sup>\*</sup> Gen. xxviii. 18. So Joshua under an Oak, if or 178, fo called from the Covenant, of which it was a natural Symbol from the mind and under which the antient Profeuchæ or Places of Worship to God in Covenant were usually appointed. Josh. xxiv. 26.

<sup>†</sup> Lev. xxvi. 1.

† The Egyptians were ever addicted to Astrology and Magic, and are supposed to have set up, according to the Principles of those Arts, several Idols, dedicated to Baal Zephon in the P. slages of their Country, to prevent both Emigration by their Dependants, and Irruption from their Enemies. Baal Zephon, according to Kircher and the Rabbins, was an Idol in the Form of a Dog, set upon a high Pillar, in which the Egyptians placed great superstituous Considence; and not the Name of a City, as Selden supposes. There seems, however, much more of Reason in Selden's Arguments and Opinion. Vid. Synt. & Baaltzephon.

wished to raise a Token to perpetuate the Remembrance of any great Occasion, or if they were commanded to do it (as in their miraculous Passage through Jordan); they were to consider it merely (as Samuel did, when he set up his Eben-ezer) as a Memorial of GOD's Mercy and of their own Thankfulness. This was the only religious Use, they were allowed to make of this antient Custom: And it was never forbidden, upon civil Occasions, where there was no Danger of Idolatry.\*

The Stone which Daniel saw cut out without hands, i.e. without any human Aid, and smiting the Empires and Powers of the World, when it became a great Mountain and filled the whole Earth, is justly expounded to be the divine Messiah; who will ere long confound the Force and Cunning of Devils and Men, and set up his own Kingdom of Glory, which shall never be destroyed.

Zechariah also comforted the Church with Assurances, that the Head-Stone (or the Saviour) should be brought forth with Shoutings, and that everlasting Grace was

upon it.;

The Prophet Isaiah, speaking to the Church, says, Sanctify Jehovah Sabaoth [the Lord of Hosts] himself, and let him be your Fear, and let him be your Dread: And He shall be for a Sanctuary; but for a Sione of Stumbling, and Rock of Offence to both Houses of Israel. || But the Apoille Peter affirms that Christ was the Stone which the Builders disallowed, and that the same is made the Head of the Corner, and a Stone of Stumbling and Rock of Offence. Here (as a valuable Writing and Rock of Offence.

. # Isa. viii. 13, 14.

<sup>\*</sup> Josh. xxiv. 26. 2. Sam. xviii. 18. † Dan. ii. 34, 45. † Zech. iv. 7. The אווי דוראשור in this Text strongly expresses the absolute Dominion of Christ, over his whole Church especially, according to the Apostle in Eph. ii. 20. אווי in Scripture (as Mede observes) sometimes means a King; and he quotes Genalix. 24, where Christ is called the Stone of Israel, and Is. xxviii. 16. where the Word Stone is rendered King by the Challee, in proof that he is βασιλευς by being βασις of the House and People of God. Oper. p. 833.

ter observes) "the Stone of Stumbling and Rock of Offence,
"in the former Text, is the Lord of Hosts himself;
a Name which the Arians allow to no other but the
one, only, true and supreme GOD. But, this Stone
of Stumbling and Rock of Offence, as it appears from
the latter Text, is no other than Christ, the same
stone which the Bulders refused: Therefore, Christ
is the Lord of Hosts himself, and the Arian is confuted upon his own Principles." This is an Argument, so drawn from the Scripture compared with itself
(as the same Author remarks), that its conclusion may indeed be denied, and so may the whole Bible, but it cannot be answered."

CHRIST is not only to be confidered as a Stone of Memorial for all Generations, in which Sense indeed he is a living Some and truly precious; but also as a Corner-Stone, and a Foundation, on which Believers are to build all their Hopes of prefent and eternal Salvation. In this latter view, he is often represented in the facred Writings; and peahaps his own Divinity and his People's Security are as strongly exhibited by this Image, as it is possible for an Object, familiar to our Senses, to illustrate and declare them. A Corner-Stone, which is not eternal, can yield no Hope of perpetual Stabinty for any Superstructure raised upon it; and nothing is properly or peculiarly eternal, but Jehovah. He, who represents this tried, this fure, this everlasting Corner-Stone, as any thing less than divine, independent, and almighty; attempts to rob it of those very Attributes, which are the main Foundation of Faith and Comfort to them who build upon it. Such an one has Reason to be careful, lest it one Day fall upon him, and (in the Words of Fesus himself) grand bim to Powder. + GOD every where feems jealous of his Glory; and he, who dares to affault it, proceeds at the Peril of his own Soul.

<sup>\*</sup> Jones's Cath. Doct. p. 1. 3d. Edit.

The Corner-Stone is the Key-Stone of the Building.\* Upon this it must necessarily stand; and, if this be removed, it must as necessarily fall. How lively is this Image of Jesus Christ, and of the absolute Dependence of his People upon Him! As he is the divine Lord of all things, on whom his Redeemed have rested all their Hopes from the earliest Ages of the World; well might Isaiah speaking by the Holy Spirit denominate him the tried Stone, the precious Corner-Stone, the sure Foundation in Zion. The Apostles and Prophets, and all his Elect from the Foundation of the Earth to its final Destruction, are and will be living and lively Stones built upon him; and, because he abideth always, they shall abide for ever also. They are not founded upon a Creature, either like to or above themfelves; but upon the Creator; upon Christ, who made all things; upon Christ, who is GOD blessed for ever. Low are the Thoughts of that Man, who degrades the Supremacy of Jehovah-Jesus even to the Præeminence of the first Angel in Heaven; weak is such a Man's Hope of a certain Salvation; and poor must his Consolation be, if it only refult from feeble Confidence in a created Saviour. If fuch Men would be faithful, or if they can be faithful, to their own Hearts; they might find a Test even there of the Mistake; by the sensible Withdrawing of GOD's Presence, if ever they enjoyed it;

+ Ifa. xxviii. 16.

<sup>\*</sup> The Remark of Estius, upon Eph. ii. 20. is ingenious. Apporance (g. d. fummangularis) is dicitur, &c. "That is called the Corner-Stone, or chief Corner-Stone, which is placed in the extreme Angle of a Foundation, conjoining and holding together two Walls of the Pile, meeting from different Quarters. And the Apossel not only would be understood by this Metaphor, that Christ is the principal Foundation of the whole Church, but also that in him, as in a Corner-Stone, the two People, Jews and Gentiles, are conjoined; and so conjoined, as to rife together into one Edisse, and become one Church." Julius Firmicus made the same Remark, long before, in his Tract de Errore prosanarum Religionum; Lapis sanctus, i. e. Christus, aut Fidei Fundamenta sustentat, aut in Angulo positus, duorum Parietum Membra æquaid Moderatione conjungit, i. e. Veteris et Novi Testamenti in unum colligit Gentes. Vid. cap. xxi.

or, by an immediate Inclination to deny or blaspheme it. It may be laid down as a Rule, that a Man, denying Christ to be the co equal and co eternal Son of the Father; or, in other Words, to be supremely GOD; can never receive Comfort from him as a Redeemer: and if he knows not what this means, his Pledge of Hope, and Expectation of Life eternal is a Problem even to himfelf. Upon the Principle of Reason, it must be Folly to depend upon a Creature for one's Happiness, who must himself be dependent upon another Being for his own. Does not even Common Sense suggest the Expediency of applying to the Source at once? It feems as right to deny, that there is any Saviour at all, as to deny those Attributes in him, by which alone he can be an effectual Saviour. And it is the Height of Boldneis, to call him Lord, Lord, as many do; and yet to declare him a mere Servant or a Creature, as helpless as themselves.

But Christ is a Memorial-stone of his own Divinity to his Redeemed, in all the Signs, and Wonders, and Works, which he accomplished for their Salvation. No Creature could have manifested such transcendent Love; none, inferior to Jehovah, could have displayed fuch omnipotent Grace. Who could bestow Merit, but He who had Merit to spare? Who could redeem a Multitude of Saints, which no Man can number, but he who could pay a Price, which no Creature can count? Who hath aught to spare, but he that created all, and in whose Power alone are all things both in Heaven and Earth? Christ then may justly be the Christian's Ebenezer, his Stone of Help; for he alone could deliver him from the Bondage of Corruption, the Tvranny of S tan, and he Punishment of Hell: He alone could bless him with the Liberty of Grace, the Freedom of Holiness, and a Title to Heaven. The Believer, firmly trusting in Jesus, (to use the Words of an ingenious Writer) " is powerful in his Power, wife by his Wisdom, hap-" py by his Happiness. He reaps the Benefit of eveer ry divine Attribute, and loses his own Insufficiency

Stone of Fortification (for so the Words might be rendered) and is become his strong Tower against all that attack him. Christ also is his Corner-Stone. On him alone his Soul hath been enabled to build for Pardon and Peace in Time, and for Life and Glory in Eternity. To such an enlightened Mind, Fesus is all and in all; and he sees, that, whatever exists without Fesus, exists in Misery, and in the End must fall into Ruin. There is no Peace in Life, nor Hope in Death, without the Knowledge of Christ, and without Considence in him. In him, and in him alone, is everlasting Security.

"And how then should the Hearts of all the Ex"pectants of Life rejoice, at the laying of the Foundation by so wise a Master-Builder, who counted the
"Cost of the whole Superstructure, when He drew
the Model of it in his eternal Purpose; and has Power enough to carry it on, so that neither the Reproach
of Satan, nor the Contradiction of Man's polluted
"State, shall ever have Cause to say, He laid a Founddation, but had not wherewith to finish it!" The
Building of GOD standeth sure, defended by his Omnipotence, his Covenant, his Truth, and all his glorious Attributes and Perfections. What cost him so
much, must be well secured; and what is so precious
in his Sight, can never be out of it.

Rest then, humble Believer, all thy Hopes upon this Corner-Stone, so perfectly tried, so inestimably precious. He that believeth and trusteth in him, shall never be consounded. Till thy Corner-stone sail, and thy Foundation sink away, thou canst never be removed. He is a living, an ever-living, Stone; and it is thy Privilege to be a lively Stone in him. His Life is the Cause and Spring of thy Liveliness. He hath Life in himeself; and, therefore, he is able both to impart Life, and secure Life, to thee. There are no Stones of Emptiness; (as the Prophet speaks) belonging to him. All his

<sup>\*</sup> Spect. Vol. vi. No. 441. + 1 Pet. ii. 6. 

† Ifa. xxxiv. 2. 
Redeemed

Redeemed are lively Stones, and are so called, because

they partake of his own Nature and Durability.

Here then is strong Consolation for thee, in the midst of a miserable and tempessuous World. Though Darkness be without, if Light be within thy Dwelling, fear not; GOD shall ere long increase it to the persect and perpetual Day. Hold fast, and thou shalt hold on: Or, rather, because Christ hath laid fast Hold upon thee, thou shalt remain his own for ever. Fear not, neither be dismayed; the Arm, which supports thee, is divine. All Hell hath selt its Force; and, irretrievably vanquished, shall acknowledge its Power. Thou art GOD's Building; \* and therefore, though Floods may beat and the Winds blow, thou shalt stand fast as thy Rock, and thy faithful Witness in Heaven.

But, what Amazement shall seize the Builders; when they behold the Stone, which once they resused, appearing the Head of the Corner? Those sagacious Mortals, who sancied their Dista were to build up the Opinions of the World, and who, with their Wisdom, never knew GOD; will find a strange Revolution in Sentiment and Feeling; when Jesus, whom they once denied or degraded, shall appear in the Clouds of Hea-

ven, and thunder his Creation to Judgement.

At that awful Period, those self-sufficient Persons, who, out of a Swarm of idle Thoughts were for making a System of Wisdom, and "out of a giddy Whirl" of innumerable Amusements, as so many minute "Particles of Pleasure, were for forming a World of "Happiness;" will find their Hypothesis as crude as their Deceiver's, and the Consequence of it unhappily the same. The Stone of Stumbling, and the Rock of Offence, will then fall upon their Heads with a perpetual Vengeance; and the Saviour, whose Deity and Omnipotence they madly disputed, will instill Terrors by his Presence, and give them a dismal Proof, that he is almighty to destroy.

<sup>\* 1</sup> Cor. iii. 9.

Happy, in that Day, unspeakable happy, shall those appear, who, as lively Stones are builded together in Christ for an Habitation of GOD through the Spirit; and who stand upon the Foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being their Chief Corner-stone.\* GOD shall dwell in them, and they in Him, to Eternity. The Mode and the Measure of this Communion are ineffable; for Eye hath not feen, nor Ear heard, nor hath it entered into the Heart of Man to conceive, the Things which GOD hath prepared for them that love him: And if the Things to be possessed are thus above all Language and Conception; how much more must HE transcend all created Intellect, by and for whom they were created, and in whom they are all to be enjoyed? Every Vessel of Grace shall, then, be full of Glory. Every one of the Redeemed shall be changed into Christ's glorious Image, shall be a triumphant King, and an holy Priest, unto GOD and the Father; yea, shall live and reign, bleffing and bleffed, without Measure and without End. O what a Transformation shall then appear in all the Redeemed; what a wonderful Translation from Inquietude and Sorrow, to Rest and Joy: from Sin and Temptation, to Holiness and Triumph; from Darkness and Death, to Light and Life; from Earth and Satan, to Heaven and God! The View of this Glory animated the Psalmist, and is sufficient to animate each faithful Heart, to address his bleffed Master and fav; Thou, LORD, art my Help and my Deliverer; make no long Tarrying, O my GoD!

> Oppress'd with Weariness and Care, With Sickness, Grief, and Pain, I sojourn like a Pilgrim here, And pant my Rest to gain.

My Fears are great, my Foes are strong, My Soul is much abhorr'd; Yet wait I, and have waited long, For thy Salvation, Lord!

## FOUNTAIN.

THE Word of GOD, as it treats wholly of the great Work of Redemption and of what has a Relation to it, is full of Descriptions and Titles of the Person and Offices of the great Redeemer. It represents his Omnipotence and Sufficiency of Salvation, under a great Variety of such striking and beautiful Images in Nature, as are best adapted to illustrate his own Dignity, and convey the most pertinent Ideas of the Essicacy and Worth of his great Undertaking to his People. Among the many Objects of the material World, sew could be selected to this End with greater Propriety, than a Spring or Fountain of Waters. For he is the Source of all things; because he is before all things, and because hy him all things consist.\*

Christ is the Fountain of all Being and Life, both spiritual and corporeal. Whatever is, is by him. He is the Prince of Life, & disposing his Gift of Existence, according to his sovereign Will; and in him and through him all Creatures live and move and have their Being. In a peculiar Sense, he is the Life of his People; ‡ for, when they were spiritually dead in Trespasses

\* Col. i. 17. † Acts iii. 15. ‡ Col. iii. 4.

and Sins, he commanded, and they came forth from the Grave of Nature and Evil; he breathed into them by his Holy Spirit, and (like Ezekiel's Army) they moved and lived. He lives in them, and they in him. David beheld him thus, as the Fountain of Life to his Soul, and was divinely affured, that in his Light he should see Light.\* Feremiah, in this Sense, likewise calls him the Fountain of living Waters, which deluded Israel had forfaken for broken Cifterns that could hold no Water, and expresses the utmost Astonishment at a Madness, which could prompt them to leave the Author of all Fullness and Bleffing, for the lying Vanities of Idolatry, or the perishing Nothings of the World. And Christ himfelf declares, that from him proceeds, and that he will bestow on his Redeemed, the living Water, and the Water of everlasting Life, I from the Fountain of the Water of Life, freely.

The Redeemer is not only a Fountain of natural and spiritual Life; but, as his People are defiled and polluted with Sin, he is likewise a Fountain of Ablution, to wash and to make them clean. The Prophet Zechariab prefents him to the View of Believers under this beneficent Description, and speaks of him as a Fountain that should, in the Day of his Appearance, be opened to the House of David, and to the Inhabitants of Jerusalem, for Sin and for Uncleanness. § And, long before him, foel prophesies of Christ as the Fountain that should come forth out of the House of the Lord, from among the People of the Jews, and water the Valley of Shittim, diffuling his abluting and reviving Streams to the graddened Gentiles. When the Messiah was manifested, he fully answered these Descriptions of him, and youred forth his Blood, that he might cleanse his Chosen from all their Sins.\*\*

fesus Christ is also a Fountain of Grace. Of his Fulness bave we received, and Grace for Grace. The Grace of our

<sup>\*</sup> Pf. xxxvi. 9. † John iv. 10. 14. § Zech. xiii. 1.

Lord is exceeding abundant.\* Whatever Grace and Strength his People need, they are priviledged to feek it from him, as from a Fountain opened, full, and perpetual. David celebrates his Redeemer as fuch, and, thankful for his repeated Mercies, fays, that all his Springs (or Fountains) are in him. Nor was the Apostle less sensible of his Master's Excellency, nor less persuaded than the Psalmist, that he was able to make all Grace abound towards himself, and to those who believe in his Name.

Happiness and Joy flow in a golden Current from this precious Fountain of Man's Salvation. Whatever Comfort his People need, to him they must look alone, and in him alone they shall find it. Peace and Pardon spring from him, and all the Pleasures that are at GOD's Right Hand forevermore. From him proceedeth the River, whose Streams make glad the City of GOD; in him is the Fulness of Joy; and to him do the happy Hosts of Heaven attune their Songs of Gratitude, for all the Blessedness of his Favour, and for the eternal Continuance of his Love.

What completes the Excellency of this Fountain of Life, is its everlasting Duration. It flowed without a Beginning, and will continue to flow without an End. The Mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting. This Fountain, this Ruler in Israel, whose Goings forth of Grace have been from of old, from everlasting; § shall reign, shall roll along the Stream of Glory throughout

\* I Tim. i. 14. † Pf. lxxxvii. 7.
† Of this Mind was the excellent Boethius, which he has ex-

pressed with a seraphic Elegance.

Da pater augustam mentem conseendere sedem,
Da fontem lustrare boni, da luce reperta
In te conspicuos animi desigere visus.
Disjice terrenæ nebulas et pondera molis,
Atque tuo splendore mica: tu namque serenum
Tu requies tranquilla piis; te cernere sinis,
Principium, vector, dux, semita, terminus idem.

Conf. Phil. 1. iff.

all future Existence, and fill, what none beside can fill, an unbounded Eternity. And his People shall live through him. Their Days shall be commensurate with the Days of Heaven; and the Fountain they could only taste below, they shall drink of in the Realms above, with a Satiety which shall heighten the Desire that shall

never be palled.

If Christ then be a Fountain, he must necessarily be self-existent; for, were he otherwise, he could at most be but a Stream: And, in that Case, the Spirit of Truth (with Reverence be it spoken) hath given an erroneous Description of him. But GOD, who cannot lie, and GOD, who cannot deceive, hath exhibited the wonderful Immanuel to human View under an Image, which at once expresses the absolute Independence of his Nature, and the continual Effusions of his Grace. None. but a blinded Perverter, or an hardened Infidel, can degrade this Fountain to a Rivulet, or level the Nature and Manner of its Existence to his own. The greatest and most perfect of all the Works of Jehovah, are but Emanations of his Power, Streams of his exalted Magnificence, and Conduits to convey his Glory. Nothing created by him, can possibly be himself. It is an impudent Abuse of Language to call that a Spring. which is only derived, or to denominate that a Stream which is underived: In other Words, if Christ be a Creature, or any thing less than Jehovah himself; it would be false to term him a Fountain; or, if he be GOD felf-existent, it is absurd to speak of him as a Stream. Men may abuse and corrupt Terms and Titles; but Jehovah is precise and infallible in the Purport and Signification of his Names.

The Characters and Operations of this Fountain are fuch, as can bear no Doubt of the Divinity of its Effence; because they are predicable of and can be applied to no other than Jehovah. Life and Being are derived from him; and, in the Days of his Flesh, he demonstrated himself the Author of Life, by giving it where it was lost, and the Lord of Life, by restoring

it,

it. in one Word, to those that were dead. He is every, where described as the Pardoner and Absolver of Sin; and the lews (if they had not asked in Unbelief) would have asked very justly, Who can forgive Sins but GOD only? \* And, therefore, Jesus, to shew that he had Power to forgive Sins, and to give in consequence an undoubted Proof of his Godhead, performed a Miracle. upon the Man fick of the Palfy; which might have convinced the Jews, if even Signs and Wonders could have convinced them, that he was the Person who should come for Man's Salvation, and that they were to look for no other. It is faid of him by the Apostle, that he thought it no Robbery to be equal with GOD; ; but it must have been a Robbery of these essential Glories, which Febovah hath declared that He will not give to another, I if Jejus had affumed that Equality with only the Pretentions of a Creature; and Blasphemy to have claimed the Worship and Adoration due only to the Almighty, if he had been in any degree less than Almighty himself. And, if he be indeed Almighty, having all Pozver in Heaven and in Earth, there can be none above him; for an inferior Almighty is an Absurdity in Terms, and is just as much Nonsense as it is Blasphemy. He must therefore be co equal and co eternal with the Father and Bleffed Spirit, upon this Testimony. The Saviour is also represented as the Giver of everlasting Life; but how could he give it, if it were not his oron? And how could everlasting Life be his, unless he be the Author of it? And how could he be the Author of everlatting Life, without being felf-existent, or Febouah? Thus it appears, that Common Sense, rightly induced, agrees with the Voice of Scripture, and confirms the Revelation of GOD. Those Minds must be corrupt indeed, and destitute of both the Truth itself and the very Shadow of it, who, protessing to believe the Word of Fefus, can have the Hardiness to deny his Divinity, or to de-

Matt. xi. 3. || Ifa. xlii. 8. xlviii. 11.

<sup>\*</sup> Mark ii. 7. Luke v. 21. \$ Phil. ii. 6.

grade him into a Subordination, which Divinity itself,

in the very Nature of it, cannot possibly allow.

It feems necessary to dwell upon this Subject in these Days, when Men are uncommonly affiduous in depraving the Excellency of Jefus Chrift, as though they had fome extraordinary Interest in proving him a Created Being, or as though they could be more happy by being less sensible of his All-sufficiency to save their Souls. But, could they accomplish this Purpose of Satan, and even deceive Mankind, that there was no Dependence of entire Salvation to be made upon the Lamb of GOD; what End could it answer to their own Peace, or to whom could they go for eternal Life? - Could they, like the Diffolute of the Earth, "horridly rejoice in the " miserable and mistaken Thought, that this short Life, shortened by Vice and Vanity, is their All, and, like the Snuff of a Candle, shall go out for-" ever;" and could they " rejoice to think, that, after all their Bustle and Ambition, they shall only, by ce their putrid Carcaffes, add Rankness to Clods of " Earth, and defile the very Dirt;" what Purposes of Interest, but the Interest of Devils, would such a Rejoicing, if better founded than it is, answer to themfelves or to others?—Extinction might gladden Hell: for Annihilation is the Wish, and the Interest as well as the Wish, of all the Damned.—But, bleffed be GOD. his Foundation standeth sure; \* his Elect shall never be finally or absolutely deceived; + and the LORD knoweth them that are his.

Happily defended from the Contagion of Blasphemy and Error, and made superior through Grace to the perverse Disputings of Men, the faithful Christian knows whom he hath believed, ‡ for present Well-being and for eternal Happiness. Being divinely persuaded to the contrary, he is not to be diabolically persuaded, that Christ, who quickened him from the Dead, who daily

<sup>\* 2</sup> Tim. ii. 19. 1 2 Tim. i. 12.

<sup>†</sup> Matt. xxiv. 4. Mark, xiii. 22.

fupplies his Soul with needful Grace and Comfort, who hath given an Earnest of his heavenly Inheritance, and hath promised, in the best Time, to bring him to the Possession of it; can possibly be a Creature like himself, fince he is the Creator of fo much Goodness and Mercy to his Body and Soul. On the contrary; he fees, in the Person of his Redeemer, an inexhaustible Treasure of Grace and Glory, because this Redeemer is divine. He needs an infinite and everlafting Saviour; and Jesus Christ is just such a Saviour as he needs. He beholds himself empty of all Good, and Christ full of nothing else; and he is enabled to come to Him, and to receive out of his Fullness Grace for Grace. "The Apostle saith (Eph. iii. 8.), that in Christ there are unsearchable Riches, an inexhausted and inexhaustible Treasury of Grace and Wisdom. And there had need to be a Treafure of Riches in him; for there is a Treasure of Sin in us: So our Saviour calls it, the Treasure of an evil Heart. Matt. xii. 35. He was full of Grace and Truth; not as a Vellel, but as a Fountain, and as a Sun, to note, that he was not only full of Grace, but that the Fullness of Grace was in him."

How little Reason them has the doubting Believer to harbour his Fears; since a never-failing Fountain is open to him, for the Supply of all his Necessities, and for the Cure of all his Pains? Christ is adequate to all things, and must surely be adequate to such a pining Worm as thee. What Sin hast thou, which Christ cannot cleanse; what Distress, which he cannot relieve; what Sickness, which he cannot heal; what Sorrow, which he cannot assure what Loss, which he cannot make up; what Hope, which he cannot fulfill? Is any thing too hard for Christ, too much for his Grace, too late for his Aid? Entertain no such mean Thoughts of him; whatever thou dost of thyself. He is the Lord God omnipotent, and hereigneth.\* All things are in his Hand; and surely thou art. It is thy happy Portion

to be (and O that thou mayest believe it!) not only in his Hand but, graven upon the Palms of his Hands; He has a continual Remembrance of thy Wants and of his own Glory in supplying them. A Woman may forget her fucking Child; it is a possible Case, though an unnatural and a most improbable one; but GOD, thy Saviour, will not forget thee.\* Come then, and drink of the Water of Life freely, from the perpetual Fountain of Redemption and Salvation, which GOD hath provided. O how sweet is the Meditation of his Love; how unspeakably delighful are the Profusions of his Grace! Well might the Pfalmist burn within him for the perfect Enjoyment of his Father's House, and his heavenly Home; when he fays, My Soul longeth, yea even fainteth, for the Courts of the Lord; my Heart and my Flesh cry out for the living GOD. To One Hour spent with GOD, one Day's Communion with the Redeemer of Israel, is better than a thousand, is better than Ages, diffipated in the most pleasing Gratifications of a dying World. None can know the Bleffedness of living to GOD and living with GOD, but the true Believer. His Soul is weaned from the World; it appears to him vain and perishing; its Cares low and nugatory; its Hopes light and unhappy; its Endquick and certain. Christ is the Fountain of his Life; and from him he wishes to derive every Stream of Comfort, of Holiness and of Glory. His Heart is engaged to him; and he can yield it to none befide. If he for a Moment withdraw his Allegiance, or for a Season is permitted to abate in his Affection to Jesus; he finds Darkness and Pain succeed, and never can be easy till he returns again. And if all this Bleffedness, this Comfort, this Peace in Life, and this Tranquillity in Death, flow from this divine Fountain of Bleffedness, through the freest Grace and the freest Love, to the human Heart; " who would not be a Christian?" And if this be only a Prælibation of Life immortal, and the Earnest of an uninterrupted

<sup>\*</sup> Ifa. xlix. 15, 16.

<sup>+</sup> Pf. lxxxiv. 2.

Happiness in Heaven, without any Merit or Title, but free Favour, on the Part of Man; who would not acknowledge the Omnipotence and Glory of a divine Redeemer, performing thus for his People infinitely above all that they can ask or think? For if the Streams of his Love be glorious and infinite; how much more must the Fountain, his Person, exceed in Glory!

## PORTION OF JACOB.

THIS Title of the great Redeemer, as it stands in the Context where it occurs, displays at once the effential Glories of his Person and the infinite Riches of his Grace.

The Prophet Jeremiah was directed to draw an emphatical Parallel between his glorious Master, and the abominable Idols of the Heathen. One might have thought, that the common Sense and Understanding of his People would have rendered every Precept upon that Subject unnecessary. But, so foolish and so ignorant were the Israelites at that Time, and fo prone to adopt the superstitious Corruptions of their Neighbours at all Times, that Line upon Line, and Precept upon Precept, were continually inculcated upon them, left they should forfake, as a Nation, the Ordinances and Institutions of their GOD. In order, therefore, to describe their particular Advantages, and to strike them with the Force of that Distinction, which the LORD had made betwixt them and all the Nations upon Earth; the Prophet triumphs in declaring, That the Portion of Jacob

25

is not like them [the Idols] for He is the Former [or Fashioner] of all things, and Israel is the Rod of his Inheritance; the LORD OF HOSTS is his Name \*.

JEHOVAH SABAOTH, or LORD OF HOSTS, then, is the Portion of Jacob, who framed and failmoned all

things.

Now, Jehovah, confidered in his own Essence, arrayed with innumerable Attributes peculiar to that Effence and incommunicable to his Creatures, could not be their Portion or Possession. He could not, in this view, be so appropriated by them, as to be properly and strictly their own. The finite Nature of Man, fo far from possessing, cannot form an Idea of Infinitude: The acutest Metaphysician must be lost in Conceptions of fo unbounded a Theme. Much less can Man's finite Nature, in its finful and fallen State, have any Claim to Jehovah as a Portion; when it not only wants Faculties, but also a Desire to posses him. From hence, therefore, appears the absolute Necessity of a Mediator, who might not only interpose for the Reconciliation of GOD and Man, but enable the latter, in a Mode which infinite Wisdom could alone suggest, to partake of the divine Nature, and be glorified in it for ever.

This wonderful Mediator was Jesus. He having affumed our Humanity, and that Humanity being "taken into God;" we are privileged to claim here, and to enjoy for ever, whatever that Humanity, which is the Head of our own Nature, doth claim and enjoy in Jehovah's Glory. Christ, being both the fecond Perfon in the facred Effence and very Man united to that Perfon, and having given himself as our Portion; we are interested, through him, in whatever is connected with him. All, which he possesses as the God-man, he possesses for his People: Without them, his Stipulations and Purchases would be for nothing; and without Him, all they have is worse than nothing.

\* Jer. x. 16. and 17. 19. E e 3

The Prophet, then, in this Place, cannot be understood to speak of the Portion of Facob, as our Deists do; or to suppose him only an ætherial uncovenanted Being who fills infinite Space. Such an airy Portion is not adapted to the Nature or the Wants of Man, nor could possibly make him happy. Our Spirits, as well as our Bodies, are local; and must seek, what they are privileged to feek because it is promised them, an immediate Presence. And this immediate Presence we shall certainly find in our Redeemer; because in Him dwelleth (as Beza justly observed), not merely the Fullness The Desoratos of the Divinity, but The Sectatos of the Deity or Godhead, bodily, or substantially. Thus, through Christ, we are entitled to draw nearer to JEHOVAH and be more intimately his own, than even the Angels themselves. O what Manner of Love is this, that we (poor, finful, helpless Worms) should be called, in so glorious and transcendent a Sense, the Sons of God \*!

From a Confideration of these Circumstances, there feems no Reason to doubt, that the Prophet had in his immediate View the great Meffiah, who was to appear for the Salvation of his People, when he denominates him, the Portion of Jacob. Yet, that we might form no mean Conception of his Person and Dignity. because he can be appropriated as a Portion, it is added, apparently to display the effential Glory of his Divinity. that He is the Former, or Moulder, of all things, and that the LORD OF HOSTS is his Name. By him, the living WORD, were all things made; and, without him, nothing. And here it must be noticed, that the Care. taken throughout the facred Volumes, and particularly in the Old Testament, in afferting the proper Divinity of the Messal wherever they treat of his Person, is truly admirable. Amidst all his Condescensions to human Weakness, and with all his unutterable Love in taking human Nature upon himself, the holy Pages never fuffer the Believer to form a degrading Notion of his

illustrious Lord, but constantly and carefully inform him, when they are treating of his Covenant-Offices which feem peculiarly to respect his Humanity, that he is also the HOLY ONE Or ADONAL, JEHOVAH or God. One Instance shall suffice among many: Thy Maker (fays the Prophet to the Church) is thine Husband, the LORD OF HOSTS is his Name; and thy RE-DEEMER the HOLY ONE of Ifrael, the God of the whole Earth Thall he be called \*. Here to be Husband of the Church. evidently implies a Similarity of Nature with her. He must be Man, or his Being is altogether beterogeneous, as well as superior, to her own. But, though Man in her Nature, he is Jehovah Sabaoth in his own; her Creator and Maker, as well as her dearest and most intimate Friend. He is her Redeemer, it is true, and as fuch her near Kinsman indeed; but yet he is likewise the exalted Holy One in himself, and the God of the zvhole Earth, the supreme Disposer of all things.

In the very Reason of things we must conclude, that Christ must be human to be our Portion, and divine to be our lasting Portion. His Divinity crowned his Work with Salvation; and his Humanity rendered that Salvation our own. Without Humanity he could not suffer our Pain; nor without Divinity entitle us to Righteousness. By the Conjunction of his Divinity and Humanity, he was qualified to interpose as the great Mediator; both by shewing the infinite Condescentions and Love of God, and by listing up the Poverty and fallen Pretensions of Man. He made perfect Reconciliation between them both: and that Reconciliation

must subsist for ever.

It might have been thought (as it undoubtedly is) an amazing Instance of Grace, that Jehovah incarnate should become the *Portion* of his People: And it seems a Matter of equal Assonishment, that he should descend so low, as to make his People his Portion. "Alt Believers (says Archbishop Leighton) are the Lord's

"Clergy; and, as they are his Portion, fo He is their's". They are HIS OWN, and he calls them fo; and they are his ozon, in Right of his Divinity: He is both God their Creator, and God their Redeemer. This precious Truth is the Burden of Moles's Song. to which he demands the Attention of both Heaven and Earth \*. TEHOVAH's Portion (fays he) is his People: Facob is the Lot (or, as it might be rendered, the Cord, the Bond, the indiffoluble Bond) of his Inheritance. In the Covenant of Redemption, there feems a reciprocal Communication between God and Man, in every Affection and in every Interest. The Goodness of the LORD centers in his People's Happiness: And their Happiness is complete in his Glory. He gives all things to them which they are able to enjoy; and they are glad to confess, that all things, which they possess, are the free Effect of his Bounty. And indeed (as Bishop Hall truly observes) " every thing we have is " too good for us, if we think any thing we have too " good for Goo." O incomparable Effect of this wonderful and gracious Union! All the Attributes of God are glorified: All the Faculties and Wishes of his People are gratified and bleffed for ever and ever.

Come then, happy Believer, and contemplate thy unspeakable Interest and Estate, freely given and fully established by Jesus thy Redeemer. If thou art the Lord's Portion; he will never lose thee. He did not lay down the Price of his Blood, that the Purchase of it might be carried away by the Devil. A wise Man zwould not make so wretched a Bargain: And the Author of all Wisdom cannot. The Lord will never lose the least Particle of his Inheritance; for he valued it more than his Blood. It cannot be taken from him by Fraud; for he has infinite Wisdom: Nor wrested away by Force; for he has infinite Power. Thou art his Portion now; and thou shalt be his Portion for

ever.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

If thou art the Lord's Portion, thou art not thine oven. Self and Selfishness have nothing to do with him: O that these apostate Principles may have less to do with thee!—Thou art the Lord's; and to him must thou live. All the precious Graces with which thy Soul is clothed, and all thy Claim to everlasting Glories, are in no Sense thine own, were never derived from, and can never be maintained by thee. The Grace to exert and apply Grace, is likewise as little thine own, as the Sun in the Firmament. If Grace were not supplied every Moment; the strongest Believer in the World would not stand a Moment. In the Instant where Grace failed; he would fall, and fall never to raise, till Grace should restore and raise him

up again.

'Tis the Wisdom of Grace to have a constant Perception in the Mind, from whence all Grace and Happiness must flow. For the Want of this, how much fad Experience, how many melancholy Hours, are found in the Christian World? The Blindness of Man's Heart would lead him to make up his Happiness without his GOD: And Believers themselves are too prone to encourage the difmal Miftake. But how can any (to use the Words of a good Man \*) " make them-" felves happy in Despite of GOD, and carry through " that Self-Interest which they have set up in Opposition to Him? Why then, they must conquer Omnipotence, and do what neither Angels or Devils dare attempt! Let such vain Mortals try their Skill first; " let them command yonder Sun and Moon to fland " still, and invert the Order of Nature; let them " change the Seasons, and bring Snow in Harvest, " and cause the Flowers to spring in Winter; and if they find the inanimate Creation will obey them con-

trary

<sup>\*</sup> See an excellent Sermon on "Self disclaimed and Christ" exalted," preached before the Synod at *Philadelphia*, in *America*, by the Reverend Mr. Bestwick, May 25, 1758.—A Sermon sit to try the Heart of a Christian, whether in a private or ministerial apacity.

" trary to the Law of their Creator; then, but never, " never till then, let them proceed with Confidence and Courage to fet up themselves as their LAST END. or live to themselves as their ultimate Felicity."-What a Revolution in Perfons and Things will the Day of God exhibit in the Eves of Heaven, of Earth. and of Hell! How many, who were thought in the foremost Ranks of the Redeemed below, from the dazzling Splendor of some outward Attainments, who will be glad to take the lowest Room, and rejoice in that Mercy which did not quite shut them out of the Kingdom? And how many, who shone gloriously here, shall then be configned to Darkness everlasting? On the other hand, what a pleafing Surprize will obtain above. when many are raifed to the most exalted Thrones, who were scarce so much as known or heard of in this World; and many found in Abraham's Bosom, whom the narrow Bigotry of Man shut out as unsit for the Bosom of one Church or other upon Earth? Then shall their Light rife in Obscurity, and their Darkness be as the Noon-day. If. lviii. 10.

'Tis one genuine Mark of a true Believer, when he feeks to please the LORD in all he does, and to submit to the LORD in all he suffers: In these two Respects, no Hypocrite, or carnal Professor, can possibly follow him. By Means like these, O Christian, art thou to prove it to thy Conscience, that thou art not thine own, but that IEHOVAH is thy Portion. And the more thou art enabled to prove this comfortable Truth; the more wilt thou fee the unspeakable Privilege and Happiness of belonging to none but Christ. The lower thou finkest in thine own Esteem, the higher will thy Master rise in thy Heart. Wonderful, passing wonderful, will it appear to thee every Day, that JEHOVAH in Jejus should be the Portion and Possession of his Creatures, of fallen Creatures, of Rebels, of his Enemies; and that thou hast been admitted unto the Fellowship of his Grace, when thousands and millions, richer, perhaps, and wifer, and nobler than thou, are shut out and left for Destruction!

struction! Did the Field of thy Heart promise to yield a richer or a finer Crop of Goodness than the Fields of their Hearts?—Alas! they were all upon a Level; all equally rough and fallow Ground. Distinguishing Love made the Difference at first, and must

preserve it now it is made.

Consider then, thou dear immortal Soul, who art made the Lord's Portion, and whose Portion thou art, what an amazing Nearness, what an indissoluble Connection, subsists betwixt Him and thee. Consider it for thy present Comfort; and mayest thou find, in the Consideration, Life and Food, Grace and Glory! My Sheep, says the dear Redeemer, hear my Voice, and I know them and they follow me: And I give unto them eternal Life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any pluck them out of my Hand. Let thy Spirit answer with the Psalmist, though my Flesh and my Heart fail; yet GOD is the Strength of my Heart and my Portion for ever.

## K E E P E R.

HIS Name may properly finish the present Volume of Essays; because it implies a Doctrine, which lays at the Root of every Christian's Hope, Comfort, and Experience; namely, the Doctrine of the final Perseverance of "all the Elect People of GOD."

The Psalmist, in celebrating the Praises of the Lord, assures the Church, that Jehovah is her Keeper \*. He

then describes, how the LORD keeps her. JEHOVAH is thy Shade upon thy Right Hand. The Sun Shall not smite thee by Day; nor the Moon by Night. JEHOVAH Shall PRESERVE thee from ALL EVIL: He shall PRESERVE thy Soul. Jehovah shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in [i. e. in all the Circumstances and Avocations of Life], from this Time forth and for evermore. Two principal Points are afferted in these precious Words. 1. JEHOVAH, and JEHOVAH alone, the omnipotent and felf-existent GOD, is the KEEPER and PRESERVER of his People. 2. The People of GOD are kept, at all Times and in all Circumstances, by his mighty Power unto everlasting Salvation: They are preserved even for evermore. In the first Particular, the Divinity of the great KEEPER is declared; and, in the fecond, the eternal Seeurity of his People through his Omnipotence and Faithfulness. This was the Psalmist's Gospel. He preached it to others; and he felt it himself. He did not speculate upon what he did not understand; but he had a clear Evidence, and a sweet Perception of these two glorious Doctrines, which he delivered to the People. Shall I (fays he) lift up mine Eyes to the Hills? Shall I look to created Objects, or to created Power? Whence should my Help come? \* He chearfully answers: My Help cometh from JEHOVAH, who made Heaven and Earth, from Him, who is GOD over all, bleffed for ever. Upon this Foundation, and upon this alone, he could add; He will not fuffer thy Foot to be moved; He that keepeth thee will not slumber. Behold Observe, and mark it well , He that keepeth Israel, shall neither slumber nor sleep. Precious Hymn of yet more precious Truth! O that it were as delightful to the Reader's Heart, as it was to the Heart of him who wrote it! Then, like the Pfalmist's, bis Meditation would be sweet, and he would be glad in [EHOVAH, + and in JEHOVAH alone.

Pfalm exxi. 1. See the Margin.

He would be glad in JEVOVAH; for he would fee, that none but Jehovah could keep and preserve his Soul. He would perceive, with unerring Demonstration, that, in wrestling against Principalities, against Powers, against the Rulers of the Darkness of this World, against spiritual Wickedness in bigh Places, as well as against Flesh and Blood; \* it would be impossible for him to stand a Moment (and much less to stand and prevail to the End), if the Arm, that upheld him, were less than divine. He is convinced of it, as of an indisputable Point; that He, who can support all his People, through all their Difficulties, and in every Moment and in all Ages of the World; that He, who, is as quick to perceive their Wants as able to supply them; for He neither sumbers, nor sleeps; neither relaxes in his Superintendence, nor remits a Tittle of his Care; and that He, who gives present Grace as the Earnest of future Glory: must be neither more nor less than the LORD GOD OM-NIPOTENT, who reigneth.

the Character of Christ. Just such an one is Jesus, the Shepherd of Israel. He says, of himself, to the Father; Those that thou gavest me I HAVE KEPT, and NONE of them is lost, but the Son of Perdition (who was decreed to be lost) that the Scripture might be fulfilled. And he declares to his Disciples; My Sheephear my Voice, and I know them [for I know all things] and they follow me: And I give unto them eternal Life [because I am the eternal Source of Life, and give what is truly my own], and they shall never perish by no means (2 μη απολωνται); neither shall any pluck them out of my Hand. What Words can infer his Divinity more strongly than these? To give Life, is not, cannot be, the Attribute of a Creature. An Angel could

not create or give Life to a Sparrow, or a Fly. And to give eternal Life, therefore, must surely be the sole Prerogative of the supreme, the everlasting, GOD. In a Word;

This Character, under the Name of JEHOVAH, is

here are fuch Attributes of Grace and Power claimed by CHRIST, that, if he be not JEHOVAH himself, he was the greatest Blasphemer and the most abandoned Impostor, that ever appeared in the World. The jealous Honor of the Almighty would, in that case, have given him the Fate of Herod, and convinced his Followers (as Herod's Sycophants were convinced) that, instead of being GOD, he was only a vile, perishing and corruptible Man. His Actions, however, confirmed his Claims: The latter announced him to be GOD: the former proved him fo. But as to those, who pretend to believe the Scriptures, and yet deny the proper and eternal Divinity of CHRIST; they add Absurdity to Blasphemy; for there is not one, no not one, Attribute of Power, Love and Grace, ascribed to the FATHER. which is not equally and directly applied, in the holy Volume, to the Son and to the Holy Ghost. And if the three Persons are equal in Attributes, and in the Use of those Attributes; where remains their Difference or Inequality?

The Apostles follow their LORD, in ascribing to Him. what He claimed as his own, all the Power, which effentially belongeth unto GOD. Hence this great Preserver of Men is called the Saviour of ail Men; for all Men are preserved in the Enjoyment of their natural Life. and the Things pertaining to it, by his Goodness and Power. He is the GOD of all, in whom all live, and move, and have their Being [or, in other Words, by whom they exist, act, and think]; and, in this Sense too, he is the Saviour and Preserver of all Men. But, in a higher Sense, and in a more especial Way, Christ is the Saviour of them that believe. St. Jude fays, that those, who are sanctified (or set apart) by God the Father, are PRESERVED in Jesus Christ: \* And further, that Glory and Majesty, Dominion and Power, are now and ever to be ascribed to the only wife God our Saviour, who is able to keep from falling, and to present faultless before the Presence

of his Glory with exceeding Joy. St. Paul styles him, the Head of the Church, and the Saviour of the Body. \* And, in another Place, he declares of him, I know whom I have believed, and I am persuaded (and he staked his Life on the Persuasion) that HE is ABLE to KEEP that, which I have committed unto him against that Day; the

Day of his Appearing.

From what has been premised, it seems evident, that the Keeper of the Faithful is no other than Jehovah. This the Psalmist has proved. It appears equally evident, that Christ is their Keeper and Preserver. This he hath declared himself; and his Apostles have repeatedly declared it of him. It follows, therefore, that Christ is truly and essentially Jehovah. All the Sophistry in the World cannot elude this Conclusion; nor all the Heretics in the World destroy the Premises. And, if Christ be Jehovah; he is all that supreme, eternal, omnipotent Being, which Arians, Socinians, and

others, deny him to be.

All the Doctrines of Grace, all the Gospel and Revelation of GOD from the Foundation of the World. and all the Salvation and Happiness of the Redeemed, entirely depend upon the proper and effential Divinity of Jesus Christ. Take away this Corner-stone, and the Building (which we have been taught to believe is the Building of GOD) falls in a Moment to the Ground. Remove this Sun from the Christian System; and we are immediately inveloped in gross, in everlasting, Darkness. Nor can the Doctrine of Christ's Divinity stand immoveable, but upon the fundamental Doctrine of the Trinity. If the Deity was but one Person, according to the Sabellians; the Deity could not be a Mediator betwixt himself and Man. But the Godhead confitting of three Persons, one of them might, and one of them (even the Son) afforedly has, reconciled us to the whole Essence or Godhead, by the voluntary Humiliation of himself. Upon these capital and leading Truths, rest all the Graces, Hope, Perseverance, and

<sup>\*</sup> Eph. vi. 23.

Joy, of the People of GOD. Could they be expunged from the Bible, or obliterated from their Hearts; nothing but Horror and Anguish, with everlasting Darkness and Despair, could possibly succeed. But their divine Keeper "giveth his Servants Grace, by the " Confession of a true Faith, to acknowledge the Glory of the Eternal TRINITY;" because, without Grace, they could not favingly acknowledge, what only by Grace can rightly be known: And he also imparteth " the " Power of the Divine Majesty to worship the UNITY;" because no Man can worship in Truth the ONE IE-HOVAH, without the promised Power from on high, without the effectual Working of the HOLY SPIRIT, or that " Power of the Divine Majesty" which he graciously exerts in all that believe. Bleffed be GOD; his Truth, like his Mercy, endureth for ever; and, against his chosen Church, the Gates of Error and of Hell can never, and

shall never, prevail.

CHRIST, then, is the Christians' KEEPER; and, because He is an everlasting Keeper, they are kept for evermore. He hath engaged himself by an everlasting Covenant, not to turn away from them to do them good, but to put his Fear in their Hearts, so that THEY SHALL NOT DEPART from him. The whole of their Perseverance. like all other Parts of Salvation, rests fimply upon GOD: They have no Ability to induce it, or to maintain it, fo long as for one Moment in themselves. Till this was understood in the Mind, and believed on in the Conscience; they neither knew GOD, nor their own Hearts. As People in a Vertigo, who fancy the whole World is whirling around them; fo they imagined, that all the Dispensations of Providence and Grace were in a jumbled Confusion, like the Atoms of Epicurus, instead of the most perfect Order and Arrangement. They mistook an involved and intricate Series of Truths and Facts, which infinite Wisdom only could have disposed, for Disorder and Perplexity, merely because their own Wisdom could not explain them. They represented the Most High, therefore, in Language,

which implies him to be a changeable, variable, shortfighted Being, like themselves. They supposed him dependent, in the Operations of his Grace, upon the Caprice and Humour of their Will and Affections. They imagined, that GOD could shew Favor at one Time to their Souls, and love them for a Season, but not to the End; that He could receive an Atonement for their Sins at the Hands of Christ, and yet, upon the Discovery of a Weakness which He must know was in them before, wholly renounce that Atonement as a Thing of nought, and as a Price laid down in vain; that He could appoint them to a complete Salvation, and yet be disappointed by them; that He could make positive and unconditional Promises in Christ to the Redeemed, which Promises might be rendered void and nugatory by their Perverseness and Refistance; that He might fully intend their everlasting Happiness, but might finally be frustrated in those Intentions; and that, therefore, as there was no Confidence to be placed in such a Being, the wiscft and the furest way was to place it in themselves. This was their Creed by Nature. And though it be not expreffed, perhaps, in the same Terms: the Sense of these Terms is the ruling Principle of all unawakened Hearts. What Blasphemy cannot the Mind of Man entertain, before it receives that Grace, which is not given in vain; and before it is subdued by that Will, which governeth all things in Heaven and on Earth! There is not an Error fo monstrous concerning GOD; but what has been received by the depraved Understanding of Man. The Apostle has given the Reason, and it extends to all Men by Nature; They walk in the Vanity of their Mind, having the Understanding darkened, being alienated from the Life of GOD, through the Ignorance that is in them, because of the Blindness of their Heart. \* But GOD is not a Man, that he should lie, neither the Son of Man, that he should repent for change !.

Hath he faid; and shall he not do it? Or hath he spoken, and shall be not make it good? \* The STRENGTH of Israel will not lie, nor repent; for he is not a Man that he should repent + He favs of himself; I am JEHOVAH, I change not; therefore ye Sons of Jacob are not consumed. ! If GOD changed from his Purpose in saving a Man, whenever the Man, left to his own Will, would change from the Defire of being faved; he must renounce the strongest Believer upon Earth, in five Minutes after he had committed him to himself. The helpless Creature would foon be confumed. However; GOD's People are not set upon sippery Places, but upon a Rock, upon a fure Foundation, a tried Corner-stone, Elect, and Precious; and, resting there, they shall never be confounded. "The Soul once born of the Holy Ghost (fays an able Writer) is never unborn from that Day forward.—Regeneration is a divine Act, which, having once passed upon the Soul, stands good for ever, and is physically incapable of Reiteration" The Redeemed are not bought with the Blood of Christ, that the Devil might run away with the Purchase; for they are KEPT, not by their own Power, but by the Power of GOD through Faith unto Salvation. The LORD never made that fort of everlasting Covenant, which a poor, weak and filly Worm might frustrate; nor can be reduced to any imaginable Dilemma, which his infinite Wisdom did not foresee, and for which his infinite Strength did not provide. Archbishop Leighton well observed, that " the Tenor of an external Covenant with a People (as the Fervs or particularly found) is fuch, as may be broken by Man's Unfaithfulness, though GOD remain faithful " and true: But the new Covenant of Grace makes " all fure on all hands, and cannot be broken; the " Lord not only keeping his own Part, but likewise " performing our's in us, and for us, and establishing " us; that as He departs not from us first, so we shall

<sup>\*</sup> Numb. xxiii. 19. + 1 Sam. xv. 29. 2 Mal. iii. 6.

"not depart from him. I will betroth thee to me, fays the Lord FOR EVER. "Tis an indiffoluble Marriage, " which is not in Danger to be broken either by Di-" vorce or Death." \* Even Bishop Sherlock, charmed no doubt with a View of this convincing and comfortable Truth, could not but remark, that " Men may " be grieved and tormented with feeing Affairs under " their Conduct go wrong, may be overjoved at some " unexpected Success: But can this ever be the Case " of a Being of infinite Power and infinite Wisdom? " Nothing can happen but what he orders or permits, for bis Power is over-all: Nothing that he orders or per-" mits can be zerong; for his Wisdom is equal to his "Power. What Disappointments, then, are there to grieve "him?" + Known unto GOD (fays the Apostle) are all his Works from the Beginning of the World. He knew his People would be Rebels, and could no longer follow, than he might be pleafed to lead. He knew, that Satan and the Powers of Darkness would oppose; he foreknew, when and where that Opposition should arise; and he prædetermined the Bounds of its Success. also knew, and foreknew, the Objects of his everlasting Love, arranged the Times and Circumstances of their Appearance, and ordained the Moment and Manner of their final Confummation in Glory. This GOD knew, and this hath GOD wrought. His Omniscience, equally with his Omnipotence, is illustrious in all things. They shine, without our Direction, on all the visible World; they order, without our Counsel, the wide-expanded Universe of Nature; they subfist, without our Aid, in all we can fee or know. And if the vifible and natural World thus subfift and proceed according to the Will of GOD, beyond our Wisdom or Ability to correct or to create an Atom; what Pretenfions can we have to determine the Events of that World of Spirits, to which willing or unwilling we are drawn, and which is undoubt-

<sup>\*</sup> Comment. on 1 Pet. ii. 10. † Sermons. Vol. ii. Sermon ii. F f 2 edly

edly no less well-ordered and sure? If the several Orbs of Heaven keep their appointed Courses with the nicest Exactness, and, without the Aberration of a Moment, for Ages; shall not the Path of the Just be equally determined, and the Bounds of his Habitation as precisely appointed? Or is it of more Consequence, in the Mind of the Almighty, to arrange the Forms and Circuits of inanimate Matter, than to direct and preserve the Existence, the Pursuits, and the Happiness, of an immortal Soul \*?

Come then, thou, who hast found Mercy to be faithful; come and rejoice in the promised Faithfulness and Truth of thy Covenant-GOD. Cast all thy Care upon him; for there is not a Moment, in which he careth not for thee. Fear not to hold on, and to hold out, to the End; for Jesus is Jehovah; and Jehovah-Jesus is with thee. Though thou couldest not abide a Moment in thy own Strength; yet he abideth ever. His Nature had no Beginning; and the Love of his Nature can never have an End. With Him, and with all his Attributes and Pertections, there is no Variableness, neither Shadow of Turning. His Love and his Grace can change

<sup>\*</sup> In a philosophic View only, all the inanimate Creation was formed for the animate, the corporal for the spiritual, the least valuable for that which is most fo. Take the common and well-known Instance of a Seed or an Egg; what a Quantity of gross and heavy Matter hath God appointed to furround and attend upon an almost imperceptible Particle of Life? When its Purpose to that Life is answered, it is thrown aside and decays. So the vast Fabric of the World, by a like Analogy, only subserves the Design of God in the Support of living Beings, whose Substance is Minuteness itself in a Comparison, though certainly of infinitely more Value; and so (however the Men of this World may relish such a Truth) the low animal Life of themselves and the other Creatures is supported here, only in Subservience and Ministration to that higher and more spiritual Life, which Got bestows upon his Children. When "the Number of his Elect shall be accomplished," the World and all that belongs to it, like a mere Form or Shell separated from the living Substance, shall be dissolved and pass away. their

their Natures, thou never shalt lose them. GOD hath made thee a Member of that spiritual Building, which was not planned for a Day, or a Year, or an Age, but was designed for his own glorious Habitation for ever. From everlasting to everlasting, He is GOD; and his Mercy is from everlasting to everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him. Thou regardest him, O Believer, with a silial Fear; and, therefore, it is a comfortable Token, and worth a thousand Worlds, that this ever-

lasting Mercy hath rested upon Thee.

But, perhaps, some doubting Heart may say; I have feen many great Men, many learned Men, many wise Men, even Men of acknowledged Gifts, and Men who have used those Gifts in the Service of GODthese have I seen to fall-foully-deeply-long: And how can so weak and so ignorant a Creature, as I am, expect to endure? The Premises are indeed too true; but the Consequence, however, doth not follow. They fell; not because they were more or less great, or wife, or learned; but because they left their only Security for standing, and trusted in themselves. With all their Wisdom, they either forgot or had not truly learned the Wisdom of leaning upon Christ. used their Gifts, perhaps, too much to their own Glory; and when they were fated with human Praise, having no better Object in view, they grew tired of the Labor, by which they had acquired it. They went backwards; because they either did not rightly apprehend, or had lost Sight of, the Value of those important Things which are before them. Not relishing the Comforts of GOD, and not being able to live without Comfort, they fought it in the World. Now, though we can fay of fuch Men, with our Lord, that, having put their Hand to the Plough and turning back, they are not fit for the Kingdom of GOD; yet we must say too, that these dreadful Examples are permitted, in order to shew the Faithful; That there is no Security of Salvation in human Wisdom, Genius or Knowledge, Ff2

but, fimply and only, in the Keeper of Ifrael.\* They do not invalidate the Truth of Christian Perseverance; but they shew, by whom alone that Perseverance is to be obtained. The meanest Believer has the same Security of holding on, and holding out, with the greatest Saint in the World. Neither of them can stand a Moment, but as he is kept. The greatest Christian, without his divine Keeper, would soon equal the greatest Insidel: But the humblest and the weakest Heart, with Him, shall never be overborne, nor fail of Glory.

What a fweet Affurance of Peace and Happiness does this reviving Truth bring into the Soul! It unfolds a true and a folid Comfort, far unlike the highest Enjoyments of the Men of the World. These live like the Swine upon Husks; or, using the Poet's Phrase,

# On Joys too thin to keep the Soul alive.

And if the Assurance of Heaven, from the Faithfulness of GOD, be so sweet and so strong in itself; what will the Enjoyment of Heaven be, and the perfect Possession of its Glory? O Reader, if thou hast had any true and saving Experience of GOD's Mercy; thy Heart will bound within thee, on the Contemplation of Jesus as thy Keeper, and even long to anticipate thine unalienable Biessedness above. Thou wilt often look out for the coelestial Shore, as the weather-beaten Mariner does for his native Land. Begin then the Praises of thy redeeming GOD even here; and shew to the World around thee an Evidence of thy Saviour's Divinity, by

<sup>\*</sup> Thus the children of Ephraim [a Name fometimes emphatically applied in the S. S. to the carnal Jews, in order to distinguish them from the true] being armed and carrying Bows [i.e. well accounted by all outward Means and Advantages for the spiritual Warfare] turned back in the Day of Battle, or in the Hour of Temptation sell away. The Reason is given in the Context. Their Spirit was not fledfast with [or, rather, bad no faith in] GOD. Psalm lxxviii. 8, 9. See also v. 22, 27.

a Conversation of Meekness and Holiness, and by a Life unspotted and divine. Nothing convinces like Facts. Let the powerful Operation of thy gracious LORD be seen in all thy Intercouse with Mankind; and, upon every Occasion, demonstrate that thou neither art running, nor hast believed, in vain. So, in a little Time, when the Work of Faith and Patience is accomplished, and when all is done, that is designed to be done, in thee and by thee; thou wilt give the best and most cogent Proof of the Doctrine of final Perseverance, by persevering, through thy KEEPER's Faithfulness and Omnipotence, unto the End.

# CONCLUSION.

E have now gone through our Confiderations upon some of the many Names, ascribed to JESUS CHRIST, and have endeavoured to make it appear, either from the Names themselves, or from the Offices which they denote, that they are only applicable to Him as the true GOD, or as One of the Persons in the Divine Essence. We have also attempted to draw such practical Inferences from each of these Titles, as might ferve, through the Bleffing of the Holy Spirit, both to quicken our Faith, and prompt us to evince, to the Enemies of Christ's Divinity, the Reality and Efficacy of that Divinity by our Lives and Conversations. The real Faith of a Christian, illustrated by Works of Grace and Righteousness, supported under an Immensity of Difficulties and Temptations, and carried on to a Death of Triumph and Joy; is such an Argument of the Truth Ff4

Truth of CHRIST's Power and Deity, by whom alone it is ob ained, as might, or at least ought to, carry Conviction to every fincere and candid Mind. May this glorious Argument, supported by the Demonstrations of Holiness, and urged with Humility, Meekness and Zeal, be constantly exhibited by those, who profess to call upon Jesus as their LORD and their GoD! This is the best Way of putting Heretics to Shame, who have ufually (however they would fave Appearances) but little of this Sort of Evidence by which to maintain their Cause. They may combat the Matter with Words, but, when called to climb the Mount of evangelical Godliness: like the Servants and Asses of Abraham at Mount Moriah, they are fure to be left behind. Nor is this a Wonder. A wicked Man is too heavy of Flesh and too flothful in Spirit to ascend the Hill of Holiness, though Heaven itself be on the Top. They, who deny the Divinity of Fesus (we may take their own Word for it) are certainly not under the Impressions of his Power; and, if they never come under the Impressions of his Power, they have no Power of this Sort in themselves, and are furely none of his. If they are none of his; then they have no Saviour; because, according to the Scriptures, He only is the Saviour. In this Case, they stand (exactly as the Heathens stood) without the Light and Hope of a divine Revelation: And so it seems imposfible, that they should live otherwise than the Heathens lived—in the Vanity of their Mind, and in the Alienation of their Hearts from GOD. In this respect, the antient and modern Infidels are much upon a Par. And, therefore, it is, we see from Day to Day, that Vice and Wickedness are as prevalent, that Debauchery and Luxury are as fashionable, that true Religion and Godlines's are as lightly esteemed, in modern London; as ever they were in those Nesls of Infamy, antient Athens, Corinth, and Rome. Thus one principal Root of this Heterodoxy of Principle and Practice appears to be fixed, either in the absolute Denial, or in the perverse Apprehention. prebension, of the Saviour's Deity; \* in either of which Cases, as the Fruit is evil, the Tree proves itself not to be good. True Christianity, however, cannot be grafted on nor foster the Plant of Sin: It is the Dung of Socinianism, Sabellianism, Arianism, Pelagianism and Arminianim, which makes the pestilent Branches of moral Evil luxuriant, and enables it to cast a disgraceful Shade even upon the Hulbandry of GOD. To these ungra-

\* There have been two principal Genera (if one may fo speak) of Heretics, who have opposed the effential and proper Divinity of Jesus Christ; and these Genera may again be resolved into their different Species. The first Genus or Kind confists of those, who admit, that Christ had a Participation of Deity (though in an erroneous Sense) before he assumed the Nature of Man. Under this Head may be classed the several Species of the Arians and Semi-arians. The other Genus of Heretics includes those, who absolutely oppose his Divinity. and deny his very Being and Existence before he was born of the Virgin Mary: And these may be subdivided into the Ebionites, the Cerinthians, the Samofatenians and Photinians of old, and the Socinians of modern Times.

Other Heretics have broached abfurd and unfcriptural Notions concerning the Humanity of Christ. The principal of these (for their collateral Branches are too numerous to be recounted here, and indeed are now no more) were the Sabellians, who believed that the whole Godhead became incarnate; the Apollinarians, who imagined that Christ had no human Soul, and that his Body was animared, in its Stead, by the Deity; the Manichees, who affirmed that Christ had no real Body, but bore only the Phantom and Appearance of one; the Nestorians, who afferted that the two Natures of Christ were two distinct and separate Persons; and others, who maintained, that Christ's Body was not really formed of the Virgin Mary, but fashioned in and delivered down from Heaven. Such Crouds of Errors and Herefies, as have arisen upon one or other Branch of Christian Doctrine, may convince us, that either Men read not the Scriptures at all, or read them without the Teaching of that Guide. who openeth the Understanding to understand them, and without whom they are at most a Volume scaled. Near 500 different Denominations of Heretics have fprung up in the Church, fince the death of Christ; to fay nothing of those, whose Continuance has been so fhort, as not to have obtained a Name. Their Memorial is perified with them. A melancholy Picture this of human Frailty, and an urgent Admonition to all succeeding Disciples to lean, not upon their own Strength or Understanding, but simply upon Him, who alone can lead into all Truth, and preserve in the Knowledge of it unto the End!

cious Principles is it owing, that fo many of our Churches are abused into worse than Dissenting Meetings; (for these would be comparatively tolerable, when there is no effential Difference but in Matters of mere Discipline) or rather into heretical Assemblies or heathen Schools, where, if the People learn any thing at all, they learn only Opinions directly opposite to the fundamental Doctrines of the Bible and the Church, or at best some wild Notions of Morality. deduced from no found Principle, and often without even the Polish or the Ingenuity of more antient Heathens to recommend them. Hence that strange Ignorance of divine things, which feems to pervade almost every Order and Rank of Men among us; and hence, as the proper Nidus for fo baleful a Seed, grow all the Scepticism, Hobbism, Materialism, and Prophaneness of the Age. The Shaftesburies and the Bolingbrokes, the Humes and the Voltaires, of the World think they find Room enough for their Wit and Contempt upon those loose and unprincipled Professions of the true Religion, and upon the true Religion itself (though unjustly) through these, because unaccompanied with that Temper of Mind and Practice, which it is its peculiar Honor to produce. Nor is the Poison of Error more pernicious to the Souls of Men, than repugnant to the wholesome Prescriptions of the Gospel of Christ. The SCRIP-TURES, which the Patrons of these Opinions profess to believe; and the Analogy of Faith, which is the just and beautiful Coherence of the divine Truths contained in those Scriptures, are in direct Opposition to them, as may perhaps appear even by a fummary Confideration. For instance;

The Socinian, (a Name taken from Lælius and Faustus Socinus, who differinated their Opinions about two hundred Years ago) by maintaining that Christ was a Prophet, and only a Prophet, really sets him forth as a false Prophet and a Liar. That Title, which he pretends to give him, is either Artistice or a Nullity; because the Socinian rejects the Claims of

fesus to the Names and Titles of that Nature, which renders him far above every Name in Heaven and Earth. The Testimony, which the Redeemer afforded of himself, was; I [placing himself first, that his Inseriority, respecting his divine Nature, might not be questioned] I, says he, and my Father are ONE.\* The Jews perfectly understood his Meaning, and attempted to stone him, because he made himself GOD, or (as it is expressed in another Place) equal with GOD. †

The Sabellian (so named from Sabellius, a Libyan, whose Opinion made a considerable Noise in the third Century), by affirming that there is but one Person or Hypostasis in the Godhead, who assumed, on different Occasions, the several Names of Father, Son, and Spirit; would invalidate the Testimony of divine Revelation, which describes three Persons bearing Witness of each other; namely, the Father testifying of the Son, || the Son declaring the Name of the Father, & and the Spirit bearing Witness, as the Spirit of Truth. This Distinction of the three Persons was remarkably evidenced (to instance no farther) at the Baptism of Christ.

The Arian (so called from Arius, another Libyan, and Presbyter of Alexandria in Egypt, towards the Close of the third and Beginning of the fourth Century), in avoiding Sabellianism, falls upon as egregious an Error. For, by afferting that the Son is a GOD inferior to the FA-THER, and that the three Persons are of different Essence; he both contradicts the Scriptures and involves himfelf in a blasphemous Absurdity. The Scriptures declare, in the most positive Strain, that the LORD our God is ONE LORD, and that there is but ONE GOD. They also represent to us three Persons or Hypostases, each of which is, in Nature, GOD and LORD; because all the three Persons, conjointly and equally, partake of one and the same Nature, which is the Godhead in its Unity. Thus the Trinity of Subfistence does by no Means clash with the Unity of Essence; nor the Unity of Essence obstruct

<sup>\*</sup> John x. 30.

<sup>†</sup> John x. 33. § 1 John xvii. 26.

<sup>‡</sup> John v. 18. ¶ 1 John v. 6.

the Trinity of Person or Subfistence. But if we adopt the Arian Scheme, and fay, that the three Persons are of different Essence and Nature; it seems impossible to avoid the Charge, either of maintaining three separate GODS, or of worshipping those for GODS, which are really (according to that Hypothesis) mere and dependent Creatures. And as to worshipping the Father, by the Son, and in the Holy Ghoft, in order to maintain the Inferiority of the two last (as the Arians dream); it is in their Sense of it, an Abuse of the Scripture, as well as contrary to the Analogy of Scripture, and abfurd. If they worshipped the Lord, by the Virgin Mary, and in a high Wind; these are also Creatures of the Most High, as well as the Son and Spirit of the Arians. This Creature-Worship hath often led Men into strange Extravagancies: Witness the horrid Blasphemy of the Lombards, who, in their Devoirs to their tutelar St. Anthony of Padua, address him as one, qui exaudit quos non audit et ipse Deus: i. e. " who hears "those whom even GOD himself doth not hear."\* But if, according to the Scriptures and the catholic Doctrine, the three divine Persons are of one and the Same Nature; then they, as joint Participants of a Nature in itself self-existent and eternal, must necessarily be coëxistent and coëternal. And if they are coëxistent and coëternal, they must also be coëqual in all the other Glories, Perfections, and Attributes, of their one and undivided Nature. Believers, therefore, by being made Partakers of CHRIST in, are thereby Partakers of the DIVINE NATURE 1; i.e. by having Fellowship and Communion with the Son, they have also Fellowship with the FATHER | and the Holy Spirit. & On the contrary, the Arian represents CHRIST, as an inferior GOD, a subordinate Almighty, a dependent Supreme, and a created Creator. He looks upon the Holy Ghost as

<sup>\*</sup> Bishop BURNET's Letters upon Italy, &c. Let. 3.

<sup>+</sup> Hebr. iii. 14. 1 2 Pet. i. 4. | 1 John i. 3.

<sup>§</sup> Phil. ii. 1. 2 Cor. xiii. 14.

still more inferior, and ventures to avow, that the Com-FORTER\*, promised by the FATHER and the Son, is not the God of all Comfort +, which the Scriptures de-

clare him to be.

The Arminian, however just in his Opinion respecting the Trinity in the Deity, is, in all Points that concern his Attributes, almost as unscriptural and heterodox as fome of the Heretics we have named before. For, while he admits the equal Divinity of Fesus Christ with that of the Father and the Holy Ghoft; he contradicts their Revelation of the divine Covenant, fets them forth as determining rather from incidental Events than by a perfect Defign, and consequently represents the whole Godhead as acting, not according to the wife Counsels of his own eternal Will, but according to the unstable Conduct of foolish and mutable Man. He exhibits the fovereign Agent of all Good in a State of Supplication to a helpless Worm; intreating that Worm to receive his Salvation, and often intreating in vain; changing his Purposes according to the variable Fancy of a Creature subject to Sin; and at last disappointed of his Expectations, through the Power and Subtlety of Satan and the World. GOD, according to him, wills to fave Man, but cannot fave him unless Man will; though, at the same time, Man (by his System) can will to be faved, or can relinquish Salvation, independent of any positive, precise, or particular Will of GOD to that End. The Arian and Socinian proceed very far, and degrade their Creator to the Rank of a perfect and holy Creature; but the Arminian in one Instance feems to exceed their Exceedings, by representing the Will, the Wisdom, the Power, and other Perfections of the omnipotent JEHOVAH, subservient to the perverse and froward Affections of an impotent Sinner. Upon his crude Plan (if Absurdity can deserve the Name of a Plan), the glorious Work of GOD's Salvation, and the eternal Redemption of Fesus Christ, 30le not complete; unless a dying Mortal lends his to the

" John xiv. 26.

+ 2 Cor. i. 3. GODS,

that is, unless he, who of himself can do nothing, vouchfafe to accomplish that, which all the Angels in Heaven cannot do; namely, convert the Soul from Satan to GOD. How contrary is all this to the Language of Scripture; how repugnant to the Oracles of Truth! What soever the LORD pleased, that did He in Heaven and in Earth. \* I am AL (favs the LORD) and there is none else, I am the ALEHIM and there is none like me, DE-CLARING THE END FROM THE BEGINNING, and FROM ANTIENT TIMES the things are not NOT YET DONE, faying, My Counsel shall stand, and I will do all my PLEASURE. - In order to shew the Immutability of GOD's Counsel and Decrees, it is left upon Record, that even wicked Men were gathered together to do whatso-EVER his Hand and his Counsel DETERMINED BEFORE to be done; I and that GOD worketh ALL THINGS after the Counsel ( not of Man's) but of HIS OWN WILL. &

If we review these Heresses upon another Ground, and measure them by another Rule, namely, the ANALOGY OF FAITH; we shall find them equally perplexed

and deficient. Thus,

The Socinian, in denying the Trinity of Persons, necessarily denies the Divinity of Jesus, as One with GOD in the Godhead. By rejecting the Word, who dwelt among us as GOD; he must also, of Course, reject both the Merit of his Obedience and the Satisfaction for Sin by his Death: And, by rejecting these, he must give up Man, helpless and hopeless, to all the sad Effects of a contaminated and miserable Soul, in a frail and corruptible Body. For, as it was impossible, because diametrically opposite to the Wisdom, Justice and Goodness of GOD, that Man should be created in these Circumstances; and as, therefore, he is and must be a fallen Creature; the Socinian leaves him in this Condition without a Remedy, because he leaves him without a Redeemer. Thus, in this one Instance, there

<sup>\*</sup> Pfalm cxxxv. 6.

<sup>‡</sup> Acts iv. 27, 28.

f Isaiah xlvi. 9, 10.

<sup>§</sup> Eph. i. 11.

is a total Subversion of all Christianity, and a virtual

Renunciation of the entire Gospel of GOD.

The Sabellian also fights against the Œconomy of Grace, by maintaining the absolute Simplicity or Unity of the divine Essence under three official Names: For. in that Case, he must also maintain (as indeed he does), that the Person, denominated the Father, was the same Person who suffered as the Son; and that the Holy Ghost was likewise the same Person, who took Flesh of the Virgin Mary. Now; if the Father suffered upon the Cross, how and to whom could he fay, My GOD, My GOD, why hast Thou forsaken me? If he were the Father, and the whole Godhead; he could not forfake or be forsaken of himself. Nor, in any other View than that of a Trinity of Persons, could GOD SEND FORTH bis Son, or reconcile his People to HIMSELF by the Death of his Son. And, if this Reconciliation has not taken Place by a Mediation of one divine Person, between us and the zwhole Essence; here again the Christain System is dissolved, and all its Doctrines, like some Debates in the antient Schools, amount to nothing. The palpable Inconfistency likewise of the Promite made by Jesus, that the Comforter, or the Holy Spirit, should come to the Disciples, after his own Departure, if that Comforter was indeed the same Person resident in the Flesh of Fesus; may only be mentioned to complete the Absurdity. Thus Sabellianism appears to be nothing more (if one might use the Phrase) than a Sort of christianized Deism, incompatible with the Gospel, and subversive of its Principles.

If we turn to the Arian, who anxiously strains the Bow as far as possible to the contrary; we shall find him afferting, not only a Distinction of Persons, but a Difference of Nature, with an Inequality of Attributes. Thus, the Son, who was united to the Flesh of Jesus, is stated by him as inferior to the Father; and the Holy Ghost, as subordinate to both. This is palpable Polytheism, or else a Contradiction in Terms to the divine Unity; for there must be either three GODS.

according to this System, or two divine Persons in the Godhead, above all things and almighty, yet UNDER one other divine Person, who is above all, and consequently the only Almighty. But Godhead and Inferiority are as absolutely incompatible, as any two Contraries that can be conceived. The grand Mistake of Arianism is in the Want of Grace and spiritual Underflanding to discern, what is spoken of the Redeemer as the fure Help of his People from his divine Nature, what is promised of him as the Bond of Union between GOD and them in his complex Subfiftence as God-man, and what is related concerning him as their sympathetic Brother and Friend in their ozon Nature. When Men have true Faith, that Faith (being the Operation and Tuition of the Divine Spirit) leads them to apprehend and to use its own beautiful and blessed Analogy, respecting these Distinctions, and all other Circumstances connected with them. 'Tis through Ignorance of the Grace and Offices of CHRIST, that Men are ignorant of his Person, and so fall into Arianism and other hurtful and preposterous Errors .- However, if Christ, (according to the Arian) be inferior to the Father, respecting his divine Effence [for with regard to his Manhood, and to his Manhood alone, he is doubtless inferior, he must necessarily depend upon him, as the great supreme Cause, for his very Existence. There can be but one first Cause; let what may, be the fecond. And if Christ's Existence be dependent, it is necessarily created; for That only can be strictly independent, which is uncreated and fupreme. This Opinion, therefore, virtually displaces the Son from the Rank of true and proper Deity, and represents him a mere Creature, even though it should make him ten thousand times superior to the first Angel If Christ be a Creature, then he could not in Heaven. create all things, (as he is faid to have done) for he could not have created himself: Or, if he be only a Creature, he might indeed, as a holy Creature, merit for bimself; but it is impossible that he could merit for, or transfer Merit to, any other Creatures, Every thing he

he could do, would be requifite for his own Being and Happiness. At all Events, he could not justify Millions of human Beings with an everlafting Righteoufness, nor atone for their infinite Millions of Sins. Confequently, he could not be the Redeemer revealed by the Gospel and necessary to such unhappy and unholy Persons; nor can they now have Hope of any other. It follows, then, that the Pharifees rightly named Fefus a Deceiver; and fo all his Followers in all Ages have adopted a Chimera, and have been pursuing, contrary to every thing called Interest in this World, only a Paradife of Fools.—Thus, the natural Inferences, deducible from Arianism, will confound and destroy Arianism itself: Or, on the other Hand, if Arianism be true, the Certainty of Man's Salvation by an omnipotent Redeemer must be entirely destroyed.

What comfortable Conclusions, for his present or eternal Salvation, an Arian can derive from his Principles; an Arian may best inform us. Perhaps, they yet remain to be known: And it might be a singular Act of Benevolence done to People of his Persuasion, if the Motives for some strong Consolation were produced. When such an Attempt is made; and when those Motives are biessed to the Hearts, and confirmed by the Lives, of those, who receive them: Then, but not till then, may an orthodox Christian wish them Joy in discovering, that GOD is inferior to Himself, or (what is much the same) that there is an Inferiority

in the Son who is of the Effence of God.

The Arminian, by degrading Christ from his absolute Sovereignty with respect to the Objects of his Grace and Justice, takes away in Effect his effential Divinity: For Divinity always implies Omnipotence, and includes every Idea of unconfined, invariable, complete, and perpetual, Supremacy. To suppose, therefore, that Christ, as GOD, wills a thing which he doth not perform, is an evident Derogation of his Power to perform it. Will and Power in GOD, very unlike Will and Power in Man, are inseparable and efficacious Attri-

Gg

butes. Volition and Energy, however distinguishable in our Terms and Notions, cannot be divided in the fimple, pure, Act of the Deity, without supposing him to be compounded of Parts and Passions like ourselves. Moses, in the truest Sublime, was taught to describe the Will and Power of GOD, as arifing at once, and at once accomplishing That for which they arose. Let there BE Light, faid GOD, (in the indicative present Time); And there was Light (in the indicative past); shewing, that the Execution of the Will almost anticipated the Will itself. Now; the Arminian represents Christ, as willing and desiring the Salvation of some Sinners, who, notwithstanding his Will and Defire, do never obtain Salvation. Hence it follows, that Christ either hath not Power to accomplish what He wills, or that He can will the Accomplishment of any good thing, without an Exertion of his Power. To suppose the one, is to represent Impotence for Omnipotence, and fo to undeify him; and to affert the other, is to rob him of his Goodness at the express Violation of his Truth. The God of Epicurus was allowed to be above the Trouble of any Providence, or certain Direction, in human Affairs; and the Deities of Homer were admitted to live in Strife, even in Heaven itself: But how can a Man, profeffing Christianity with a Bible in his Hand, venture to think, that the GOD of Ages, who knoweth the Thoughts of the Heart long before, has not the fullest Ordination of all things, or that any of his Attributes can be of fo different a kind from the rest, as to be glorified at the Expence of each other? Upon Arminian Principles, GOD is described as working without any providential Defign, and willing without any certain or determined Effect. Nay, more; the Attainment of his own Will depends upon the Wills of his Creatures: And so the almighty Agent of Good must wait in his Operations upon a Set of Beings, who of themselves can will and do nothing but Evil .- If one did not know it to be true; it would be almost impossible to believe, that Solecisms like these, equally

warring with Scripture and Reason, could obtain any

Credit in the Understandings of Men.

By thus diminishing Christ, and by thus exalting the Powers of human Freewill, the Arminian confounds the whole Œconomy of Salvation, and represents the wife Counsels and Defigns of the ETERNAL THREE, but as little more than a Chaös of Wishes and Intentions. And, if all these grand and important Concerns go on without a Plan, and are left to Chance and Uncertainty; or (which is just the same) to the fickle Will of feeble Man: what has Faith to do in fo unfure a Business; or how can Hope be properly exercised upon what is fo precarious and uncertain? How are GOD's Promifes and Oath immutable; when they altogether depend upon the wretched Mutability of helpless Creatures? And what Comfort can be derived to the Soul, as to its Acquisition of Life eternal; when it is persuaded to think, that GOD's Bestowment of it depends, not upon the unchanging Goodness of the Most High, but upon the Exertion of its own Will and Power; though the Soul must perceive (if it perceive any thing truly of itself, or of the Scripture, or of GOD) that it has neither Inclination nor Strength of its own to know or to do any one thing properly good? There is not a Principle of Grace laid down in the Bible, but which is obscured and debased by these gloomy, low, and contradictory Notions of the Arminian.

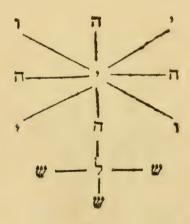
Error is like a Line drawn obliquely from the strait Path of Truth, which, however infignificant the Deviation may seem at the first, appears in the End at too considerable a Variation from a Parallel, to be supported for one. Hence, if People did but look forwards to the Consequences of some theological Opinions, or were enabled to weigh them in the Balance of the Sanctuary; they could not, one might think, stand up so earnestly for what is so light and incoherent in itself, and so unprofitable at the same time to their own Souls. On the contrary; Truth, the farther it be extended, and the farther the mental Eye can follow it; will ever

Gg2

appear, the more ftrait, the more parallel, and glorious. 'Tis like a perfect Unit, which, though it will admit of a thousand Subdivisions, is, when those Subdivisions are computed and brought together, a perfect Unit still. It has a common Agreement and a due Arrangement in all its Parts; while Error is not only incompatible with Truth, but really irreconcileable with itself. The Test of these is however very much to be found in their Effects and Consequences. Holiness of Heart and of Life, Strength of Faith and Wisdom of Grace, Communion with GOD and Renunciation of Self, are among the bright Refults of that TRUTH, which is planted in the Soul by the Favour and Mercy of GOD. On the other hand; with great Noise perhaps about Holiness, only at best a Semblance of it without and no Love to it within, a distrustful Dependence upon GOD's Promifes, and a mutilated Conception of them, no Tastes of the divine Presence superior as it is to Life itself, nor truly low Opinion of all human Capacities or Attainments; are to be found in the Ways of Error, which Men form to themselves by the fallacious Conclusions of a fallen Mind.

And, as the Paths of Error are infinite, and the Way of Truth but one; fo it is the Power and Grace of an almighty Saviour alone, which can give his People the one Heart promised them, that they may walk in that one Way to Life everlatting. These are enabled to see, that the Divinity of Jesus is the one only Foundation laid in Zion, on which they may fafely build their eternal Hopes: And these will acknowledge, both here and hereafter, that the Glories of Immanuel, in his Perfon and Perfections, are the Alpha and Omega, the Beginning and the End, of all their Confidence and Joy. They delight now to hear the Proclamations of his Person, Power, and Love, in the Names and Titles afcribed to him in his Word; and they will confess hereafter, when they fee him Face to Face, and are Partakers of his Glory, that they never conceived half the Goodness and Grace, which those Names and Titles record

record and imply. When they have passed through this Vale of Tears; when they have fixed their Feet for ever on the farther Shore of Jordan; and are admitted to the full Vision and Communion of GOD; then shall their Minds be enlightened to take in a vast Comprehension indeed of eternal Truth, then shall their Hearts be enlarged to receive an uninterrupted Income of Joy, and their Tongues be unloosed to abound in the most triumphant Exertions of Praise. The Voices of these, and the Voices of all the Blessed, shall be great in Heaven; and one and all shall shout this everlasting Song, Salvation to our GOD, who sittet upon the Throne, and to the Lamb: The Kingdoms of this World are become the Kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and He shall reign for ever. Amen.





# E S S A Y

UPON THE

# DOCTRINE

OFTHE

# RINITY.

As the Apostle Paul, like his blessed Master, went about doing Good, and preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom of GOD; among other Places, he travelled to Athens, then the most celebrated City for Wisdom, Arts and Science, in the World. Here he found an Altar with this remarkable Inscription, To the Unknown God. The divine Providence seems to have intended, by this open Profession of the most intelligent Men upon Earth, to evince the Truth of what the divine Spirit hath revealed, That the World by Wisdom known not GOD. The highest Sagacity of Mortals could not reach the Knowledge of his Being: The utmost it could attain to, was to confess him unknown.\*

If, therefore, Man, by his own Faculties and Power, could not know GOD; it is evident, that the true Knowledge of him must have been communicated and derived. Hence, the Necessity of a divine Revelation

<sup>\*</sup> Nemo novit Deum: multi de illo male existemant, & impune. Sen. Ep. xxxi.

G g 4 began

began with the Creation; and this Necessity was farther increased, by the Diminution of Man's Faculties through his Degeneracy; unless it can be believed, that it is of no consequence for Man to know either the AUTHOR or the End of his Being. It may, therefore, be laid down as a Principle, grounded upon the Neceffity of Man, and confirmed again and again by GOD himself, that, upon Man's Fall, a Revelation of his Restoration to Favor, and a general Idea of the Means by which that Restoration was to be accomplished. were immediately granted him; and in fuch a Manner, as to comprehend and include every effential Article of Faith, and necessary Doctrine of Salvation. Not that this Revelation was so definitely given, as to need no farther Illustration; because the whole patriarchal and legal Œconomies, being only typical, were to be understood of better Things to come: But that the grand Object of Worship, and the great Outline of Redemption, were communicated to weak and finful Man; that he might both know, to rohom he stood indebted for his Recovery, and bow that Recovery was to be effected. If this be not admitted; it must then be allowed, that the antediluvian and patriarchal Church, called in Scripture the Sons of God, were left in a melancholy State respecting their eternal Hopes; and that, as they knew nothing, and could know nothing, of GOD, by the Exercise of Faculties impaired and ruined by Sin, they confequently could not worship him, or conceive the Use of some religious Institutions, which we are affured they complied with as delivered from Heaven itself. But, as we find that they observed several Ordinances, which were rendered facred by the immediate Command of their Maker, and from the Beginning yielded in those things the Obedience of Faith \*; it follows, that, they knew the End and Defign of those Ordinances, from fome Explanation given, of which the Sum or Epitome was contained in the allegorical Declaration of bruifing the Serpent's Head by HIM who

would become the Seed of the Woman. It will next follow, that, as GOD gave them a Revelation of himself, he was the Object of their Adoration, and the Ground on which their Faith must rest for the Fulfilment of his Promifes. This Revelation, which GOD gave concerning himself, must have been suited to the Mode by which the human Capacity receives its Intelligence, and fo must have been delivered by Names, Ascriptions, or Titles, expressive either of his own Nature, or of those Engagements which he had determined or covenanted to perform. Accordingly, we find feveral Difstinctions and Epithets, applied to GOD from the Beginning of the World, in the Holy Scriptures. A Revelation likewise of their Import must have been given with them, or they could not have been understood. The Savages of Otabeite, or of New Zealand, who are entirely ignorant of every Language but their own, might as well comprehend the Names of GOD in Hebrew, as our first Parents or their Offspring, without some divine Induction upon their Minds. And it feems absurd, that the Deity should either have given himself Names without a Meaning; or, having given himself those Names with a precise Sense annexed to them, should not likewise have afforded that Sense and Meaning with them. This is certain, that as Man could never, from his own Wisdom, have knozon the Author of his Being; so it was far less possible for him to describe Him by Epithets, truly characteristic of his divine Effence and Nature, and of certain Engagements which he could not even have imagined, unless they had been expressly declared. If Man could not conceive rightly concerning GOD; it is far less probable, that he should speak rightly of him.

Now, as the Knowledge of GOD is absolutely nenecessary to the just Adoration and Worship of him (for the Worship of what is unknown is as much Idolatry, as the Worship of what is false) GOD appears to have given, in the Communications of Names and Titles, such a sufficient Knowledge respecting himself, as might

afford

afford to his People, in the earliest as well as in subsequent Ages, a proper Notion of his Nature and Exiftence. Upon such Knowledge and Evidence, their Worship and Adoration would be a reasonable Service; and their Faith would rest upon a Foundation of Certainty and Truth. Otherwise, what the antient Heathens commonly faid of the Jews, would be far more true of GOD's People in the first Ages; Nil præter nubes et cæli numen adorant; "Beside the Clouds and "Sky they nought adore." And as the Truth, respecting its divine Author and Essence, must be the SAME yesterday, to day, and for ever; so the Idea, which true Believers then entertained of the Godhead cannot be intrinsically different from the Idea, which true Believers now entertain of him. For, otherwise, there must have been two contradictory Revelations inducing two opposite Faiths, or, in other Words, GOD must have seemed that Being at one Time which he is not at another; to grant which, would destroy all Religion, and all Revelations of Religion, altogether. It follows then, that, if the Doctrine of the Trinity be a true Doctrine under the Christian Dispensation, it was also a true Doctrine under the Patriarchal and Legal Œconomy; and that, if it be necessary to Faith and Salvation at this time, it hath been equally necessary to Faith and Salvation at all Times, \*

That

<sup>\*</sup> Withus justly reasons, from the Wisdom given to the first Man, in his State o' Innocence, that the Mystery of the Trinity could not be unknown to him. " For, (fays that admirable Author) it is above all Things necessary, for the Perfection of the human Nature, to be well acquainted with what it ought to know and believe concerning its GOD. And it may be justly doubted, whether he does not worship a GOD entirely unknown, nay whether he at all worthips the true GOD, who does not know and worthip him, as fubfifting in Three Persons. He, who represents GOD to himself in any other Light, represents not GOD to himself, but a Phantom and Idol of his own Brain. Epiphanius feems to have had this Argument in View, when he thus wrote of Adam: " He was no Idolater; for " he knew GOD, the FATHER, SON, and HOLY SPIRIT. And he was a Prophet, and knew that the FATHER faid to the Son, Let us make Man."- It is absurd, continues Withus, to suppose Adam ignorant, concerning his Creator, of what GOD does nog

That the Doctrine of the Trinity is effential in the true Knowledge of GOD, and confequently necessary to Salvation, cannot be refelled by any who believe the Bible to be of divine Authority; and therefore (as it is unnecessary to prove here from that Authority what hath been so often and so unanswerably proved by

others) \* this Position is taken for granted.

If then this Knowledge of the divine Nature be neceffary to Salvation, it must have been revealed by that Nature: for the Mode of GOD's Existence is not an Object of Man's Reason, nor could possibly be known by him without superior Information. A Clod of Earth might as foon emit Light from itself and become a Sun. The absurd Opinions of the wisest Heathens prove the Truth of this Affertion; for even the most intelligent Plato (as Lactantius observes) somniaverat Deum, non cognoverat, " " dreamed about GOD, but " did not know him." And if this Doctrine of the Trinity must necessarily have been revealed, it must have been principally revealed in the divine Names; because we find in the Old Testament a peculiar Stress laid upon the Names, and most of the other Evidences of this great Truth, arifing from or ultimately referring to them. And if this Truth, (viz. that there is a Personal Plurality in the divine Effence) be indeed revealed in those Names, which it is one great Design of this Treatise to shew; then the Names were fitted and defigned to convey the Knowledge of it, and the Knowledge of it is contained in them.

Not only the Nature and the Name of GOD were above the Investigation or Expression of Man, which

4. Lib. v. c. 15.

not fuffer his Posserity to be ignorant at this Time; and the rather, fince GOD created Man to be the Herald of his Being and Persections in the new World.—Excellently to this Purpose speaks Basil of Seleucia: "Notice this Expression: Let us make Man. The plural "Word hints at the Persons of the Godhead, and presents us with the Knowledge of the Trinity. The Knowledge of 1t there- fore is COEVAL WITH THE CREATION. Nor should it seem farange, that it was afterwards inculcated; since it is one of those Things, of which Mention was made at the very first Creation." Oecon. Fæd. 1. 1. c. 2. § 5, &c.

<sup>\*</sup> Vide, speciatim, WITSIUM in Symb. Apost. Differt. VI.

the wifest Heathens have confessed; but the Rite also of Sacrifice, which was used by Avel (if not by Adam himself) and by Noah, with remarkable Testimonies of divine Approbation, could not, on that very Account, have been an Invention merely human. \* Reason, especially depraved and fallen Reason, could never have suggested a predictive Type or Allusion of this Kind to the grand Sacrifice, which a future Redeemer would make for Sin; if the divine Wildom, in giving the Promise, had not settled this Institution, partly to keep that great Object in View, and partly to exercise the Faith of the first Believers upon those Means. by which their Redemption was to be accomplished. The Patriarchs, like our modern Deists, might indeed have dreamed of fome unknown and therefore uncertain Mercy in the Almighty; but they could never have imagined, without an express and positive Revelation, that the Son of GOD would assume their Na-

<sup>\*</sup> The excellent Wilfius, with great Probability, observes, that the Skins of Beatls, put by GOD on our first Parents, were those ot facrificed Beasts. He further observes, that Sacrifice was a divine Institution, for the following Reasons: " First, Abel offered by Faith, i. e. he knew, that himself and his Sacrifice were acceptable to GOD, and in his Offering he looked by Faith to the future Offering of the M. Mab. But fuch a Faith plainly prasupposes the divine Institution of Sacrifices, and a REVELATION about their Signification. Secondly, Because GOD gave Testimony to the Sacrifices of the antient Patriarchs, whereby he declared they were acceptable to him. But, in the Matters of Religion, nothing pleases him, but what himself has commanded. All Will-worship is condemned. Col. 11. 23. Thirdly, Because there was a Distinction between clean and unclean Animals before the Deluge, which was not from Nature, but from the mere good Pleasure of GOD, and has a particular Respect to Sacrifices." Oecon. Fad. 1. iv. c. 7. § 4, 5, 6. Mifc. Sacr. Vol. 1. L. 2. Diff. 2. SPANH. Hift. Eccles. V. T. p. 275. It may also be added, concerning the Coats of Skins, with which the Lord is faid to have cloathed our first Parents, that it was an emblematic Fact preaching this Doctrine; As the Body of Man received Raiment, taken from flain Creatures, to defend it from warring Elements; fo his Soul, stripped of original Righteousness, needs to be covered from divine Wrath, by a Garment of Salvation taken from ONE, who was to be facrificed in order to its Bestowment-This, in the Language of the New Testament, is putting on Christ. ture

ture, and expose himself to every Evil, Pain, and Death, upon their Account; or that, by shedding the Blood of Beafts, they typically sherved forth the LORD's Death till be came. Yet, without this View, their Sacrifices (could they even have invented them) would have been nugatory Ceremonies, and Services of fuch unwarrantable Cruelty, as would have appeared to be equal Violations of Reason and Nature. Nay; Sacrifices, without an Allusion to Christ or not slain in Faith of his great Propitiation (which was only to be done in a Manner appointed), were expressly forbidden under the Law, upon this Penalty, that Blood should be imputed unto that Man, who should offer them: he hath shed Blood; that Man shall be cut off from among his People. Lev. xvii. 4. The Sacrifices of the Faithful from the Beginning appear to have been the same, though afterwards more expressly defined and commited to Writing. And as GOD approved the Sacrifice of Abel, as well as those presented by Aaron; it leaves no kind of Doubt, fince nothing can be confonant to his divine Mind but what himself hath enjoined, and fince he enjoined the very fame thing by Moles, clearly flating Blood to be the Atonement for the Soul, (Lev. xvii. 11.) that these Immolations were, from the very Fall of Man, instituted by him. See also GOD's Command to Abraham in Gen. xv. q. where he was not only enjoined to facrifice, but also to facrifice what was afterwards called under the Law of Moses a Peace-offering, a Sin-offering, a Trespass-offering, and a Burnt-offering.

The very Heathens have universally entertained this Rite in all Ages, undoubtedly from an abused Tradition of their Fall, and from the established Doctrine, that the Deity was only to be reconciled by the Effusion of Blood. They corrupted indeed the holy Emblem; but the Corruption itself implies, that \* Sacrifice was an

original

<sup>\*</sup> The savage Inhabitants of Madagascar use Sacrifices, when they would supplicate the Deity in their Distresses: Upon which Mr.

original Principle of Religion, and that without shedding of Blood there is no Remission of Sins.

Ives, in his "Travels through Perfia," observes, that "He saw many 66 Circumstances in the Madaga/carian Sacrifice, so exactly resemb-46 ling those which are mentioned in the Old Testament as offered up by the Jews, that he could not turn his Thoughts back to the "Original, without being fenfibly struck at the Exactness of the " Copy." IVES'S Voyage. p. 16. This is a modern Testimony. Cafar furnishes us with an antient but wretched Example among the Gauls, concerning Sacrifice, when he conquered them. Galli, aut pro victimis homines immolant, aut se immolaturos vovent; - quod pro vita hominis, nist vita hominis reddatur, non posse aliter Deorum immortalium numen placari arbitrantur: publiceque ejusdem generis habent instituta sacrificia. De Bello Gall. L. vi. They had also many other Rices, concerning their Oaks, their Druids [i. e. Oak-prophets or Priests] their Assemblies, &c. The Object of their Worship was named Efus, which feems to be derived from the way, w, or Ees, of more oriental People, from whom, all Circumstances confidered, they undoubtedly had their Religion. They worshipped the material Sun or his Light, as the great Vivifier of Nature, whence they were flyled Saronides. In the famous Gaulish Temple of Montmorillon in France, there is also retained another eastern Symbol, the Serpent; implying most probably an Idea of the subtle Potency in Nature. For more of this fee Keyzler in the Ant. Univ. Hist. Vol. xviii. Tit. Gauls. As to the Oak, and their Worship near or under it; this is evidently a Vestige of the patriarchal Religion, and refers to the Covenant of GOD, which the Oak was appointed to symbolize, and therefore called , but which the antient Heathens perverted, changing the Truth of God into a Lie; for when they know God, they glorified him not as GOD, neither were thankful; but became vain in their Imaginations, and their fooligh Heart was darkened. Rom. i. 21. The Oaks [in our translation rendered Plains] of Moreh and of Mamre, where Abraham pitched his Tent and reared Altars, were Bethels or Places of Worship, where God met with, instructed and revealed to him, the Promite of Christ, who should come of his Flesh, and עקב אשר for which Purpose, or End, Abraham kept whatever was implied in GOD's Charge, Commandments, Statutes, and Laws, (Gen. xxvi. 5.) and which (being of the fame Name) may very justly be concluded to be fimilar in Substance to those, delivered afterwards more expressly through Moses to the Church of GOD. Hence we find, long before Moses, the Usage of Minchas, or Rest. offerings, Burnt-offerings, Sacrifices, and Drink-offerings. Gen. iv. 3. viii. 20. xii. 7, 8. xv. 9. xxii. 2, 7, 8, 13, xxvi, 25. xxxi. 54. XXXV. 74.

Without

Without the Supposition of a divine Authority for what was believed and done, what a poor Opinion must we entertain of the Faith and Practice of the most antient Patriarchs, fuch as Abel and Enoch for instance: if we suppose them using Institutions which they could not comprehend the Meaning of, or calling upon GOD by Names of various Forms and Sounds which they did not understand, or which were not intended to give them a proper Intelligence of him? If the feveral Words, which, in our Bible, are translated GOD and LORD (and there are feveral, different in Sound and Construction, which are so translated) be merely synonimous, and have no particular diffinct Sense but what is common to each; there would be many Texts in the Old Testament full of unmeaning, if not absurd, Tautology. What are we to understand, in that Case, by fuch Expressions as these; who is GOD save the LORD? The LORD he is the GOD-And, back again, GOD is the LORD-The LORD whose Name is the GOD of Hofts. \* Would not this be playing upon Words, unbecoming even a profane, much more the Dignity of a facred Penman, and utterly irreconcileable to the Idea of a divine Revelation? Such quibbling upon Terms, or fuch a pompous Use of vague and arbitrary Names, might indeed be practifed by the injudicious among Heathen Sophists; but, if we attentively confider the whole Matter, we shall find no such Conduct in the Deity, or in those who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghoft.

But if those Words, rendered Lord and God, have, in the Original, a Signification and Import different from each other, however predicable both may be of each divine Person, sub diversa exect; then the sacred Penmen both understood what they wrote respecting each of these Names, and meant to convey intelligible Ideas of them to others. A peculiar distinct Sense was intended by every Name; or one Name would have served

the Purpose as well as a thousand. Nor can it be well explained, why Jehovan should not be called my or our TEHOVAH (and be joined with other Pronouns possessive) as well as my or our ALEHIM; but from a Reason, that the Deity may bear some particular Relation to us under the one Name, which he doth not bear to us under the other. If the Word JEHOVAH fignify fimply, absolutely, and abstractedly, the DIVINE AND INCOMMU-NICABLE Essence, which cannot be appropriated by the Creatures, or be divided into Parts, or exist but from itfelf; and if the Word ALEHIM (which is univerfally allowed to be plural) point out a Personality, or more Persons than One, in that divine Essence, each of which may have particular Engagements in our Behalf: It may then be conceived, that these Persons in the ALE-HIM have a Relation to us, respectively and particularly, which they have not together, when confidered absolutely as the ONE JEHOVAH, or JEHOVAH not in Covenant for that Behalf. Under the one Name, there is comprized a gracious Assurance of Redemption and Mercy to fallen Man, which gives him a Title to claim an Interest in the divine Persons: \* Under the other Name, a Sinner can fee nothing but a self-existent Essence of Holiness and Justice, from which he hath no Right to expect any thing but Abhorrence and Ruin. Nor must that wonderful Care be unnoticed, which hath been taken to prevent every Idea of Polytheism, by afferting the Unity of the divine Essence, in the Use of a Word which expressly implies a Plurality of Perfons; for the Name Alehim is not only joined to

<sup>\*</sup> With respect to the Terms Person, Substance, &c. applied to GOD, it may be observed, that they are not to be understood in a gross or carnal Sense. There is a radical Poverty in all Language, when it attempts to define any Thing concerning pure and intellectual Spirit, and especially concerning GOD. And these Words are used to express, what is indeed very superior to the Description of all Words, and is to be conceived in a higher Sense (yet without Sophistry or Subsersuge) above them. We use the Term Person therefore, not so much to evince a Propriety of Expression, as to avoid Concealment of the Truth. So St. Austin; Distum of trees Persone, non utillud diceretur, sid ne taccretur. Aug. de Trin. 1. v.

Verbs in the fingular Number; but it was expressly declared, when subsequent Corruptions made it necessary, that Jehovah our Alehim is one Jehovah; \* which could not have become necessary, if the Word Alehim conveyed one single and similar Idea with the

Word JEHOVAH.

The Ark of the Covenant (or, as it is otherwise called, the Ark of the Alehim Jehovah, or of the Covenanters in JEHOVAH) was the standing Symbol or Testimony in the antient Church of this fundamental Truth; and fo God was represented as, inhabiting the very Cherubim (for thus it should have been translated) and zuho is to be called on there. \* See more of this in Exod. xxv. 22. Lev. xvi. 2. Numb. vii. 89. and other places. Indeed, the whole of the Tabernacle-Service (revealed as it is in a lucidus ordo, far above all claffical Compositions, and above all the Faculty of Man) continually leads up the believing Soul to the FATHER of Mercies, by the Propitiation of the Son, and the Influence of the HOLY GHosr. Remove, if possible, this grand Idea from the Pentateuch (to mention no other Part of the holy Volume); and the Institutions and Intentions of it become frigid and inane. On the other hand, read this Œconomy, as the Prophet Isaiab and the other antient Believers were taught to read it (If. iv.); and JEHOVAH the Father is plainly to be understood as the Creator of the Cloud and the Defence promised upon all the Druelling-place or Establishment of Mount Zion Li. e. upon the collected Church of God); and the ADONAI, or TEHOVAH the Son, is also to be known as washing away and purging the Sins of his People, by that HOLY Spirit, through whom he offered himself as the Victim in our Nature to the Godhead, and who, from his wife and penetrating Energy, is called the Spirit of Judgement, and the SPIRIT of Burning.

We might adduce also Proof of this Doctrine from various Patlages of the other facred Writings, and shew

<sup>\*</sup> Deut. vi. 4. † 1 Chron. xiii. 6. H h

from them, that it was the constant Faith of the true Believers, both under the Old Testament, and under the New. But this hath been often and amply done already. The Doctrine of the Trinity is indeed no novel Opinion, taken up with the Religion now called Chriftian (as some have affected to think); nor have the principal Professors of it, fince Christ, ever considered it in that Light. To fay nothing of Ignatius, \* Justin Martyr, | and others, who, from the Age of the Apostles, and from the apostolic as well as prophetical Writings, both proved and maintained this Tenet; we may learn by Augustine, Philastrius, &c. that it was both esteemed as antient as the World, and that it was even reputed an Herefy to think the contrary: Augustine positively declares, that " the Substance of what is now called the Christian Religion, was maintained by the antient Believers, and existed ab Initio Generis humani, from the very Beginning of human Nature, till Christ himself appeared in the Flesh; when the true Religion, which was in Being before, received the Name of Christianity." And foon after he adds, " I faid, therefore, this, in our Time, is the Christian Religion; not because it did not exist in former Times, but because in later it obtained the Name." || GOD's People were Christians even in the Time of the Patriarchs, and were so denominated by GOD himself: Touch not my Christians, or (what is the fame) mine anointed Ones, and do my Prophets no Harm. & In Austin's 49th Epistle inscribed to Decgratias, he fays, "Although formerly, by Names and Signs for ceremonial Institutions different from those in present Use, at first more obscure, and after-

i Dial. cum Tryph. Exp. fidei de Trin.

<sup>\*</sup> Epist. ad Phil. et ad Antioch.

T Photius in his Bibliotheca mentions an anonymous Christian Writer, who, a little before his Time, had written XV Books for the express Purpose of proving, that the antient Heathens of most Nations had obtained a corrupt Tradition of many great Principles of the true Religion, and in particular of the Doctrine of the Trinity. Cod. CLXX.

<sup>!</sup> Lib. 11. c. 13. Retractionum.

wards more explicit, and by fewer in earlier Times than in the later; yet it was but one and the fame true Religion, which was declared and observed." And, in his great Work De Civitate Dei, he expresses the same Opinion, and believes that the true Worshippers of GOD and Idolaters were never out of Being, fince Men had any Existence in the World.\* Aponius, an antient Christian Writer, who lived about the Year 650, in his 6th Book upon the Canticles, concurs with Austin in Opinion, that what was revealed by Types and Shadows in the Old Testament, was but the same Thing which was more openly expressed in the New; and that the Doctrine of the Trinity, which glimmered under the Law, blazed forth, like the meridian Sun, under the Gospel. : For instance, (fays he) GOD fays by Moses in the Book of Genesis; In the BEGINNING, GOD created the Heavens and the Earth; and then just afterwards, The Spirit moved upon the Face of the Waters. Here are three Persons in one Power; the BEGINNING, GOD, and the Spirit: He, who made; He, in or by whom all was made; He, who gave Life to what was made." || Some of the old Jewish Expositors translate Beginning by Wisdom, and understand by it, as Aponius does, a Person in the Godhead. Philastrius (Bishop of Brixia in Italy, the Friend of the famous Ambrose Bishop of Milan), whom Austin mentions in his Tract de Heresibus, and whose apostolic Zeal and Piety were remarkably

\* See Eph. iii. 4. 5. || LA BIGNE Biblioth. Patr. (Min.) Tom. iv. § Christ coho is the Beginning. Col. 1. 18. Rev. 1. 8. xxi. 6. xxii. 13. So the Platonist talk of a Beginning, in a Sense less spiritual;—principii nulla est origo: nam e principio oriuntur omnia: ipsum autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest. Nec enim esset principium quod gigneretur aliunde. "To a Beginning there is no Origin: because trom a Beginning all things must arise: while itself cannot possibly be educed from any other thing. It could not be a Beginning, were it begotten or traduced any where out of itself." MACROB. in somn. Scip. L. ii. c. 13. They philosophized, with the Light they had, much better than our Arians, who talk of the Derivation and

+ CAVE Hift. Liter.

Inferiority of Godhead, which, being the Principium primum, is therefore necessarily inderivable and incapable of Subordination.

\* De Civ. Dei. c. x.

conspicuous, says, " That the Trinity of Christianity was afferted ab Origine Mundi, from the Foundation of the World, and the Truth of Religion taught, ubique, every where [by the Faithful] without Intermission." \* He farther adds, "To say that Christians are of lower and posterior Existence than Jews and Pagans, is an Heresy; for, fays he, from Adam even to Moses, for the Space of 3700 Years, | nearly to according to the common Septuagint Chronology; but, according to Dr. Blair, who follows Abp. Ulher, it was about 2433 Years] all the Just, worshipping GOD and GOD, LORD and LORD; (which, with Tertullian, i he confiders as two distinct Persons) and also the HOLY SPIRIT, truly declared the Trinity." ‡ Nor have these Authors proceeded rashly in this Opinion, without Reason or without Scripture (fufficient Arguments from both being every where urged in their Writings): For, as there is but one Ifrael, confifting of those only who are Israelites indeed; fo there is but one Faith and one Lord, by whom Men can be justified. Christ was the Saviour from the Foundation of the World; and fo, when he appeared in the Flesh; he only fulfilled the Scriptures already given; because those Scriptures entirely testified of Him, and were written only for a Testimony of his gracious Mission. The later Writings of the New Testament do but concur with the Law and the Prophets, and are by no means to be confidered as a new or a separate

Reve-

<sup>&</sup>quot;\* The Platonifts (fays the learned Theoph. Gale) fpeak much of a Trinity. Whatever they meant by it, it feems most certain to me, that this Tradition was originally no other than some corrupt broken Derivation from the Scripture-relation of GOD: Which indeed Plato more than hints, in faying, That they received it from the Antients, subs were better and nearer the Gods than they themselves. Who these Antients were, who lived so near the Gods, if not the Patriarchs and Antient Jesus, I cannot conceive." Court of the Gent. Vol. 1.1.1.p. 10.

<sup>+</sup> TERT. de Trinitate.

LA BIGNE Bibl. Pair. Tom. iv. in tit. Philastr. Euseb. Dem. Ewang. 1. 1. c. 5. et Hist. Eccles. 1. 1. c. 4. Sandrord de descerse Christel. 1. 1. § 17. apud Gale. Vol. i. 1. 11. p. 153.

Revelation; and therefore, when all are rightly understood, they are understood in mutual Relation to each other, jointly confirming (like Moses and Elijah upon the holy Mount) the Purpose and the Means of Christ's Salvation. In short, they reveal, constitute, and support, but one and the same Religion, though by different Dispensations. The Faith, or Gospel, once delivered to the Saints, though upon different Occasions and in different Forms, is a Unit in its Nature, and invariably the fame as to its Object and Origin; and therefore the ONCE, applied to this Truth of GOD, is, like GOD himself, a perpetual now. The Law foreshewed the Gospel by senfible Demonstrations: The Gospel fulfilled the Law by spiritual Facts and Experiences: Both unite, by one fublime Analogy, in their Author, their Operation, and their End. Both have the same great Truths and Doctrines contained in them: And GOD's People have had but one and the fame Spirit of Faith, one and the fame gracious Experience, under both. The first of the Redeemed therefore was faved in the same Way, in which the last of that happy Number shall be an Inheritor of Glory. Hence, Tertullian said justly, with regard to Religion, Id verius, quod prius; id prius, quod ab Initio: "The more antient, the more true; and what was from the Beginning, must be the more antient." The whole Economy of Salvation began with this Beginning. For the Plan of Redemption is uniform, confiftent, and eternal; neither subject to the Folly, nor dependent upon the Caprice, of human Nature; but ordered in all things, by the Wisdom of GOD, and sure in all Things by the Power of GOD. Thus the Revelation of Christianity is indeed nearly, if not quite, as old as the Creation.

As the Divine Names and Titles, do in their plain Sense or Etymology, afford many Evidences to the Doctrine of a Trinity and of the proper Divinity of the Persons in Jehovah; so there are many Proofs of the Reception of that Doctrine among the Jews before Christ, and of the Endeavour to conceal it among them

H h s fince

470 AN ESSAY UPON THE

fince Christ, out of Enmity to him and to Christianity itself, which stands or falls with this Truth. For some time after the Christian Æra, their Writers expressed the Divine Name, or rather delineated it, by an Ænigma, which, at first Sight, impresses the Mind with a Notion of the Trinity, and which is confirmed by some of their own Explications. It was according to the following Type:\*



The three Jods denoted JAH, JAH, JAH; or that each of the three Perfores (like the Expression in our Athanasian Creed) is " by himself JAH or LORD: The Point T Kametz, as common to each, implied the divine Essence, in which the three Persons equally existed: And the Circle, inclosing all, exhibited the perfect Unity, Eternity, and Conjunction, of the whole Trinity in Coëxistence, Operation, and Attributes. The later Jews, finding the Advantage which the Christians took against them from this fignificant Type, have changed it for Two Jods (") in order to ward off the Evidence of their Fathers against themselves. Unhappy Men! They have now been for a long Season indeed, without the true GOD, the Alehim the Truth, and without a Priest capable of instructing, and without the Law, or the Sense and Object of the things contained therein. 2 Chron. xv. 3. The learned Kircher is of Opinion, for which he gives many Reasons, that the antient Jews and the later Cabalists derived their Knowledge of the Trinity, and consequently the Sense and Import of the divine Names which contain it, by

<sup>\*</sup> GYRALD. de Dijs Gent. Synt. A. GALATIN. de Arc. Cath. Per. 1. ii. c. 10. KIRCHER. Obel. Pamph, 1. iv. Hictogram. 3. & 1. v. c. 31

a continued Tradition from the first Patriarchs; and he cites the Jetzirah (a Book which the Jews ascribe to Abraham himself, \* in order to give it an Air of greater Authority; but which is said to have been written by R. Abraham a very antient Cabalist) where the first Person or Hypostasis is described as Ind Kather, the Crozen, or the admirable and profound Intelligence; the fecond Person, Incorp. Chochhma, Wisdom, or the Intelligence illuminating the Creation, and the second Glory; and the third Person, Incorp. Binah, or the sanctifying Intelligence, the Builder of Faith, and the Author of it, because from his efficacious Agency it wholly proceeds.

Some of the most learned Divines and Expositors among the Jews, who preceded the Advent of fefus

\* HYDE Rel. Vet. Perf. c. 2. † Obelife. Pampb. 1. v. c. 3 .- Exactly agreeable to which is that antient Jewish Prayer, or Anthem, called Hosamah rabba, or The great Hojannah, publicly fung on the last Day of the Featt of Tabernacles : " For thy Sake, O our CREATOR, Hofannah. For thy Sake, 46 O our REDEEMER, Hofannab. For thy Sake, O our SEEKER, Hofannah." As if they beteeched the Bleffed Trinity (fays Bp. Patrick, on Levit. xxiii. 40.) to fave them, and fend them Help.—See JENNINGS's fewish Antiquities, Vol. ii. p. 231. It is also very remark. able, that the great Benediction, which was pronounced, under the Law, by Aaron and his Sons, was prescribed in this particular Form. JEHOVAH bless thee, and keep thee: JEHOVAH make his Face Shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee: JEHOVAH lift up his Countenance upon thee, and give thee Peace. Upon which it has been observed, that " Parallel to this [treble Repetition of JEHOVAH] is the Form of " Christian Baptism; wherein the three personal Terms of FATHER, " Son, and Holy Ghost, are not represented as so many differ-" ent Names, but as one Name: The one divine Nature of GOD 66 being no more divided by these three, than by the fingle Name " JEHOVAH thrice repeated. It the three Articles of this Benediction be attentively confidered, their Contents will be found to " agree respectively to the three Persons taken in the usual Order of the FATHER, the Son, and the HULY GHOST. The FATHER is " the Author of Bleffing and Preservation. Grace and Illumination " are from the Son, by whom we have the Light of the Knowledge "of the Glory of GOD, in the Face of Jesus Christ. Peace is the Gift of the Spirit, whose Name is the Comforter, and whose first and best Fruit is the Work of Peace." See The Catholic Doctrine

of a Trinity, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, p. 61. 3d Edit.

Hh4

Christ,

Christ, plainly indicated their Knowledge of this Truth, and expressed it nearly in the same Terms with us. They believed, taught, and adored three primordial Existences in the אין סוף, the Infinite, or Eternal Godhead, which they called fometimes מדות Middoth, or Properties, fometimes Dis Panim, or Faces (whence the Greek προσωπα, Persons) and sometimes σεphiroth, or Numerations, \* which, as some of them notwithstanding have said, is by no means an Objection to the divine Unity; if for this (as they now state in their Catechism) exists in such a kind of Simplicity, as admits of no Example in any Part of the Creation. ! The later Jews, who are only Deifts, wish to refist this Evidence, by faying, that these Middoth and Sephiroth were only meant for Attributes; but their Attempts have been very lame, and they are particularly puzzled to explainaway the above Cabalistical Scheme, which seems invented for the very Purpole of expressing the three Hypostases in one Essence. Nor have they better Succefs in averting the Force of some of their own most esteemed Comments upon the sacred Writings, which declare the same Doctrine. | In some important Places, therefore, they have thought fit to corrupt and mutilate them. However, it was almost an Adage amongst them, That & Aleph by Beth (or k the Father by the Son) created the World; & which exactly corresponds with what the Apostle fays, that GOD created all Things by Jesus Christ, of and undeniably shews, that not only the Trinity itself was understood by them, but

+ Lib. Schep-tal apud GROT. de verit. &c. L. v. § 21. n. 7.

§ KIRCH. Oedip. Synt. 11. c. 7. Obel. Pamph. l. iii. c. 9.

Fph. iii. 9.

<sup>\*</sup> KIRCH. ubi Juprà. SUIDAS in ayıos. R. HAMAI apud MORN. de ver. c. vi.

Cat. R. Abr. Jagel. edit. De Veil. p. 7.

GALAT. de Arcan. &c. 1. 11. c. 1. See also the Extract of a Catechifin amongst the antient Jews by Jac. Altingius, cited by Wit-fins, [Oecon. Food. l. iv. c. 4. § 5.] which expressly teaches respec-ting the Godhead, that "THREE SPIRITS are united in ONE."

also that the distinguishing Names for each Person in the

Trinity were in common and familiar Use.

It is also very remarkable, what Concern was expressed among the antient Jews, about the Pronunciation \* and Signification of the four-lettered Name into; insomuch that they would not commit the proper Mode of speaking it but to their Disciples of particular or hopeful Qualifications, and to these only but once on every Sabbath-day with great Solemnity. But Maimonides was of Opinion, that the great Caution was not so much concerning the Sound of the Name (though the Jews have a thousand absurd Stories about its Efficacy when truly pronounced), as "concerning the divine Myste-" ries, which are concealed in it." But, as he is free to tell us in another Place, that this Name relates to the necessary and eternal Existence of GOD; it is by no means unsair to conclude, that the Mystery concealed was, the Mode of that Existence in three Persons, according to the Type above represented.

fons, according to the Type above represented.

They had also a Name of twelve Letters, which they substituted and expressed instead of Jehovah, but which related to the Godhead, and was explanatory of that great Name. This they used, as the modern Jews use Adonai, or He-Shem, " the Name," when they come to the Word JEHOVAH. In Process of Time, from some real or pretended Abuses of this twelve-lettered Name, they confined the Use of it to fome confidential Priests, and to these only when they bleffed the People in the Sanctuary. Maimonides, I from whom this is taken, adds, That from the Death of Simon the Just, the High-Priests ceased to bless with the four-Lettered Name, but employed in its Stead that of the twelve Letters: And, that at first they delivered out for common Use this twelve-lettered Name; but, when it was afterwards abused by bad Men | bozo abused

<sup>\*</sup> There is a Story in the Talmud, that a Jew and his Family were put to Death, only for his once pronouncing the Name Jeboval. Leusp. Philol. Hebr. Diff. xxvii.

<sup>+</sup> More Nov. P. 1. c. 62.

we are not told, they confined it to the Priests in the Sanctuary, who spoke it inwardly, or muttered it so as the Sound might be lost in the Voices of their surrounding Brethren. From all which he infinuates, that this Name also, as well as its Sense, was unknown in his Time. Indeed, he more than once bewails, that MANY excellent Truths of Religion, which formerly were in his Nation, are quite lost among them, partly through Length of Time, partly through the Conquests of their Enemies, and partly because they were not suffered to be generally or indiscriminately known among themselves: And he points out the whole as the Fulfiliment of that Prophecy, in Isaiah xxix. 14. That the Wisdom of their wise Men shall perish, and the Understanding of their prudent Men shall be bid; because of their Sins.\*

If Galatinus may be credited (for Selden, + Leusden, ‡ and others, have hefitated to credit him; principally perhaps because of his Plagiarisms from Porchetus Salvaticus and Raymundus Martini, who wrote upon this Point before him), a Book, entitled גלי רוייא, or Revealer of Secrets, written by Rabbi Hakkadosh, || but which Book no learned Christian can find at present, nor will any Jew, if it exist, acknowledge or communicate it, contains the following Definition of this twelvelettered Name; אב בן ורוח הקרש, i. e. Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. However, the learned and excellent Mornaus & gives his Sanction to this Testimony; and there feems no good Reason, why Galatinus should invent a Testimony for the Truth of God, which is neither to be supported by, nor needs the Assistance of, a Lye. The very industrious Concealment of the Jews respecting the divine Names, their Changes of some Names for others, and their affected Mysteriousness in

\* More New. P. i. c. 71. P. ii. c. 2. P. iii. in præf.

<sup>†</sup> Seld. de Synedr. I. ii. c. 4. ‡ Leusd. Philol. Hebr. Diff. xxvii. || He is also called R. Juda and R. Juda Nagid, and is of very high Estimation among the Jews. He lived about A. D. 150. in great Opulence. § De ver. Rel. Christ. c. vi.

the whole Affair, warrant a Suspicion, that there was fomething in the antient Expositions not at all agree-

able to their present Prejudices and Opinions. \*

They had also a Name of forty-two Letters, or rather (as Maimonides allows) of several Words containing so many Letters, used as an expository Name of those Arcana Legis, which respect the Godhead. This is explained to אב אלהים בן אלהים רוח הקרוש אלהים have been i. e. " The FATHER is God, the Son is God, the Holy Spirit is God; THREE in ONE, and ONE in THREE." And this was once the received Doctrine (fays the learned Mornaus) and the true Cabala of the Fervish Schools. +

The Rabbi Ibba. who is faid to have lived long before Christ, and who is quoted in the Book Zohar, written by Simeon Ben Jochai before the Talmud, as the Jews confess, if not before the Christian Æra, † in descanting upon Deut. vi. 4. Hear O Israel, the LORD סער GOD is one LORD שמע ישראל יהוה אלהינו שחר ויהוה אחר urges, that " The first Jehovah is GOD the Father; the fecond Name אלהינן (our Alehim) is GOD the Son; for so he is called by the Prophet, IMMANUEL, GOD with us; the third Word JEHOVAH is GOD the Holy Ghost: And the fourth Word 778 i. e. ONE, is to shew the Unity of Essence in this Plurality of Persons ||. Many of the Cabalists used the same Names of Father, Son, and Spirit, for the three Hy-

† De Verit. Rel. Chrift. c. 6.

|| Ross's Πανσεβεια. p. 168. Edit. 3. Ant. Unio. High. Vol. iii.

B. I. C. 7.

<sup>\*</sup> GAL. l. ii. c. ii. SPANH. Elench. Contr. cum Jud. c. v. Pocock. Port. Mof. p. 319.

Maimonides makes this R. Simeon to be the Disciple of the famous Akiba, the first Minister (if the Term may be used) of the Arch-rebel Ben-Cochab, who did to much Mischief in the Reign of Adrian, about 134 Years after Christ. He is ranked however among the ninety one Mishnical Doctors, or those from whom the Traditions were compiled by Rabbi Hakkadofb about the Year 150, and confequently cannot be placed later than that Period. Porta Mofis. p. 114, 118.

postases, declaring at the same Time, that the Doctrine of the ספירות, or Persons in Trinity, by no Means

opposed that of the Essence in Unity. \*

These Cabalists also afferted, that the Doctrine was to be found in the very Construction of the Name JEHO-VAH. They observed, that, though the Name contains four Letters (whence it is called TETPAYPAUMAJOV), there are but three different Letters in its Composition. Thus, according to them, , Jod fignifies the Father, the Maker of all things; \ Vau, a Conjunction copulative, denotes the Bleffed Spirit proceeding from the Father and the Son conjointly; and 7 He implies the Son of GOD. They have also a Saying, That God made all things in the Letter 7 He; alluding to his Creation of all things by the Word or Son. And, lastly, that the is doubled in this Name to demonstrate the two Natures of the Messiah.—Though this Criticism (if it may be so called) is merely cabaliffical; it shews (what it is only produced to flew) that the Doctrine of the Trinity was once a current and established Opinion among the Jews. How, otherwise, could Joseph or Mary have understood the Angel, when he spoke of the HIGHEST, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; on the Conception of Jesus? How could John the Baptist have mentioned the Holy Ghost; or our Lord the FATHER, as a name of Distinction, and himself, as the Son, as a Name of Promise; or Nathaniel have called him by the Title of Son of God; if these Names had not been well-known in the Nation at that Day? Upon any other Supposition, they must have appeared to the Jews, who have ever discovered a wonderful Concern about the divine Apellations, as the Apostle did to the Athenians, the Setters forth of strange Gods, and would have been cenfured accordingly.

There are other Proofs of this Point; but the following may fuffice. R. Simeon Ben Jochai, treating of the Name Alehim, fays; "Come and fee the Mystery

of this Word. There are three Degrees or Affinities; and each Degree is to be diffinguished by itself: But the three are one, and united to each other in one; nor is one to be divided from another." The same Rabbi, and fonathan the Chaldee Paraphrast, who both wrote many Years before Christ, commenting on Isaiah vi. 1. where the Lord [Adonai] is represented sitting upon a Throne, apply the Passage to the Message. And the former of these has this remarkable Exposition of the Trisagion, or Thrice Holy, in the third Verse of the same Chapter:

"Holy, that is, the Father; Holy, that is, the Son;

HOLY, that is, the HOLY SPIRIT." \*

Thus it appears, that the Doctrine of the Trinity is not merely a Christian nor a Platonic Novelty, as the modern Jews, and fome other People, would endeavour to persuade us; but a Tenet coëval with the Jewish Religion itself, and founded upon the Language, -Terms, and (it may be added) the very System of the Bible. Upon a Unitarian Scheme, that facred Volume has no Confistency in itself with respect to the Means and Methods of human Redemption, which appears to be the great Defign of its Revelation; but the Covenant of GOD, the Sacrifices due to his Justice. the Sacrifice of Christ typified by them, and a thoufand Prophecies, Promises, and Communications front the divine Mind, would be altogether nugatory, having no End but to prove, what Heathens and Turks have concluded without it, " That there is only one Person in the Godhead, and that fuch a wretched mortal Life, as a Man can offer to him by his own Power, shall obtain his Goodwill and Reward."

If this Doctrine of the Trinity then was an Article of Faith with the antient Believers (as perhaps may very fairly be concluded from these Premises); it must have been through a direct Revelation at first, and afterwards

<sup>\*</sup> Vide GAL. de Arc. Cath. Ver. 1. ii. MORN. de ver. &c. c. vi. Godw. Moses and Aaron. 1. iv. c. 8. Poli Syn. in Gen. i. Estium in Exod. xxviii, 30. Ant, Univ. Hist. Vol. iii. p. 11.

(before the Use of Writing) through a continued Tradition to their Descendants, by the Channel of the primitive and once universal Language.\* And if that Language alone expressed, not by Words of human Invention but of divine Intuition, the Nature and Operations of the Deity; it may naturally follow, that, when Men for their Profaneness were judicially deprived of it, they could not pronounce their right Apprehensions of the Godhead (even supposing, they possessed any) but by zwrong Terms of their own Invention, and so led their Successors into wide Mistakes concern-

ing it.

But, however, the very Corruption of this Doctrine, among the most antient Heathens, proves, as forcibly as the Corruption of a Truth can prove the prior Existence of it, that it is so far from being a Novelty, or the Illusion of some superstitious Brains in recent Ages, that it prevailed even in the antediluvian World .- For, if the Doctrine was unknown before the Flood, it could not have been corrupted afterwards by Ham (of whom we shall speak presently), since we find no new Revelation of it conceded to his Father, and there certainly could not have been any made to Himself. Besides, if the Unity of the Godhead (or that the plural Word Alekimi meant but one fingle Person in the divine Effence) had comprized the whole Knowledge of Adam and the first Believers concerning this important Point; the Notion of a Triaity would not have been an Abule or Corruption of a Term expressing Unity, but an abso-Jute Denial and Perversion of it. The Sense must have

\* SELDEN. Prolegom. de Diis Syris. c. 2.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;The Jews would perfuade us not to confider this Word as a plural Noun, but on fome particular Occasions. Whoever will be at the Pains to examine their Reasoning, will find it to be very childish and inconsistent, wholly owing to their Hatred against the Divinity of Jesus Christ, and the Notion of a Trinity. But when the Jew is become a Christian, and the Stumbling Block of the Cross removed out of his Way, he can allow the Name Elock him to be plural as readily as other Men." See The Catholic Dactrine of a Trinity, p. 51. 3d Edit.

been wholly changed, and altered from the original Idea. The Enemies of this Doctrine would do fomething, if they could prove, that this Word, in its plural Form, was never intended to express more than fingle, undistinguished, Essence. But, admitting the Point to have been revealed to the first Believers, and to have been inculcated by them upon their Successors; we may eafily guess, how the depraved Understanding of Man might pervert it to Polytheism, and how Superstition could abuse a Doctrine, which it was by no Means able to invent. An ill-conceived Opinion, respecting a Plurality in the one divine Essence, might indeed slide into the Notion of a Plurality of Gods. But if it had been understood from the Beginning, that there was only one infinite Mind in one impersonal Essence, or one only Mode of Existence in the Deity, and that all the Titles and Characters given it imported no more; the very Reafon and common Sense of Mankind must have exploded the first Principles of Idolatry, which are fo entirely repugnant to that Reason and common Sense, and laughed them out of the World.

It may also be remarked, that Christ and his Apostles constantly urged the Authority of the Old Testament in Support of their Mission and Doctrines; and, that the Bereans are particularly extolled for their diligent Investigation of the Scriptures (which then were Moses and the Prophets), as the proper Test of the Gospel itself. But if at that Time the Doctrine of the Trinity had been understood not to have been revealed and implied in those Scriptures; the Maintainance of such a Notion must have appeared to them as very extraordinary and very unaccountable\*. The direct Propaga-

tion

<sup>\*</sup> No doubt can be made, but that much of the spiritual Sense of the antient Institutions of the Law, and of the Old Testament, was delivered by Tradition from Father to Son, and became that sacred Cabala, which required divine Light truly to apprehend, as well as the Assistance of the Prophets, Part of whose Office it was to explain the Truths already revealed. At all Times, to them that are without, (as our Lord speaks) the things of God have been done in Parables:

tion of fo grand a Tenet relative to the Nature and Existence of GOD, if that Tenet had been of new or of late Deduction, would certainly have met with particular Notice and Opposition from the Scribes, Priests, Pharifees, or fome other Jewish Literati. But we do not find the least Objection made to the Gospel upon this Account in the Apostle's Days, nor for some Time afterwards; from whence there is the strongest Reason to conclude (were we even destitute of more positive Evidence), that this Doctrine was of public Notoriety and generally entertained by the Jews, antecedent to the Manifestation of the Messah. The same Argument will also hold against the Introduction of so remarkable a Dogma in any particular Age of the World. For, if it had not been understood by the Church of GOD from the Beginning, it must have been a Novelty zubenever it was revealed afterwards; and if a Novelty, then (to fay the least) a mere idle Speculation; because, if Men had been faved without the Knowledge of fo grand a Truth in any former Period, there can be no Reason given, why they should not be equally faved without it in any subsequent one. But as there can be no Life eternal without the proper Knowledge of GOD and of Jesus Christ rechom he hath fent: So this Knowledge is only attainable by divine Revelation, through which we are led to the Belief of the Trinity.

As the Doctrine of the Trinity then is of the utmost Consequence to the whole of Christianity, and as the

And they only have known the Mystery of his Kingdom or Government, to whom it bath been given to know it. Mark iv. 11. When the Jews, therefore, were rejected of God, upon their Renunciation of Christ, the Prophecy and the Law became entirely sealed to them; and, from that Period, they have been left to such contemptible Malice against every thing spiritual, and to such puerile and suite Conceptions of these things, that one may easily see the Hand of God in their judicial and irremediable Blindnes. The true Believers under the Gospel are now the Keepers of the facred Records, and are mercifully taught by divine Grace the glorious Intention both of the Law and Gospel, as well as the prophetic, demonstrative, and sublime Analogy, which is wonderfully carried on between them.

chief Scope of these Volumes is inseparably connected with it; it feems no useless Labour, nor idle Research, to investigate the Corruptions of original Revelation, and to trace their impure Stream, through many a winding Channel, from the Fountain-Head. though there are many palpable Absurdities in Heathers Theology; yet (as the learned Bp. Stillingfleet has just. ly remarked), "When we have a greater Light in ou. " Hands of divine Revelation [meaning the written Word, we may in this Dungeon find out many ex-" cellent Remainders of the antient TRADITION, though miserably corrupted" and abused.\* Nor can it be an unpleasing Engagement, for a Mind athirst for Truth, to pursue its narrow Track along the Course of Ages, and to follow it through the various Nations, among whom, though more and more polluted by Superstition and Sin, it appears to have run. The Inducement is the more inviting, fince able Men, who have gone before us, have not only cleared but enlightened our Path through the intricate Mazes of the Pagan Mythology, and even shortened the Way to this important Knowledge.

\* Orig. Sacr. 1. i. c. 2. § 7.

<sup>+</sup> Though the Author differs in Sentiment from a learned and ingenious Writer, who afferts that the antient Heathers had never any Conception of an intellectual, but only of a physical, Trinity, and that to suppose the contrary, would be only "exalting the prophane Ab-" furdities of Heathenism;" yet he perfectly agrees with him in the following Extract. "It is granted, that, upon the Rife and Pro-"gress of Idolatry, the most antient Heathens carried off many sublime " Muferies of the true Religion, and purioined more in after Ages " from the People of God; yet, when they were in Possession of them, " they mixed them up with their own atheistical Principles, then 66 strained away the purer Part of the Mixture, and let it run to " waste: So that, if we now feek it again from them, there is little to be found but their own filthy Sediments instead of it. And if " in feattered Fragments, borrowed from the Hebrews, there should 66 be found some dark Notices of the TRUE God; yet, after all, we 66 are not to form our Sentiments from the Heathen Theology, but " to reform and correct that by the Christian." See Jones's Answer to " Essay on Spirit." p. 230. 2d Edit. Ιi MAN

MAN no fooner fell from GOD, than he became vain in his Imaginations, and his foolish Heart was darkened. Consequently in the first Ages of the World, as well as in the present, none could know GOD, but those to whom He made himself known, and to whom He imparted the Light of Life. It cannot therefore be furprifing, that, being left of GOD to the Blindness and Folly of his wan Mind, he should corrupt the original Ideas of Religion and Truth, and begin those Superstitions and Idolatries, which fuccessive Generations carried on and established throughout the World. Accordingly, so early as the Time of Enos, the great Defection, from the right Object of Worship revealed to the first Patriarch, is thought by many to have commenced; and that the Text in Gen. iv. 26. rendered, Then BEGAN Men to CALL UPON the Name of the Lord, might more justly be translated, Then men PROFANED in calling upon the Name of JEHOVAH; as the same Word is construed in Lev. xix. 12. and in other Place's. So that, according to Selden's Opinion, which he confirms by the Chaldee. Arabic and other Versions of the Text, it is as if Moses had said, "Then began Men to depart from the " right Worship of the true GOD, and to attribute his effential Perfections to the heavenly Bodies, his " Creatures." And, indeed, nobody can doubt that Believers, fuch as Abel and Seth, for instance, called upon or worshipped Jehovah long Before that Period (which was about 240 Years after the Creation); fince Invocation is of the very Effence of Faith, without which Faith itself could not possibly exist. It has been observed also by many, that all the antient Jews, and some of the most learned Christians, concur in expounding this Passage, as giving an Hint of the first Rise and Profession of the Zabaistic Idolatry, which consisted in perverting or profaning the peculiar Names of the Deity, and in ascribing to the Powers of Nature, to the Host of Heaven, and to second Causes, what only pers

tained to the Author of Nature and to the firft.\* St. Jerom deduces the Origin of Idolatry from a still higher Source, and traces it up to Cain. He infifts, that the City, which is faid to have been built by that Apostate, and to have been called after the Name of his Son, is to be understood in a mystical Sense; and that it means the spiritual Sodom and Egypt of the unbelieving and idolatrous World. And, as to Cain's dwelling in the Land of Nod, the Scripture, rightly translated, does not mean his Refidence in a Country of that Name; but that he was (according to the Curfe) an Inhabitant of a Land of Wandering, or, in other Words, a Fugitive and a Vagubond upon the Earth. The Word Nod fignifies fuctuating and unsettled; and the whole Verse might be thus rendered, Cain went out 13773 from before the Presence of JEHOVAH [i. e. as some understand it, left off all Profesfion of the true Religion | and dwelt in a wandering Land [an Hebraism for no Settlement at all] on the East of or before ] Eden. He had no Rest, either in his own Mind, or in the whole Creation about him; for he had loft that, which only could render him happy, the Knowledge and Bleffing of God. After this, we are told, he built a City. The Father just mentioned well obterves, that Herefy, on Account of the Multitude of its deceiving Adherents, is frequently called a City, and an exulting City too, through its Arrogance and Pride. R. M. Nachman has made a like Remark, -that Idolatry (which is the vileft Species of Herefy) has one of its Names from its Pride and Presumption. § Ferom surther observes, that there are two principal Cities in the World; Babylon and Jerusalem: Babylon is composed of those evil ones, who persecute the Faithful; and Jerusalem is Anima electa, the elect Soul.\*\* The tormer are

of

<sup>\*</sup> KIRCH. Obel. Pamph. l. iii, c. 13. SPANHEM. Hift. Eccles. Vet. Test. p. 279. Rob. Thes. in 77. Ant. Unw. Hist. Vol. i. B. i. Note R. † See Ezek. xvi. 46—50. ‡ HIERON. Quast in Genes. Tom. i. et Epist. xvii. ad Marcellam. || Communt. in Isaich. xxii. 2. § POCOCK. Not. Misc. in Maim. Port Mos. p. 166. \*\*\* Com. in Psalm. LV.

of the City which Cain built; \* the latter belongs to a City which hath Foundations, whose Builder and Maker is GOD; even to that New Jerusalem, which is from above, and is the Mother of all the Redeemed. The Sin of Cain is thought to have confisted in these three things: His Unbelief or Denial of the bleffed Seed and Saviour, his Idolatry, and his Corruption of the divine Institution of Sacrifice. And indeed it is not improbable, that Cain, if he was not the first Pagan himself (as Bp. Cumberland, I upon the Authority of the Phoinician History, feems to think he was) laid the Foundation of the fubsequent Heresies, in offering the Products of Nature, raised by his own Culture, instead of a Sacrifice for Sin, or a Memorial of his Dependence upon the great Propitiation which should come into the World. We have remarked, that the Inflitution of this Rite feems not obscurely hinted in the Covering of Skins (supposed of facrificed Beasts) with which GOD cloathed our first unhappy Parents. The Doctrine inculcated by this (for GOD never did or faid any thing without a Meaning) most probably was, That as Man's Body must, through the Fall, be necessarily guarded from warring Elements and from outward Shame, by Garments taken from flain Creatures; so his Soul must be covered from spiritual Nakedness, and from the Wrath of GOD, by the Garments of Salvation, received from ONE, who, in the Fulness of Time, should be facrificed for that Purpose, In this high Sense it is, that his Garments are parted among them, and of his Vesture do they partake, according to the Lot appointed for them. If the Hintin Gen. iii. 21. feem too obscure for so full a Comment; yet certainly the Comment itself must be allowed to be perfectly consonant to the Gospel, and the Doctrine by no means unnecessary to be known by our unhappy Parents, who needed, at that Time especially, under the quick Sense of their Lofs, fome comforting Promises and Instructions, upon which they might rest their Souls.

<sup>\*</sup> Jude 11. + Spanh. Hift. Eccles. V. T. p. 279. ‡ Cumb. Sanch. p. 222, 236,

But, whether Cain himself were, or were not, the first Idolater, Josephus is of Opinion, that Cain's immediate Descendants swerved from all Goodness and Truth with their Father: \* And it is more than probable (because it is usually the Case) that this Corruption of Manners was but the natural Effect and Confequence of a prior Corruption of Principles. They profuned (according to the Text aforementioned by Selden) in calling upon the Name of JEHOVAH, and perverted the right Ways of the LORD. Of this we have a striking Proof in Lamech, one of Cain's early Descendants upon Re-Tertullian states, from the (apocryphal) Book of Enoch, that, in the Time of that Favourite of Heaven, the Apostasy from the true Religion had descended fo low as to the fetting up of Idols; and that he foretold all the Abominations which succeeded, in efteeming the Elements and the Substances found in the Air, in the Sea, and upon the Earth, as Objects of Worship, instead of the LORD. + Enoch, as Selden obferves, was translated about seven hundred Years before the Flood; t or about eight hundred and fixty Years after the Apostaly of Cain and Murder of Abel. Abp. Usber feems to be of the same Opinion, and says, that " in the Time of Enoch the Worship of GOD was wretchedly corrupted by the Race of Cain." Nor did this fad Corruption rest with the Descendants of Cain; for we find, that the Declenfion from Truth spread wider and wider among all Men. At length, they, who (as it is justly supposed) were called the Sons of GOD from their Profession of the true Religion, became infected with the prevalent Corruptions of the Age, by their Intermarringes with the Daughters of Men, or the Profesfors of Idolatry, whom they chose from their Fairness alone, neglecting the far more important Confiderations of Goodness and Truth. Such Kinds of Marriages (as an excellent Author well observes) were always followed

<sup>\*</sup> Ant. Jud. 1. i. c. 2. † TERTUL. c. iv. de Idol. init. &c. Proleg. de cult. extran. primord. c. 3. USHER'S Annals. Ii 3

by a Corruption of Religion and Manners.\* Hence, we presently find, that the Dissi (Giants our Translators have rendered the Word) violent Renegados or Revolters from the Faith sprang up and became the leading People in those Days, very great Men, of old or high Descent, Persons of Name. The Consequence was such, as might have been expected from a Principle and Practice so defective; for, after this unequal & Intercourse, GOD faze the Wickedness of Man was great in the Earth: that the Earth was corrupt before GOD, and filled with Violence; and that all Flesh had corrupted his IV ay upon the Earth. There was, however, even then, a Remnant which should be saved. At that Time, and indeed at all Times, the true Religion feems to have been like a Spark of Fire in the Ocean; ever furrounded by Corruption and Infidelity, never totally extinguished or deflroyed. The antient faithful Line is carefully recorded in Scripture; and it was decreed, that every Member of it (one Family excepted) should be taken from the Evil, and pass out of the World in the ordinary Course of Nature, before the Flood should drown the Multitude of the Ungodly. Methufelah and the faithful Lamech, Noah's next Progenitors, are thought by Chronologers to have yielded up their Spirits to GOD; the former only a few Months at the most, and the latter about five Years, before the Deluge. In this respect, there feems a near Refemblance (as Christ indeed hath foretold there shall be) between this grand Event and the final Diffolution of all Things. The chosen Seed, whose Work was done, were fately gathered in before the Storm; and the chosen Seed, who were yet to carry on the Defigns of l'rovidence, were wonderfully secured and preferved. So, hereafter, the last of GOD's Elect shall be happily received to Glory, either through Death, or a momentary Transmutation from Corruptibility and Sin; before the Almighty will dissolve the

<sup>\*</sup> Witsii Δεκαφυλου. c. iii. § 9. † 2 Cor. vi. 14. Neh. xiii. 26. † Gen. vi. 5, 11, 12.

viresent Harmony of the Elements, suffer them to rush into their primitive Confusion, or commit the polluted World to devouring Flame. Noah was the only Exception to the general Depravity of Sentiment and Practice, which had covered the Earth with a worse Deluge than that of Water; and undoubtedly, as the great Preacher of Righteousness, he handed down the true Religion to the succeeding Generation. But GOD permitted, for some wife Ends best known to Himfelf, that the false Religion should also find an Advocate in one of Noah's immediate Offspring, who must have derived his Acquaintance with it from what he had feen before the Flood, in his common Intercourse with Mankind. So true is it, as a good Man often observed, that "Grace does not run in the Blood:" or, as Tertullian remarked in his Time, Fiunt, non nascuntur Christiani, People are not born Christians, or Believers, but made frich.

This Instrument of Evil was Ham or Cham. He was a shameless, immoral, and undutiful Son, and therefore a fit Instrument for Satan to work with in his great Business of perverting the World. For his Impudence and his Wickedness, he received (and doubtless by the Ordinance of GOD) the prophetic Malediction of his Father: And this, however lightly he thought of the Matter, seems to have entailed both temporal Dereliction and eternal Wretchedness upon

him.

Ham is supposed to have planted himself in Assyria or (as Lastantius\* rather supposes) in Arabia; and it is believed that, from him and his Posterity, many of the neighbouring Countries received both their Idolatry and

<sup>\*</sup> De orig. error. L. II. c. 13. It is observable, that most of the Terms, or Titles, used in Idolatry, came from Chaldea and other oriental Parts into Egypt and Greece. From this Circumstance it is natural to conclude, that Idolatry, particularly that Species of it styled Zabaism, originated at Ur, or the Regions abounding with Bitumen and Fire, adjacent to Babylon, and that the true Religion was corrupted there. BRYANT'S Anal. Ant. Myth. Vol. I. p. 208.

Inhabitants together. It is the less improbable, because there seems a pretty near Agreement in the first Principles of all the falte Religions; and such an Agreement, as proves them to have been joint and mutual Corruptions of the true one. This Opinion is likewise highly countenanced by Gen. x. 18, where we are told, that one of the Branches of Ham, after having divided itself into many Nations which were very numerous and very distant from each other, spread abroad its Families in the Eastern World. They were great Truders (as the Name Canaan fignifies) and probably, in extending their Commerce, they extended their Progeny far and wide. From these, the Carthaginians, who were also great Traders, are well known to have been derived.\* If Ham and his Offspring (as Spanheim - supposes) revived the Herefies and pernicious Errors of Cain; it is no Wonder, that the further Apostasies, which these produced, should retain some Features analogous to the Parent-Stock. Ham had four Sons, who became the Heads of fo many Nations, which scattered themselves over a vast Extent of Country, laying the Foundations of feveral mighty Kingdoms. St. Auftin thinks, and with some Probability confidering the plural Termination of their Hebrew Names, that we are not to look upon them (at least upon the Sons of Meraim) as mere Individuals, but as Bodies of Men and respective Societies of People. 1

There are many Doubts upon the Name or Perfon of Ham, but none concerning his Defection from the true Religion. He is supposed by Kircher to have been the first Zoroaster (for many of different Countries bore this Title); which Name he derives from three Chaldee Words, signifying, "The Idol-maker of the hidden Fire;" though some think the Title or Surname

<sup>\*</sup> Witness their own samous Testimony, quoted from Procepius by Selden and others, inscribed on two Columns sormerly sound in the Part of Africa where the Carthaginians settled. In English:

"We are they that fled from the face of Joshua the Son of Nun, the Robber." † Hist. Eccles. V. T. p. 291. ‡ De Civitate Dei. l. xvi. c. 3.

(for

(for it evidently appears to be no other) means fimply. "The Fire-Worshipper." Others again have a yet different Etymology, \* and suppose he was so named from the Sun, which he taught to be the Object of Worship, and which was named Zor-after. For Support of his Opinion, Kircher cites Abeneph the Jew, who wrote an History of Egypt in Arabic, and who afferts, That Cham or Ham, the Son of Noah, first instituted the Worship of Idols [after the Flood], and introduced the magical Arts into the World; who thence had the Name or Cognomen] of Zurastir, or perpetual Fire. + He also cites Benjamin of Tudela, the famous Jewish Traveller, who in his Itinerary gives an Account of the Manner of this Fire-Worship, and fays, that they, who worship the Fire [as the first Cause of all Things, or GOD], adored the Sun as the Source of it, and made an Image to refemble the folar Orb.; Hence, fome have thought, that the Wickedness of the People at Babel, which drew divine Indignation upon them, was in their attempting to build a City (or new Profession of Religion) and a Tower, (shewing the Mode of it) whose Top (heightened by some stupendous Flame, raised to the Worship, either of the folar Orb, or of Fire the great Agent in Nature) might be dedicated to the Heavens, thereby making for themselves w a Name, (an Idol, which is but a Name, and ought to be nameless; I Cor. viii. 4. Exod. xxiii. 13.) that they might not be feattered, or broken into Divisions, over the Face of all the Earth. These Fire-towers were afterwards frequent enough, and well known. It is also well known, what Kind of Image this of the solar Orb was at Heliopolis, a City fo called from its professed Worship of the Sun ; as many other Cities and Countries were, from the prevailing Kind of Idolatry within them. Thus Hermopolis and Panopolis in Egypt were so named from Hermes and Pan, the sup-

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. BRYANT's Anal. Ant. Myth. Vol. 11. p. 115. † Obel. Pamph. 1. 1. c. 2. † Ibid. 1. i. c. 2. Jos. Scaliger. de emend. temp. 1. vi. | Macrob. Saturnal. 1. i. c. 23.

posed tutelar Deities or Genii of those Cities; and also Ur in Chaldaa (which fignifies Fire) from the Fire-Worship established there.\* Probably Nebuchadnezzar's golden Image, in after Times, was an Idol dedicated to the Sun. These Sun-Idols, which in Scripture are called Chammanim or Hammanim, were Images exposed to the Sun, and fometimes upon the Tops of Houses (from whence probably came the Penates or Houshold Gods of later Idolaters): They are imagined to have received their Name from Cham or Ham, as he is also supposed to have obtained that Title, by Way of Stigma or Reproach, from Chammah or Hammah, which implied (according to the Notion of the Pagans) that penetrating folar Heat, diffused through the World, which generates or vegetates all things. T Whence likewise the Chamos or Chemosh, the yet more debased Idea and obicene Abomination of the Moabites; the Miphletzeth | of idolatrous Ifrael; and the Phallus and Priapus of Greece and Rome: Whence also that general Adoration of the Sun, as the Author of all Fruitfulness, which prevailed over the Eastern, and great Part of the Western World.

Cush & or Chus, the Son of Ham, is supposed to have been the second Zoroaster, and probably deserved the Name as much as his Father. Dr. Hyde\*\* insists upon a Persic Zoroaster, (with whom Suidas seems to agree, calling him Zoroastres Personedus, and Father of the Magi ††), who (if they are right) must be different

<sup>\*</sup>Seld. d Norgal. Synt. ii. c. 8. Kirch. Oedip. Synt. i. Nom. 6.
† Lev. xxvi. 30. 2. Chron. xxxiv. 4. Ifaiah xvii. 8. xxvii. 9.
&c. ‡ Sold. de Diis Syris. Synt. xi. c. 8. Kirch. Ob. Pamph.
l. 2. c. 2. Godwin's Mofes and Aaron. l. iv. c. 6. ‡ i King's xv. 13. The Word Idol, in this Text, is in the Original Miphletzeth; a fhamefully indecent Image of Baal-Phegor, or Peor, worshipped chiefly by Women and esseminate Persons. § Gregorius Turonensis, cited by Mr. Bryant, asserts; Primogeniti Cham suii Noë suit Chus. Hie ad Persas transiit, quem Persa vocitavere Zoroastrem. Anal. Ant. Myth. Vol. ii. p. 120. \*\* Rel. Vet. Pers. c. xxxii. "Said Abn Batrick" styles him Zorodasht, but places him in the Time of Nabor, the Father of Terah, before the Days of Abraham." BRYANT'S Anal. Ant. Myth. Vol. II. p. 113. †† Suidas in verb.

from those abovementioned, because he is stated to have lived fo late as to obtain his Principles of Religion from Abraham. But, whatever becomes of his Pedigree, this Tuition from the Patriarch may well be doubted, fince the supposed Disciple cannot be acquitted of a Sort of philosophical Deisim, it he may of Idolatry itself (which Hyde against the Opinion of the Fathers,\* labours with great Ability to do); and therefore could have learned neither of these from the Friend of GOD . He even supposes, that the Word Brahma or Brahama, among the East Indians, might be derived from the Name Abraham; and imagines that Brahamans, or Priests, is but another Word for Abrahemites. is a deal of Perplexity in all the antient Hiftery of the Persians, arising from Contradiction of Authors, Ignorance of Names, fabulous or uncertain Chronology, and ridiculous Narrations. 'Tis hard to make a decent Apology for Details thus circumstanced, and harder still to put a tolerable Face upon a Religion, founded upon Imposture and contradictory to divine Revelation : And yet some very learned Authors, Professors of Christianity too, have attempted both .- It need not be added, without Success. Culb, however, whether he be this Zoroafter or not, inhabited the Tract about Babylon, or (as Al Tabari, a Persian Author of great Authority in the East, assirms) was King of the Territory of Babel; from whence his Posterity, for the sake of Room, migrated into Arabia; and, from them, Arabia was originally called the Land of Cush, and afterwards the Land of Havilah. § Yet it feems extraordinary, that St. Jerom, and other Expositors (who have followed the Sep-

tuagint),

<sup>\*</sup> Theodorus Mopfuestias, or Bp. of Mopfuestia, in particular, wrote three Books against the Idolatry and Corruption of the Persian Resignon; and concerning the Preservation of the true Worship of GOD, from the Beginning of the World to the Advent of Christ. Phot. Biblioth. Cod. lxxxi. † James ii. 23. † Rel. Vet. Pers. c. 2. Mant. Univ. Hist. Vol. i. b. s. c. 2. § Isid. Vol. i. p. 370. Hyde de Rel. Vet. Pers. c. 2. Bochart. in Phaleg. l. iv. c. 2. apud Spanh. Hist. Eccles. p. 289. Estivs in Gen. 11. 8.

tuagint), should by Cush understand the modern Ethiopia; which indeed, for many Reasons is utterly improbable.\* Hofmann, in his valuable Lexicon Universale, proves from feveral Authorities, that "There were antiently two Ethiopias," which appear to have been much confounded, and especially by the heathen Writers. But the Ethiopia of the Old Testament, which is wonderfully exact in its Geography, was probably the general Name of that Tract of Country, which reaches from Palesline in the West to Persia in the East, including the greater Part of the present Arabia. Thus Moses, who married a Midianite, is faid to have married an Ethiopian, Numb. xii. i. What is now called Ethiopia, was very little known, and feems scarce to have entered into the antient History of the Jews. Mizraim, the Brother of Cush, with his eight Sons (according to Fosephus+) went down into and peopled the Land of Cham (whence its antient Name Chemia) or Egypt. In Scripture, it is called the Land of Mizraim. Phut, another Brother, was the Father of the Ethiopians and other Africans; and Canaan, the fourth of this hopeful Stock, fettled upon that Tract of Country, which was the antient Melopotamia, and was bounded by the Eastern Extremities of the Mediterranean Sea.

Chus, or Cush, and Mizraim (par nobile fratrum) proved themselves Brethren in Iniquity, as well as in Blood, and propagated to their respective Descendants the idolatrous Tenets, derived from their Father. || Some have supposed that Belus and Cush were the same Person: § If so, Ninus and Ninus decreasinly were.\*\* It has been likewise imagined, that Belus and Ninus were mere ideal Characters. \* But however that may be (as there is indeed some Reason to doubt), it is thought, that Ninusod,

<sup>\*</sup> HIERON. de Nom. Hebr. Tom. i. † Ant Jud. l. i. c. 3. \$ SPANH. Hift. Eccles. p. 290. Ezek, xxvii. 10. || KIRCH. Ocdip. Synt. iv. c. 2. \$ HYDE de Rel. Vet. Perf. c. 2. \$PANH. Hift. Eccles. p. 293. \*\* Bochart endeavoured to prove, that Belus was the fame as Nimrod. GALE's Court of the Gent. Vol. i. l. 2. p. 32. † BRYANT'S Anal. Ast. Myth. Vol. 11. p. 99.

or (as Josephus, after the Greeks, calls him) Nεβρωδης Nebrod, did not correct the Apostasy of his Ancestors; but, on the contrary, carried the Impieties of the false Religion to a much greater Length than all who went before him. Hence, as a Reproach (which is usual in Scripture), he obtained among the true Professors the opprobrious Title of Nimrod, \* or flubborn Rebel, against GOD; though, perhaps, his original Name might have been Nin, or Ninus. Cedrenus says it was Eunxie, Euechius. Hottinger, among others, supposes him to have built Ninivel, which he compounds of ,i.e. the Habitation of Nin. It is recorded of him, that he began to be a mighty one in the Earth, or, as it might be rendered, he profaned (the true Worship) to be himself a great one upon Earth, had acquired large Influence and Power, and was (according to the original Text) a mighty Hunter against [or Perverter before | the Face of the LORD. There seems to be a like Stigma upon the Conduct of Esau after him, where he is called a knowing Hunter, a mere Man of the Field, in opposition to that of Jacob, who was מיש a perfeet Man, and afterwards your the upright of GOD; and so Jesburun, (in the Sense of Ps. xxxvii. 37. and John i. 47.) or אר ש a Prince of GOD (in the Sense of Gen. xxxii. 28. and Rev. i. 6.) dwelling in Tents, spiritually as well as naturally feeding the Flock given him, and performing religious Duties in the Places devoted to them. Ludovicus Vives, in his Commentaries upon St. Auftin, with some other Expositors, concurs with that great Man in the above Sense of Nimrod's Character : | And there is Reason to believe, that not only his Ambition spurred him to establish Despotism over the Liberties, but that his Superstition prompted him also to hunt after and pervert the very Souls, § of Men. In both these respects, he seems to have acquired a diabolical

<sup>\*</sup> Hyde. ibid. † Spanh. Hift. ubi supra. † Gen. x. 8, 9. | Aug. de Civit. Dei. l. xvi. c. 3. Lud. Vives in loc. & in Ps. xciv. Estius in Gen. x. 9. Edwards's Excellency &c. of SS. Vol. iii. p. 104. § Ezek. xiii. 18, 20.

Might,

Might, and to have well deserved the Epithet of Nimrod, or Rebel against the LORD. All the oriental Nations confider him as the Author of the Sect of the Magi, or Worshippers of Fire: Which Opinion Clemens Romanus, writing to St. James, feems to follow, in faying, that Nimrolb was the first King, as well as Builder, of Babylon, and that from thence he went among the Parhans and taught them to worship the Fire. Probably he subtilized upon the Matter, and inculcated, not the Adoration of the Element itself, but of the Deity, which they, and after them the Syrians and Phoenicians, believed to refide in it, as the Spirit does in Body. The Babylonians, Assyrians, and some other Orientals, are stated to have received their erroneous Principles from him; as the Egyptians, Arabians, Lybians, &c. are concluded to have derived their Corruptions as well as their Science. mediately or immediately, from the Sons of Chus or Mizraim. It feems probable likewise, that the Descendants of Japket, the Heads of the Western Heathen, fuch as the Celts, &c. were also very early corrupted; if one may judge from their Names, especially such as Ashkenaz, and Dodanim (if the reading be right) the first importing the Agency of Fire and the other of Nature through the well-known Emblem of the Mammilla. However, we are told, that, in the Time of Scruch or Scrug (who was born 163, and died 393 Years after the Deluget), the Minds of Men were become so infatuated by Superstition and Idolatry, that, even in that early Age, they began to offer their Sons and their Daughters to Devils.

<sup>\*</sup> Ant. Univ. Hift. Vol. i.b. i.c. 2. † Of this Opinion is the learned D. Heynfius in his Exercitatio Critica, in which he endeavours to prove, that the Religion of the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, was all originally derived from the East. † Usher's Annals; who follows Conflantine Manassis in computing the early Ages, as Dr. Blair does but in his chronological Tables. || Said Abn Batrich and Seld. Prol. de cult. extran. primord. c. 3. Philo Judeus and Suid. in Absaup. Spanh. Hist Eccles. V. T. p. 291. Cedren. Syn. Hist. p. 37.

THE People of Chaldea, who, according to Jamblichus,\* were earlier in Profession of their Religion, as well as in the Arrangements of civil Polity. It than the Egyptians, and probably were their Præceptors in whatever the latter retained of the Zabaistical Superstitions; appear to have derived their Notions of the Trinity from their Zoroalter, whoever that Personage was, or how early foever he lived. Even the Egyptians themfelves feem to acknowledge it in Isaiab xix. 11. where Pharaoh is prompted by his wife Counfellors to declare, I am the Son of the Wife; the Son of the Kings of the East; founding the Claim to Knowledge on his Eastern Descent. This perhaps was the Zoroaster, from whom, according to Dr. Hyde, the Persians received their Religion. They, however, contend, that they had it from Abraham himself, through a Zoroaster, who lived a little after him. There is no Doubt, that Abrabam, before he was called of GOD, lay under the Prejudices of his Education (fee Jofn. xxiv. 2.) and that he was not enjoined to leave UR of the Chaldees, where the Worship of the God Fire, or Sun, was established, but chiefly because of that Abomination; nor that he could have a stronger Reason to command (as he does in Gen. xxiv. 6.) that his Son Isaac should not return thither. Others, and among them principally the learned Dean Prideaux, place the Time of Zoroafter a great deal lower. not 500 Years before Christ, in the Reign of Darius Hystaspes, who confirmed the Decree of Cyrus for rebuilding the Temple, as appears in Ezra vi. || But however this may be (for it is not very effential to our Purpose who Zoroafter was, or how many Zoroafters there were, whether one only according to Hyde, or a dozen accord-

Connect. of O. and N. Teft. Vol. 1. B. 4.

<sup>\*</sup> De myst. §. i. c. i.

c. 3. 

The Dear of Stillings. Orig. Sacr. 1. t.

Our Translation has it, Son e, intent Kings, which certainly could not be a Plea for Wissom; be to boast his Pedigree from the Wist and Learn d Kings of the Last, was to boast of the highest Advantages or acquiring Knowledge,

ing to others) from the Testimony of Numenius \* the Pallosopher we learn, that a Persian Zoroester, representing the first Person in the Trinity as chief Agent, inculcated, that He made all Things by his Wisdom and Love; which Names are fo correspondent to the Characters of the second and third Persons, exhibited in the Bible, that one cannot doubt but they must have been derived from some Tradition of divine Revelation, afforded to the Patriarchs from the Beginning. The Magi also (from whose Progenitor Magus, or Chus, or Nimrod, the genuine Syetha, flyled Magog, as well as many other Orientals, are believed to have been descended to, who were of a different Profession from those usually called Chaldeans, whose Attention was turned principally to Astronomy and Science; followed the Opinions of their Ancestor, and, while they followed, yet farther corrupted them. These Magi, whose Business chiefly related to Religion, maintained concerning the Deity, that HE existed in a first, a second, and a third Mind. Of these the first was, according to Damaseius who treated of their Theology, the PATERNAL MIND, "fupereffential in itself and the Principle of all Essence;" the second was the FILIAL MIND, generated by the first, the Creator of the material World; and the third was the Er-FICIENT WISDOM AND POWER of the other two, to which they gave various Denominations. They also held, that there were three Trinities of Noes, Minds or Spirits, which at length were esteemed Osos or Gods: and that the two last of these Trinities proceeded from the first; the Persons in which they styled Harne, Δυναμις, and Nes, | the FATHER, POWER, and MIND; or, according to others, Ormases, Mitris, and Ariminis, which they interpret, God, Mind, and Soul. Having obtained a Tradition of the Divine Trinity, and probably observing how the Things of Nature existed or proceeded in Threes, as the Two or ruling Number; they feem to

<sup>\*</sup> Obel. Pamph. 1. iii.c. 9. † BRYANT'S Anal. Vol. i. p. 8. ‡ JAMBL. §. 8. c. 2. in T. GALE not. | Idem. § 2. c. 3. in not.

have trinified all the Attributes both natural and divine, till they became too involved in their Relations and Dependencies for the Apprehensions of a Fancy, great even as that which invented them. Hence, in the Course of Ages, the Stream increasing in Mud as it slowed, all the mystic Nonsense and unintelligible Futilities of the Valentinians, Gnostics, and others, after the Christian Æra, were derived. The Principles of the Magi, as well as of these later Heretics (who were solidly refuted by Irenaus, &c.) were alike corrupted Deflections from one originally true Religion, though, it must be owned, with this Difference, that the Christian Depravers disgraced even the Heathen Opinion which they adopted, both in Degeneracy of Principle and Iniquity of Practice. The Corruptions of the best Things are usually the worst Corruptions: And a Christian Infidel (if the Term may be used), it has often been remarked, is not only the most inexcusable, but generally the grossest of Infidels.

If the Mizrain planted Idolatry in Egypt, it appears, that it did not die there. It was a fruitful Soil in all Respects, and was particularly so to this noxious Weed, the Seeds of which, like the Evils of Pandora's fabled Box, were scattered from thence over many Parts of the habitable World. About the Time of Abraham, Zoroafter Mizraim (whom some call Misra, and others Osiris) is faid to have lived.\* This Zoroaster Mizraim, or the Egyptian, is thought to have been the first King of Egypt or Pharaob (which was once the common Title to their Kings, as that of Augustus to the Roman Emperors), and is stated to have reigned near 2000 Years before the Birth of Christ. In Succession to him appeared the famous Hermes Trismegistus, or Taut, or Thoth, or Theuth; by whom the first Egyptian Pyramids are said to have been raised, if and who is held to have received the Name Tyn Taut, (which in the Phanician Language

fignified

<sup>\*</sup> Kirch. Obe'. Pamph. in Chronol. Euseb. de præp. evan. 1. x. e. 3. † Ibid. Kk

fignified both Error, and an Idol then the Cause of Error) from the Orthodox; which the Pagans, through Ignorance of its Meaning, afterwards retained; proving thereby their Ignorance also of the very Origin and Principles of their own Theology.\* It must be obferved, however, that various have been the Opinions among the Learned, who Trismegistus was, and at what Time he existed in the World. Bp. Huet, who seems to have made Moses the Hero of his historical Deductions, readily accords with the fabulous Manetho, and gives him this Title; but his Reasons, though sufficient. ly learned, are not altogether convincing. Mr. Bryant adapts all we can find of this celebrated Personage, to the Patriarch Foseph. He is persuaded that the Osarsiph of the Egyptians (if Manetho may be credited in this Instance) is nothing else but a Mistake in Arrangement of Sar-Ofiph, the "Lord Ofiph," or Joseph of the Bible. And if the true Name of this Hermes was Siphoas, as fome antient Authors have afferted; Mr. Bryant thinks it a fimilar Confusion of the Letters with that in Osar-Siph. " For what (fays he) is Siphoas but Aosiph mis-" placed? And is not Aofiph the Egyptian Name of the "Patriarch, who was called appy by the Hebrews?"; But, these Opinions, which soever be truest in Fact, all concur in supporting this Theory; that the Knowledge, which the Egyptians had obtained of several important Branches of divine Revelation, however abused among them, was originally derived either by Defcent or by Intercourse with the faithful Patriarchs.

Having attempted this short Review of those dark Times; we may now proceed to the Investigation of our principal Object, and try to discern, through much Gloom and Obscurity, some faint Rays of the antient Truth, which had not wholly disappeared, though it was extremely abused or contracted, in the

idolatrous World.

<sup>\*</sup> HYDE in Abr. Peritsol. Itin. Mund. Edit. G. Sharpe. Vol. i. p. 54. + HUET Dem. Evang. Prop. iv. cap. 4. BRYANT'S Anal. Vol. iii. p. 254, &c. THE

THE Apostle says, WHEN they [the Heathens] KNEW GOD, they glorified him not As GOD, neither were thankful, but became vain in their Imaginations, and their foolish Heart was darkened.\* This Text Austin applies to Hermes and the Egyptians: And it plainly and direct ly implies, that once they did know him. How they plorified him not AS GOD, and became vain in their Imaginations, the Apottle also informs us; Professing them-Selves wife [in mystical Representations and Symbols of divine things invented by themselves they became Fools [worshipping the Symbols themselves], and changed the Glory of the uncorruptible GOD into an Image made like to corruptible Man. They erected a Statue, its upper Part bearing the Form of a Man, and the lower that of a fhaggy Goat, which was called PAN, or universal Nature. Here appears the common Mistake of all antient and modern Heathens, in exalting Nature above, or without, or instead of, the GOD of Nature. This at length grew fo extremely gross (the mystic Implications being lost) that Juvenal himself, by the light of Reason, could rally this atheistical Absurdity of the Self-Existence of Nature, or the material World:

Sunt qui in fortunæ jam casibus omnia ponunt, Et nullo credunt mundum rectore moveri, NATURA volvente vices et lucis et anni.

The Head of this symbolic Pan was designed to represent the Sun, who was their all-sufficient or all-supplying God (whence probably the name Δαιμαν, q. d. 1787), Sufficiency from the Sun); and the other Parts of the Body bore a mystical Allusion to the active and passive Properties of the mundane System. And as Herodotus tells us (in which Diodorus Siculus agrees); that the Egyptian Pan was the first and the oldest of all the Gods, and therefore in the highest Esteem; so it seems, that they intended, by this Icon or hieroglyphical Research

HEROD. Euterpe. DIOD. Sic. l. i.

<sup>\*</sup> Rom. i. 21, &c. † Aus. de Civ. Dei, 1, 8. c. 11.

presentation, to adore the Powers and Energies (the שרים & שערים of Heaven and Earth, acting in Concert as the Parts of one great Animal, and directed by one Influence or Wisdom, which (according to their Hypothesis) physically flowed from the Sun. \* Hence the Law and the Charge in Lev. xvii. 7. and Deut. xxxii. 17. The Heathens themselves give no Account of any Idol, at least in human Shape, prior to this. This Mystery of Iniquity did not rest here; for, when the Powers and Attributes of GOD or of Nature were depicted under hieroglyphical Symbols, + taken from fuch Animals or Things as appeared to bear the greatest Analogy to those Powers and Attributes; the common People, who were not allowed to understand, or could not obtain the Key to, these mystic Characters, I fell into the groffest Superstitions, and debased even Idolatry itfelf to the Worship of Birds, and four-footed Beasts, and creeping Things. When the Omniscience of the Deity was figured out by an Hawk, or Eagle, the vivifying Ardor of the Sun by a Lion, and the fubtle Efficacy pervading Nature by a Serpent; the poor illiterate Multitude, who paid implicit Veneration to those Monopolizers of Knowledge their Priests, whom they perceived observant of these things, fancied them altogether divine; and, not undeceived by those who ought to have taught them better, became at length so darkened in their foolish Heart, as to worship and serve the Creature (and Creatures of every Species) instead of the Creator. They pretended indeed to worship them as so many Emblems or Representatives of the Creator, but at length most grossly of universal Nature. A Leek or an Onion, when cut horizontally, feemed to pourtray, in their Imaginations, the feveral Orbits of the mundane System, which comprized their Idea of the whole Extent of Nature; and, accordingly, Leeks and Onions (Gods produced in their Gardens) were received among their

<sup>\*</sup> KIRCH. Obel. Pamph. 1. iii. c. 2. See also BLACKWELL'S C' Letters on Mythology." p. 54. † BRYANT'S Anal. Ant. Myth. Vol. 1. p. 331. ‡ DIOD. Sic. 1. i. institute

inflituted Objects of Worship. Such Adoration, however fincerely paid by these poor People, well deserves the Irony and Sarcaim of the Poet:

The Egyptian Rites the Jebusites embrac'd; Where Gods were recommended by their Tafte. Such savory Deities must needs be good, As serv'd at once for Worship and for Food.

As all Heathenism was propagated by perversely imitating the Institutions of GOD, delivered to the first Patriarchs; \* fo the principal Root and Ground of all Polytheism before Christ, and of many Heresies after him, feem to have confifted in Misapprehensions and Corruptions of the Doctrine of the Trinity. With respect to the Pagans; they (as their first Error) appear to have considered the three Persons in the divine Essence, as so many distinct and separate GODS: + and then they imagined each of the divine Attributes, or whatever Perfections of the Deity were discoverable in the Fabric and Government of the World, to be also GODS. ! These they adored at first as Mediators, in whose Names they worshipped (as Mr. Shuckford has endeavoured to prove) the true GOD; and the Difpute between Abraham and the Egyptian Priests, when he fojourned among them, lay in this, Whether God should be worshipped in and through these Mediators, or fimply in his own Name and Effence. & Hence the Notions of their Astrologers, concerning the Power of the heavenly Orbs; which were confidered by them, without Regard to the Divine Mind, as so many Genii presiding over and controuling the World. Hence also the World itself was esteemed, by many both of the earlier and later Heathens, to be GOD, or at least the Substance of GOD; and the secret Power, circulating

378-399. Dr. Guyse's Paraph. on Acts vii. 43. Kk 3

<sup>\*</sup> SPANH. Hift. Eccles. V. T. p. 316. WITS. Misc. Sacr. Vol. ii. Ex. 3. † Euseb. de præp. evang. c. xi. JAMBL. § 8. c. 3. & not. T. Gale in loc. ‡ Aug. de Civit. Dei. apud Kirch. Ob. Pamph. 1. iii. c. 2. Oedip. de Polit. Æg. Synt. ii. c. 7. iv. c. 16. § Connect. of Sacr. and Prof. Hift. Vol. ii. p. 133-135, and

through the material System, to be the Soul of GOD. Error here, as in other Cases, proved itself infinite: For the Corruptions, Idolatries, abominable Superstitions, and silly Observances, which sinally prevailed among Men, cannot be enumerated. If Rome alone could boast of her thirty thousand Gods; what might the whole World have produced, when almost every Man carried a God in his Pocket, or had a Levee of them at least in his House?

The first Heathens, though they had a corrupt, yet entertained a better Notion of the divine Essence than was afterwards inculcated, when Idolatry grew so consused and perplexed, as to lose all Sight of its own first Principles. Those Principles, erroneous as they were, had their Foundation in Nature; but the last Opinions were built upon the most fordid, base, and silthy Passions, that

can be discovered in a Beast.

The Faut, or Thoth of the Egyptians, otherwise called Hermes Trismegistus, or Mercurius ter-maximus [literally, the thrice greatest Interpreter), on whose Capacity and Knowledge, as the Founder of all the Egyptian Learning, Diodorus Siculus makes the highest Encomiums, is said to have received his Name from his explicit Doctrine, or Definition of the Doctrine, of a triune GOD. Thus the Chronicum Alexandrinum, quoted by Kircher, relates, that rhere lived among the Egyptians the first of the Family of Cham Sefosiris (i. e. the Branch of Osiris) a Man venerable for his Wisdom and admirable Learning, who held, that there were THREE principal Powers, Virtues, or Forms in GOD, and that the NAME of the ineffable Creator implied ONE Deity; for which Reason he was called Hermes Trismegistus. Cedrenus, a Writer of the Eleventh Century, coincides with that Opinion, and gives a large Account of this Hermes. \* To the same Purport, Suidas also observes in his historical Greek Lexicon, and fays, That Hermes Trismegistus, the wife Egyptian, flourished before Pharaob | meaning perhaps

<sup>\*</sup> CEDREN. Synorf. Hifter. p. 16. Edit. Xylandri. 1506.

the Pharoah who oppressed the Children of Israel], and that he was called Trismegistus, because he afferted, that there was a Trinity, and that in the Trinity there was but one Deity. \* What this Name of the Creator was, appears from Inscriptions upon many Egyptian Columns, which are thus decyphered; "I, Ihs, perhaps from w duplicated, emphasis gratia, q. d. the only Existence or Being am all that WILL BE, Is, and WAS; + which is as plain a Copy of the Word JEHOVAH, or Name of the self-existent GOD among the Profesiors of the true Religion, as possibly can be. The Apostle John defines the Name almost in the same Words, or rather gives the same Periphrasis of it, when he describes the LORD as "Him, who is, and who was, and who is to COME." And the Reason of these Expositions or Periphrases of the Name Jehovah is, that no Language upon Earth can express the Sense of that Name in one Word. &

Austin

\* SUIDAS in verb. Eguns, n. T. A.

† Oedip. Synt. ii. c. 7. Rev. i. 4.

§ Two or three extraordinary Passages on this Subject, imputed to this Hermes, may not be unfatisfactory to the Reader. In the first Chapter of his Pamander, he represents God as faying; " I am " LIGHT, and I am MIND, even thy God, older than moist or fruit-" ful Nature, which he created from Darkness. And the Son of "God is that glorious WORD, which came forth from the MIND: This WORD of the Lord sees and hears whatever is in thee; But " the MIND is God the FATHER. These, however, do not differ between themselves or Essence; and the Union of both is the "Union of Life." He further treats of the Word, which he uniformly calls the Son of God, as coëssential and coëternal with the Father, and as the Creator of all things: And he speaks of the Divine SPIRIT as the Nourisher and Imparter of Life, and the Support and Ruler of all other Spirits. He addresses these THREE PERSONS together, and concludes his Address, by this remarkable Expression, which gives the Reason of it,—"O LORD, Thou art ONE GoD." Upon these and other Passages of Hermes, the learned Mornæus hathobserved, That he uses the same Words in explaining this Mystery, as were used by the Evangelist John; though the Platonists had translated the Books of the Philosopher from the Egyptian into the Greek Language, many Ages before the Time of the Apostle. Nor is it a Wonder (as he further remarks) that many Passages, quoted from him by antient Authors, cannot be found in his Books that are

K k 40

Austin seems puzzled about Plato's receiving the Knowledge of this identical Name, which he renders Ego sum, qui sum, "I am, that I am;" fince, says he, Jeremiah, who was in Egypt, must have been dead an hundred sor, nearer, two hundred Years before Plato's Time, and the Septuagint Translation was not then made. \* There feems no Difficulty in admitting, that he met with one of these Columns upon his Travels in Egypt, and that an Egyptian Hieromanth, or Priest, explained the Inscription to him. And Eusebius has no Doubt, but that he acquired the Knowledge of this Name from some such Person. & Upon the Frize over many Columns or Obelisks, the Trinity (to which they are thought to have been dedicated) was described by an hieroglyphical Representation of a Circle with Wings. and a Serpent proceeding from it; engraved according to the following Figure.



By the CIRCLE was understood the incomprehensible, undivided, immaterial Essence of GOD, without Beginning and without End. So likewise the Globes or Spheres, long after Hermes, placed in the Adyta of their Temples, were constituted Symbols of the Unity of the Essence; which the Hierophantæ understood themselves,

yet extant; when it is considered, that he wrote (as Jamblichus says) 36,525 Volumes, or Verses [so called à vertendo from the turning again of the Lines at the end of them] or Leaves of the Egyptian Papyrus; some of which might soon be scattered wide, and the far greater Part undoubtedly lost. The Reader will observe, that these Writings are to be understood of the second Hermes, who lived long after the first, and who is considered only as the Translator of the engraved Hieroglyphics of Taut, or Hermes Trismegistus, into the vulgar Characters or Language of his Time.

Aug. de civ. Dei. l. viii, c. 11. † De prap. evang. l. xi. c. 6.

but thought it for the Honor and Benefit of their Order to conceal from the People.\* By the SERPENT was meant the fubtle Power and all-wife Energy of the Deity in the Creation and Direction of all Things. also well represented the Divine Word, because the Serpent bears no other Member than a Mouth, the Organ of Speech. And by the WINGS was denoted the omnipresent Efficacy of GOD, in pervading and vivifying the material World. & It was the active Energy carried forth ad extrà, by Swiftness, like as of Wing. Hence, therefore, their general Name for the Godhead was CNEPH, which fignifies Wing; and by this Name they called the Hieroglyphic above represented. Hence also the Word xusquis, which puzzled some antient Critics, and the Ascription of Wings to Mercury. It denoted the swift and active Energy, as was said, of the divine Power, and particularly it characterized the Divine Spirit, whose Wings, in the symbolic Sense, extend over all Things. To this agree the Words of Sanchoniathon, (the Etymology of whose Name Theodoret and Bochart have given us from the Phoenician, viz. " The Friend of Truth") the most antient of the profane Historians, who lived near 1300 Years before Christ ! (though Suidas makes it later, near 1200, about the Time of the Trojan War), in the Fragments which are preserved of his Phanician History. " Jove (says he) is a winged Sphere, out of which a Serpent is brought forth: The Circle implies the divine Nature without Beginning or End; the Serpent shews his Word, which animates and fructifies the World; and the Wings refer to the Spirit of GOD, which vivifies the World by his Motion." The higher we can trace up the Matter, the nearer to Truth, it seems to appear. And thus if the learned Author, from whom this Article is taken, may be depended upon (though Lastantius, & long be-

<sup>\*</sup> Seld. Proeg. de Diis Syris. c. 3. Synesius apud Gale in Jamb. § 7. c. 2. † Abeneph. apud Kirch. Ob. Pam. l. v. c. 3. 
‡ Porphyr. apud Euseb. de præp. evany. l.i. c. 6. Stillingf. 
Orig. Sacr. l.i. c. 2. § De werd Sapient. l.iv. § 9.

fore, had made nearly the same Remark) Mercury (or Hermes) Trismegistus, the Founder of hieroglyphical Literature, appositely shadowed forth the Holy Trinity, in a Manner that exceeds the mere Capacity of Man.\*

Who

\* KIRCH. Otel Pamph. 1. v. c. 3.

It may be proper to observe, that, though some very learned Men have expressed their Doubts upon the genuine Preservation and even Authenticity of the Books of the second Hermes, who is faid to have lived long after the Time of Moses, if not after Christ, and who transcribed the Doctrines, contained in the Hieroglyphics of Thoth, or the first Hermes, into Words; the Evidences here offered are through Men, who were no Friends to the true Religion, and certainly could have no View, in the prefent Case, but to relate a plain Matter of Fact. Sanchoniathon likewife, was not only an Idolater, but wrote his Phanician History (which seems a mystic Jumble to account for the Origin of things, rather than a History of any real Perfons) with a View to inculcate and apologize for Idolatry; fo that to infer the Antiquity of the Doctrine of a Trinity in Unity from him, is certainly deducing it through an unexceptionable Channel. Nor are these Representations of it taken merely from Words or Books, which either might have been interpolated or have their Ideas changed; but from Hieroglyphics and Pistures of Things, engraven too upon Columns of Stone, which do not easily admit of Forgeries; and, if they did admit of them, and the Execution was done by so nice a Hand as to elude Detection (which is perhaps impossible), still these Forgeries could not have been the Work of Christians or Fows, fince the learned Heathens themselves, of the Ages before Christ as well as after, were Eye-Witnesses of their Preservation. Add to this, if a few Columns might have been abused, it is infinitely improbable that all should, and without the Knowledge of others .- The follows ing Extract from the Antient Univ. Hift. (Vol. i. p. 105.) deserves Attention. "The most famous of all others [Memorials] were the Columns of Hermes in Egypt, mentioned by leveral credible Authors: Upon them he is reported to have inscribed his Learning; which was afterwards explained more at large by the second Hermes in several Books. It is certain at least, that from these PILLARS the Greek Philosophers and Egyptian Historians took many things. and Plato both read them, and borrowed their Philosophy FROM THENCE: Sanchoniatho and Manethe [the last wrote about 260 Years before Christ likewise made use of the SAME MONUMENTS, which were still remaining in the Time of Proclus, or not long before." Proclus, the Platonic Philosopher, lived about A. D. 500. Jamblichus hath a remarkable Passage to this Effect in his Book of the Egyptian Mysteries: " If (fays he) you would propose any Difficulty in Philo-" fophy [of which the Religion of the Heathens was a principal " Branch] we will decide the Matter by those antient Columns of " Hermes.

Who does not see, in this Description, the great Outfine of the Philosophy, which afterwards prevailed in
Greece, concerning the felf-moving Power of the Heavens, and the Notion, which the wisest Sages of that
Seat of Science had imbibed, respecting the perpetual
Motion and Operations of what they thought to be the
Deity, or, in their Language, the Disposer?\* "The
antient Philosophy, as some have held (says a celebrated Author), may be traced up from Plato and Socrates to Parmenides, Pythagoras, and Orpheus himself." "Certainly, such men as Orpheus, Linus, Museus, and
Amphion, about the Time of Sanchoniathon; and such
as Homer and Pythagoras, at a later Time; or as Plato,
at a later still; did not leave Greece, and travel into
Egypt and the East, for nothing. \frac{1}{2}.

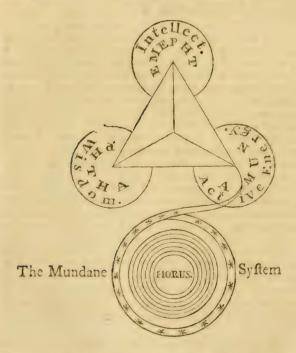
" Hermes, upon which Plato and before him Pythagoras formed the Principles of their Philosophy." § i. c. 2. Jamblichus a Syrian by Nation, the Disciple of Porphyry and Praceptor of Julian, was himself a great Enemy to Christianity, and could not possibly intend to confirm the Authenticity of any Memorial which might countenance it. And, as Bp. Stilling feet justly observes, if these Memorials had been spurious, certainly such Men as Porphyry, Methodius, and Eusebius, so well versed in Antiquities, would have sound out the Cheat. Orig. Saer. 1. i. c. 2. § 7. See also the Pref. to Bp. Cumbersand's Sanchon. Add to all this; the Doctrine of the Trinity, of which to many Hints are found in Plato and other Philosophers, is not a Subject of human Reason or Invention, but of a Revelation existing long before Greece had a Name; and therefore the Opinion of C. Junbon, that this fecond Hermes was a fort of half-Christian, who lived about A. D. 120. and meant to give an Air of Antiquity to "a new and till then unheard of Dogma" by a fpurious Performance, is a fort of half-Christian Notion, founded upon the Prefumption, that, till the Time above-mentioned, the Doctrine of the Trinity was now and unknown; which is rather too ill a Compliment for fuch a Man as Cafaubon to have rendered to his Bible.

\* Desc from Da, Sea, or Danas, to place or dispose: This was the material Heavens, which the true Believers called D'D', that is, literally, the Disposers; but they looked much higher for the true God, whose Creatures and Agents the D'D' were, and for whom at the most they stood but as Names, through which he would be feen and known in the Oeconomy of the material World, according to Rom. i. 20. † HARRIS'S Hermes, p. 439. 2d Edit.

I Dien. Sic. l.i. Just. MART. Paren. ad Gizcos.

# 508 AN ESSAY UPON THE

The Doctrine of the Trinity (depraved as it already was by the famous Descendant of Ham, Hermes Trismegistus) doth not seem to have long retained even that Form, in which it was represented by him. If the Phrase may be allowed, his Successors improved upon the Principle, and carried the Notion into almost every thing. At first, it nearly corresponded with the Idea, which, we before observed, the antient Jews and Cabalists retained concerning it. The following Diagram, taken from the Idea of Plato (whom Numenius the Pythagorean surnamed the Grecian Moses, on account of his adopting the Sentiments of Moses the Jew)\* shews plainly what they conceived, or rather what they had perverted, respecting this Doctrine.



<sup>\*</sup> Euseb. de prat. evang. 1. ix. c. 3. Mars. Ficin. Com. 24. iz Timaum. Jambl. not. T. Gale. § 8. c. 3.

By

By this it appears, that the Egyptian EMEPHT, or Intellett, corresponded with the Jewish KATHER, or first Perfon; the Egyptian PHTHA, or Wildom, with the Fewish CHOCHMA, or second Person: and the Egyptian Amun, or Energy of the other two carried forth ad extra, with the Fervish BINAH, or vivifying Power of the third Perfon. Horus, encompassed with the several Circles, fignifies the World, with the planetary Orbits and the Empyræum. It feems pretty evident, that both the Fewish and Egyptian Notions of the Trinity were originally derived from one and the same primary Revelation. given to the Patriarchs from the Beginning; which was fubstantially the same with what Moses, Solomon, and the holy Men of God, in successive Ages, delivered and enlarged upon, by divine Inspiration, in their respective Writings. The following Instance was probably known before Moles, though never expressly written till by him. At the Creation of Man, the ALEHIM (all the Persons) said, Let US make Man in OUR Image, &c. intimating thereby the Plurality in the Essence, though immediately afterwards it is added, to declare the undivided Unity, that the ALEHIM created Man IN HIS OWN IMAGE.\* So, a little before, we find it written, that the Spirit of the Alehim moved upon the Face of the Waters; plainly declaring the third Person in the Holy Trinity to be the Author of Motion or Life, and an Agent co-operating in that stupendous Work. Again; when the LORD beheld the Tower of Babel, Mojes represents Himas speaking; Go YE to, or, Come YE [ TIT], let us go down, &c. which (as Estius well observes) " mutt be spoken by One to Two others at least;" and yet not to Angels, because they are never invited to concur in the Acts of the Godhead, but commanded to perform his Pleasure. Solomon likewise speaks of Wis-

<sup>\*</sup> Most of the Fathers justly urge this Text as a Proof of the Perfonality in the Divine Essence. Suiceri Thes. Eccles. Vol. ii. p. 1289. See likewise that excellent Book of Novatianus de Trinitate (c. 25, according to the Edition of Pamelius at the End of Tertullan, or) c. 17, in the better Edition of Welsoman. Oxon. 1724.

Dom (whom Jews and Christians have constantly understood to mean the Messiah) as a divine Person, who was from Everlasting, and with Jehovah in the Beginning of his Way, and when he appointed the Foundations of the Earth.\* It also may be remarked, that it appears from the above Scheme, how even the Egyptians had an Idea of three distinct, though indivisible Persons in one Deity; for which Reason, they used, from the Example of their Hermes, a triple Acclamation, in their Addresses to Him; as, for the same Reason, the Christian Church (following the Jewish) does to this

Day.

These Successors of Trismegistus seem to have hinted very plainly at the Fall of Man; when they represented Horus, or the World, or human Nature, as destroyed by Typhon or Satan, (who was always described as environed with Dragons and Serpents), and who was explained to be the Agent and Author of every natural and moral Evil. It is no Wonder that the Egyptians should retain an imperfect Tradition of this great Event, when (as Lactantius observes) the other Heathens had a Knowledge of it, and the Sibyl Erythraa [whose Expression, whether the Books of the Sibyls be authentic or not, proves the antient Existence of such a Tradition afferts. That the Serpent deceived Man whom GOD had made. and that he, by knowing Good and Evil, incurred the Penalty of Death. ‡ They could not have known any such Circumstance, but through the same Channel, by which they obtained their Knowledge of the Trinity. From this Confideration, (as the learned Mr. Pemble observed), "It is more than probable, that 56 Zoroaster, Hermes, Orpheus, Plato, and others, drew " their Knowledge, which they had in part of many high " Mysteries, out of a deeper and clearer Fountain than

LACT. de orig. crror. 1. ii. c. 12,

<sup>&</sup>quot;the muddy shallow Springs of their own natural Reafon, though in the Passage this Water was much

<sup>\*</sup> Prov. viii. 22-29. † MORNÆUS de Verit. Rel. X. c. 6.

foiled by them, with the Filth of many idle Fables and filly Conceits." \* And a greater Authority than this, viz. Justin Martyr, who was not only a zealous Christian, but a learned Philosopher, of almost the Apostolic Age, deeply skilled in the mythological Learning of the Heathens, afferted, not only that the Doctrine of the Trinity was known to Plato, and to other Philofophers; but also, "that the Christians did not follow them in their Sentiments upon this Head, but they mimicked, or rather corrupted, the Sentiments of the Christians." Nor can we omit to notice, that Horus (which fometimes flood for Man exclusively, and fometimes for the Universe of Things with and about him) was generally reprefented, when drawn hieroglyphically, in human Shape, with a Triangle fastened by a Ligament to the hinder Part of his Head, which served to shew, that he derived both his Being and Intellect from the triune GOD.

It has been prefumed by fome (and particularly by Sir John Marsham in his Chronicus Canon, &c. and by Spencer in his Treatise de legibus Hebræorum ritualibus,) that the Israelites derived much or most of their Ritual and Doctrinal Religion from the Egyptians. Without entering into the Merits of that Controversy, which the learned Wissius has amply discussed already, we may briefly observe; that there is no Wonder at finding a Resemblance in some Opinions, and a Congruity in a sew Observances, between the Israelites and the Egyptians; when all the first Principles of the one, and some of the other, were derived from the same patriarchal Source. But there was a very apparent and a very wide Difference between the two Nations so early as in the Days of Joseph; and this wide Difference, substitting in

Apol. 11. p. 73. Edit. Silburg.

<sup>\*</sup> Vindiciae Gratiae. p. 48. Our great Lord BACON, in his Treatife of the Wifdom of the Antients, has given many very ingenious Solutions of the mythological Ænigmas of the Heathens, and contends, that all the Fables of their Gods involved philosophical Doctrines and Opinions.

the Interpolations and Corruptions of the patriarchal Religion by the Egyptians, was still more strongly marked by the legal Dispensation given to Moses; a great Part of which was instituted in direct Opposition to them. Thus Withus remarks from Maimonides, that one great Purpose of the ceremonial Law was to exhibit the Worship of the true GOD in Opposition to all idolatrous Forms, which are reprobated again and again, and particularly in Deut. xii. 30, &c. Take Heed to thyfelf that thou be not fnared by FOLLOWING THEM [ the Heathens], after that they be destroyed from before thee, and that thou inquire not after their Gods, faying, How did these Nations (erve their Gods? EVEN SO WILL I DO LIKEWISE. THOU SHALT NOT DO SO to JEHOVAH thy ALEHIM, for every Abomination to JEHOVAH, which he hateth, have they done unto their Gods.\* See also that remarkable Passage. Lev. xviii. 3, 4. With all Deference to Men of fuch Superior Abilities, it may be thought, that Marsham and Spencer on the one Side, and Withus on the other, may have strained the Bow in contrary Extremes; -the former, by deriving the Rites of the Hebrews from the Egyptians during their Intercourse in Bondage; and the latter by deducing such Observances of the Egyptians from the Hebrews, as were common to both; when, in fact, the Egyptians had acquired them before the Descent of Joseph into Egypt. The Difficulties which have been raised, seem to be avoided by admitting (what perhaps this Introduction will shew to be not merely hypothetical), that both Nations derived their leading Principles from one and the same patriarchal Religion; and that the one apostatized more and more from the Faith of their common Progenitor Noah; whilst the other, by the Providence of GOD, were preferved in the true Profession.

Degenerate as the Egyptian Opinion respecting the Trinity undoubtedly was, in the Exemplar above con-

<sup>\*</sup> Witsij Ægypt, l. iii, c. 15. § 9. Maim. More New. P. iii. c. 29.

fidered; the Depravity did not rest here. Nullus enim terminus in falso. From bad to worse is the usual Route of sinful Man. When once he swerves from the right Line of Truth, the farther he runs his Course, the wider is his Declination from it. Succeeding Egyptians (those especially in the Lower Egypt, for the Theban or Upper Egyptians did not so soon decline) abused this more refined and perhaps spiritual Conception of the Doctrine, by applying the Notions, which they had obtained of GOD and his Nature, to his Works of Creation and to material Substances. A Sort of philofophical Myfticism prevailed as the favorite Science: And, indeed, the Ceremonial of their later Mythology referred, in most Respects, to the several Operations, which they conceived the heavenly Bodies, or universal System, performed, for the Continuation and Support of this lower World. Thus (as it hath been well remarked) " the increasing Learning and Politeness of the Pagans " only increased their idolatrous Superstitions, which " were more simple in ignorant Times." So far is it from the mental Capacity of Man by fearching to find out the true GOD, or by his own Powers to Study the Almighty to Perfection! The Sphere or Circle, for Instance, of Hermes, which appears to have simply related to the Unity of the divine Essence, was made to fignify the folar Orb; which, therefore, received the Name of Abgol-Baal, Agal-Baal, Agalibalus, and then Heliogabalus, that is, the round or rolling God. Even the Earth was fo called, for the same Reasons. \* Thus also, in Physics, they called the first Person Osiris, by whom they meant the Sun +; the second, Is or the Moon; and the third, Horus, or the World. Again; in Ethics, the first Member in their Trinity was the Intellect of Man; the fecond, his Will; and the third, which was the joint Efflux of these, was Concord or Harmony. They even abused the Devil himself, and robbed him of his Exist-

L 1 ence

<sup>\*</sup> Cic. de nat. deor. 1. 11. SELD. de Dijs Syris. Synt. 11. C. 1
HYDE Rel. Vet. Perf. c. iv. † DIOD. Sic. 1. 1.

ence, by supposing, that Typhon was but a mere Name for Ignorance and Discord. So that, when a Man was given up to Senfuality and Vice; they would fay, Ofiris was killed by Typhon; that is, Ignorance and Wickedness had overcome his Understanding: And when the Magistrate was at Variance with his People; this Discord in the civil Polity was imputed to Typhon's Murder of Ofiris. Upon this Account, the common People at length deprecated Typhon, as the Source and Occasion of all Evil; even as some poor Indians are said to worship the Devil, or the malefic Being, that he might not hurt them \*. Thus a kind of hieroglyphical Lan-

\* Mr. Ives, in his Travels through Perfia, gives an Account of Devil-Worship so curious, that the Reader will pardon its Insertion. The Sanjacks, a Nation inhabiting the Country about Moful [the antient Nineweb] pay Adoration to the Devil, "These People once professed Christianity, then Mahometanism, and last of all " Devilifin. They fay; 'tis true, that the Devil has at prefent a Quarrel with GOD; but the Time will come, when the Pride of 45 his Heart being subdued, he will make his Submission to the Al-" mighty: And, as the Deity cannot be implacable, the Devil will se receive a full Pardon for all his past Transgressions, and both he, and all those who paid him Attention during his Disgrace, will be admitted into the bleffed Mansions. This is the Foundation of their Hope; and this Chance for Heaven they esteem to be a better one, than that of trusting to their own Merits, or the Me " rits of the Leader of any other Religion whatfoever. The Perof fon of the Devil they look on as facred; and, when they affirm 46 any thing folemnly, they do it by his Name. All difrepectful " Expressions of him they would punish with Death, did not the " Turkish Power prevent them, -Whenever they speak of him, it is with the utmost Respect; and they always put before his Name " a certain Title, corresponding to that of Highness, or Lord." p. 318. Such is their natural Religion! Nor is the Description or Representation of the Devil less extraordinary than the Honors paid to him. The Benjans in the East Indies (according to the Abbé de Guyon in his History of that Country) fill their Temples or Pagods with his Statues, defigned in all the horrid Extravagance of the Indian Taste. The King of Calicut, in particular, has a Pagod wholly filled with the most frightful Figures of the Devil, which receives no other Light than what proceeds from the Gleam of a Multitude of Lamps. In the midst of this kind of Cavern is a Copper Throne, whereon

guage and Opinion (if the Phrase may be used) prevailed amongst them, and evidently from the Abuse

of the hieroglyphical Writings and Sculptures.

OTHER Heathens not only followed these Notions, but made them worse. What some meant for philosophical Resinements, to others became theological Depravities. Plato, whether he obtained his Notion of the Trinity from Egypt, as it is probable, or from Chaldwa, as Grotius supposes, certainly did not improve the Principle, notwithstanding all the Glosses of his later School. The Platonic Notion of a Trinity, under the Species of Form, Matter, and Composition, was but a perverted Copy, with new Names, of the last-mentioned Egyptian Opinion\*. The following rectangular Triangle, applied to the Universe of Things, the Platonic Deity, shews what was understood by it. The Proportions of this celebrated Diagram were discovered, according to some Geometricians, by Pythageras: But the philoso-

whereon a Devil, formed of the same Metal, is seated, with a Tiara of several Rows on his Head, three large Horns, and sour others that spring out of his Forehead. He has a large gaping Mouth, out of which come four Teeth like the Tusks of a Boar. His Chin is surnished with a long and hideous Beard. He has a crooked Nose, large squinting Eyes, a Face frightfully instand, Fingers crooked like Talons, and Paws rather than Feet. His Breasts hang down upon his Belly, where his Hands are laid in a negligent Posture. From his Belly arises another Head, uglier (if possible) than the first, with two Horns, and a Tongue hanging out prodigiously large; and behind him a Tail like a Cow's. On his Tongue and in his Hand there are two Figures almost round, which the Indians say are Souls, that he is preparing to devour. The bare Recital of this monstrous Image, as an Object of Worthip, is sufficient to raise an Horror at the Blindness and Folly of Idolatry. Hist. of East Ind. Part II. C. 2. S. 1.

+ Obel. Pamph. 1. I. c. 6.

<sup>\*</sup> So far were the Heathens themselves from believing that Plato invented the Doctrine of a Trinity, "that Proclus affirms it to be Aconcumum Sconogra, a piece of Divinity delivered by GOD himself." Allix's Judgement of the Jewish Church, &c. p. 356.

516 AN ESSAY UPON THE

phical Application of it, both he and Plato borrowed from the Banks of the Nile.\*



Nor did these repeated Corruptions end here. The Doctrine of a Trinity was not only abused, as we have seen; but every thing, which related to Religion and the Knowledge of a divine Creator, was wretchedly distorted and misapplied. First the Attributes of the Deity, then the Properties of Nature, then the Productions of Nature, and at last the very Instrmities of the human Frame, were reckoned among the Gods, and of Course esteemed worthy of religious Adoration. The scientistic Greeks, and the graver as well as more powerful Romans, caught alike the superstitious Contagion of Egypt, and communicated its extrava-

gant Idolatry, like a Pestilence, to the World. They, in short, worshipped every thing for GOD, but GOD

+ Euseb. de præp. enang. 1. 1. c. 6.

<sup>\*</sup> See the Comment of Marsilius Ficinus upon the Banquet of Plato, p. 775. Edit. Lugd. 1590. And also the Book of Timeus Locrus, the Pythagorean, de anima mundi, at p. 553. of the same Edition of Plato. Eusebius likewise quotes from Plotinus, that Plato had a Knowledge of the Three Hypostases, and the divine Word; and that Plato, in particular, delivered this Knowledge in an anigmatical Manner. De prap. evang. l. xi. c. 10. Cic. Acad. Quass. l. 1. sect. 24. See also Bp. Berkeley in his Siris. p. 171, et seq.

himself. Nor was the Error confined (as Lactantius obferved) to the rude and unlettered Multitude; but some at least of the wifest Sect of the Philosophers embraced the fame Opinions, and reputed all the Powers in the celestial Machine to be so many respective Gods\*. Human Wisdom proved a feeble Barrier against this Torrent of Corruption, with which Satan had well nigh covered the Earth : And that wonderful Repulsion, which the Gospel of Christ (by means the most unlikely to human Sense) afforded to the impetuous Stream. proved, that a more than human Efficacy attended its Promulgation, and that it was the omnipotent Operation of a Divine Hand. The Grace of Heaven prevailed, when earthly Wisdom and earthly Might were able neither to refift nor convince. "The highest " Character (favs the learned Bishop Newton) given of " Solomon's Wisdom, is, that it exceeded the Wisdom of all " the Children of the East Country, and all the Wisiom of EGYPT. But with this Wisdom, and this Greatness, " it [Egypt] was early corrupted, and was as much the e Parent of Superstition, as it was the Mistress of " Learning; and the one as well as the other were " from thence propagated and diffused over other "Countries. It was indeed the grand Corrupter of the "World, the Source of Polytheism and Idolatry to se-" veral of the Eastern, and to most of the more Western " Nations; and degenerated at last to such monstrous and beaftly Worship, that we shall scarcely find a Paral-

" lel in all History."

Herodotus, in his Euterpe, tells us, that almost all the Names of the Gods were brought into Greece from Egypt; and gives a plain Intimation, that the Greeks, not understanding the Egyptian Principles, depraved them. But, in fact, and with Submission to this estimable Father of the Greek History, the Egyptian Names of their Deities appear to have been original Corruptions of

<sup>\*\*</sup> De Orig. Error. 1. 2. fect. 5. † Rev. xii. 15. ‡ Bp.
NEWTON on the Prophecies. Diff. xii.
L. 1. 3 their

their own. In the Time of Hermes Trismegistus, the most antient of all the Heathen Theologists, the Gentiles feem to have had no proper Name for GOD; and therefore he calls him, a wiv avwounds, "the nameless Being."\* The Chaldeans and Egyptians first, and after them the Western Heathens especially, debased the Names and Institutions of the true GOD, revealed to the antient Patriarchs, by applying both to their Idols. Thus they turned the Name JAH into Iach, and then into Bacchus, who (according to Voffus) was likewise called σαββασιώ [or σαβασιώ], Sabbasios, from SABAOTH. Adonis was taken from ADONAI; and the Name AL or EL was changed into Hais Elios, the Name of the Sun. GOD's Title VELION, or MOST HIGH, the Phoenicians called Elioan. The Name JEHOVAH was turned into Iaz. Iaw, and Ieva, Iaou, Iao, and Ieuo; and afterwards farther still into Jovis, Jovispater, and Jupiter. So likewise the Sacrifice of the First-born to Moloch was a vile Copy of the Offering up of Isaac by Abraham; and the Lapides Betulij, or uncti, the anointed Stones, worshipped by the Phanicians, were superstitious Abuses of Facob's anointing the Stone at Betbel. Befides thefe, they had many other Observances, deduced from earlier Times, which would be too tedious and too much out of our Way to mention. The most celebrated Poets of Antiquity, we know, contributed to these Follies, and represented such things, concerning what they called Gods, as would fhame any commonly decent, or modest Man. Some of the wifest Philosophers among the Heathens often censured these poetic Flights, as base Prophanations and Abuses both of the Nature of the Gods and the very Dictates of common Sense; while others (fuch as Ennius from Euhemerus) endea-

voured

<sup>\*</sup> LACT. de falla Rel. Sect. 6. † MACROB. Sat. 1. 1. C. 18. SELD. de Dijs Syris. Prol. c. 3. & Synt. 11. C. 1. Spanh. Hift. Eccl. V. T. p. 294, 296, 313. GROT. de Ver. Rel. Chrift. 1. 1. Sect. xvi. n. 91. DAMASC. vit. Ifid. apud Prot. Cod. CCXLII. Bryant's Anal. of Ant. Myth. Vol. i. p. 13. Gale's Court of the Gentiles. Vol. i. 1. 11. p. 12, 27, 90.

voured to put a Countenance upon them, by mystical Glosses or Explanations. Nor is it any Wonder, that Greece should derive its Religion and its Gods from Egypt; when Solon, their Legislator, is said to have been affisted in framing his excellent Laws by the Egyptian Priests.\* Lycurgus also and Plato were equally indebted to them, according to Diodorus Siculus, upon the fame Account; and so was Pythagoras for Geometry, and Arithmetic, if not for the Metempsychosis; as well as other Greeks for the rest of the Arts and Sciences . But Orpheus was the principal Institutor of idolatrous Rites among the Greeks, for which (as was observed) he travelled into Egypt, and is said by some (though Herodotus applies the Charge to Hesiod and Homer) to have been the Author of the Theogonia or Generation of the Gods. 1 He turned the Truth of GOD, or whatever he knew of it, into a Lye; by accommodating a corrupt Theory of the divine Attributes to the idolatrous Dispofition of his Times, and by representing them under the Notion of so many corporeal and separate Deities. A general Ignorance, instead of being "the Parent of Devotion," favors the Introduction of any Absurdity; and whether it be a new GOD as among the Idolaters, or a new Miracle as among the lower Sort of bigotted Papists, either will pass current, where the Powers of the Mind are over-borne by Prejudice, or where the Power of GOD does not interpose for Deliverance.

Amidst all their Corruption and Nonsense, we still sind that the antient Greeks, ignorant as they undoubtedly were of the Origin and Application of their own Mythology, History, &c. § had not entirely lost the Knowledge of the Trinity in GOD. The Word Agamemnon is supposed to have been an antient Title of their chief Deity, who seems to have been worshipped

<sup>\*</sup> AMMIAN. MARCELL. l. 22. apud Rous. Arch. Att. l. 11. c.
11. † DIOD. SIC. l. 1. SUID. in sepalum. Euseb. de præp.
evang. l. x. c. 2. GALE'S Court of the Gentiles. Vol. i. l. 1, p. 49.
† HEROD. l. 11. JUST. MART. Paræn. ad Græcos. GRYNÆI
Schol. in l. 1. c. 4. Euseb. de præp. evang. § Jos. cont. Apion. l. 1.
L. 1. 4. under

under the Symbol of a Serpent with THREE HEADS.\* And "Timotheus the Chronographer, in epitomizing he Orphic Cosmogony, observes to this Effect, That the Name of the incomprehensible Being, the highest and most antient of all things, and the Maker of the Universe, as it was revealed by the Oracle for even the Heathens did not pretend to derive their glimmering Light from unaffisted Reason, was Counsel, LIGHT, and the GIVER of LIFE; and that these THREE NAMES manifest one and the same Power and Might of that invisible and incomprehensible GOD. " Cedrenus gives the fame Account from Timotheus's Annals, and obferves how plainly Orpheus expressed, that the consubflantial Trinity made all things; the Names of which he states, in another Place, to have been Counsel, LIGHT, and Life!. This was almost a close Copy of the Egyptian Trinity. Others fay, the three Names were Pater, Uranus, and Chronus; but this feems a farther Deflexion from the original Doctrine. The Orphic Verses are faid to be the Production of Onomacritus, or some Pagans of great Antiquity, who were well acquainted with the Principles and Tradition of Orpheus; though they are believed to be supposititious in many Places. However, as they are cited by many Pagan Authors, and among the Christians so early as by Justin Martyr; they must be allowed as materially genuine, or at least as extremely antient, notwithstanding some Interpolations. Blackwell, in his "Letters concerning Mythology," strenuously contends for their genuine Athenticity, and corroborates his Opinion by the Testimony of Paulamias. There is no Reason to suppose, that our present Article (independent of the Authority of Timotheus) is one of the Forgeries; especially if it be considered, that the Deity was represented by Orpheus in the hieroglyphi-

i Ant. Univ. Hift. \* BRYANT. Anal. Vol. ii. p. 169. Vol. i. p. 32. 

CEDRENI Synopsis Histor. p. 46, 68.

SUID. in Opposis. Seld. Prol. Cult. extran. Prim. c. 3. Voss. de Philos. sel. 4. apud Gale. Vol. i. l. iii. p. 6.

cal Form of a Dragon with three Heads; namely, of a Bull, a Lion, and a Dog, with golden Wings upon his Shoulders.\* Surely, neither Christian nor Jew can be

fupposed guilty of such an Invention as this.

"Pythagoras and his Scholars were not (entirely) ignorant of this Mystery, when they placed all Perfection in the Number THREE, and made Love the Original of all things-Numenius the Pythagorean, Plotinus, Jamblichust, and others, write very plainly of the three Hypostases or Persons in the Trinity, so that no Christian can write more fully." Mornaus, Cudworth in his Intellectual System, and many other Authors, are full of Quotations from them upon this Subject. These acute Philosophers, Enemies as they were to Christianity, constantly defended this as a very antient Doctrine, and certainly without meaning to give their Sanction to the Gospel. Jamblichus, the last of these, was Julian's Præceptor, and lived fo late as the 360th Year of the Chriftian Æra. There is no Wonder that Pythagoras should teach fuch a Doctrine, if the Testimony of Josephus be true, that " he was well acquainted with the Jewish Rites, and introduced many of them into his Philosophy." \Quad Plotinus himself affirms, that the Doctrine of a Trinity was παλαια δοξα, an antient Opinion before Plato's Time, and delivered down, by the Pythagoreans, to the Platonists and others. Thus Chalcidius, the Difciple of Plato, distinguished the divine Nature into the Father, the Son and Maker of the World, and the Spirit which enlivens: The first arranging, the fecond commanding, and the third actuating, all things. It must however be confessed, that these Philosophers, whether Pythagoreans or any other Sect, had almost, if not quite, lost the Idea of an intellectual Trinity. They received the Doctrine as it was corrupted from Egypt, or

<sup>\*</sup> PARKH. Hebr. Lex, p. 413, † JAMBL. Sect. 8. c. 2. † Ross's Πανσεβεια. p. 185. MORNÆUS de Ver. Rel. Chr. c. 6. § Cont. Apion. l. i. Servius ad Eclog. 7. apud Grot. de ver. Rel. Chr. l. iv. c. 12. † Cudw. Int. Syft. B. i. c. 1. p. 22.

Chaldra; and their own Ingenuity, instead of amenda ing, did but make it worse. For they ultimately referred it, and at length the whole Group of their Gods\*. to Matter and the Sun, whom (as Macrobius informs us) they styled orns uns uppor, the Lord of Matter, or of all material Beings and Substances . The Word Yan, Matter, (or as Boethius; translates it, informis materia) we are told, had an immense and comprehensive Import in the Days of the antient Philosophy ||. Agreeable to this Idea, Timotheus acquaint us, that Orpheus wrote, that all things were made by one Godhead of THREE Names; but he also wrote, that this GOD is ALL THINGS, plainly implying, that he was (partly at least) material. So likewise the Platonic Opinion respecting the first Principle, that it was Form, Matter, and Composition, or (as Cedrenus has it) & God, Matter, and Pattern; appears very remote (as we have already obferved) from a purely intellectual Idea of the Godhead. Some antient Heretics (probably from these Philosophers) also maintained, that uhn, Matter, was coëval with GOD; which, as the primitive Writers among the Christians observed, was directly deifying it, and afferting, that either there were more GODS than one, or that Matter was the Substance of GOD and Part of his Being.

This Doctrine, however corrupted or debased by various Heathens, fell at length into the Hands of Aristotle, about 300 Years before Christ, who (as the cele-

<sup>\*</sup> Hoffman reckous up near fifty Names, under which the Sun was worshipped for God by various Nations. Lexic. Univ. ad verb. Sol. Macrob. Sal. 1. i. c. 22. \$ Boet. de Trin. c. ii. \$ The IAYE resurveyens, or primigenial Slime of the Egyptians was the same in Import with the TAH we put of the Greeks. Both Terms signified the universal generating Substance, of which the material Sun was the Symbol. The Tohu of the Hebrews (Gen. 1, 2.) is thought to be the primitive Matter, corresponding, partly, to the lave and lan of the Egyptians and Greeks, and to the Sylva of the Latins. See a philosophical Definition of this Word lan in Harris Hermes p. 308. 2d Edit. and Philos. Arrangm. p. 247. \$ Cedren. Syn. Hist. p. 131. See a learned Account of the Platonic Trinity by Theoph. Gale in his Court of the Gentiles. Vol. iv. 1. 11. p. 382, &c.

brated Mornæus observes) endeavoured, as far as he might, to corrupt the antient Philosophy, and, upon the Ruins of the received Opinions, to establish a System of his own. Josephus tells us, from Clearchus one of Aristotle's Disciples, that Aristotle obtained much of his Knowledge from the Conversations of a learned Jew\*, however he concealed or perverted it through the Pride of Understanding; and some of the Fathers have remarked, that, notwithstanding his affected Obscurity, many things in his Philosophy bear evident Tokens of their Deduction from the Hebrew Scriptures. His great Error was, the Apprehension of Nature for the GOD of Nature; which, it must be owned, is the ne plus ultrà of our fallen Powers, till they receive Affistance from another Quarter: And, it may be added, that it is to this Day the common Sink of all those Errors, which arise from the Denial of divine Revelation.

We must not pass on without remarking, that most of the Greek Philosophers did indeed maintain the Unity of the divine Nature: This they were able to do from the Deductions of Reason, which forcibly concludes, that but one Mind and one Power could poffibly devise and constitute all things, and be supreme in all. But it is far otherwise with respect to the Doctrine of a Trinity, which was at first a Subject of Revelation to others, and then of Tradition to them. Yet even their Notion of the divine Unity (as well as their Opinion of the Trinity) was by no means intellectual, or truly incorporeal. They imagined the Deity to be a fort of immortal Animal, whose component Parts were the visible World, endued with Reason and Knowledge; and who was the Creator of the Universe and the Father of all things . Even Anaxagoras, who came the nearest of their first Philosophers to the Truth of an infinite

<sup>\*</sup> PRIDEAUX'S Connett. P. 1. B. 7. 

† EUSEE. de praperung. l. iii. c. 1. Suid. in Oeoc. Lact. de orig. error. l. ii. §. 5.

Thus Manlius;

Per cunctas habitet partes atque irriget orbem Omnia perwolitans, corpusque animale figuret.

Mind, and who was therefore firmamed Nes or Mind, could not clearly divest his Notion from Matter. "This was the Rock (favs the excellent M. Rollin) on which he, with all the antient Philosophers, split.\*" " All of them (fays Athenagoras, who was well able to judge) had but narrow and gross Apprehensions of the Majesty of GOD: they were unable to raise their Minds to heavenly things, but funk into the Mire of Matter, and deified THAT in several Forms and Systems." Plato had doubtless some refined Opinions of the Deity; but when he fays, that the World, the Heavens, the Stars, Souls, and those, to rubom the Religion of his Ancestors ascribed Divinity; ALL THIS IS GOD; we can neither allow his God to be immaterial, nor admire this mean Representation of him. Yet Velleius, though an Epicurean, brought this Charge against Plato, as Cicero relates in his Treatife De natura deorum . This is farther confirmed by the very Name, which Plato himself gave to his God: He called him, in the Neuter Gender, το ον, what is; not (as the Apostle) ο ων, who is, in the Masculine. So Damascius, defining the Deity, says, that "It is not one, as a Minimum is one (according to what Speulippus used to say); but it is one, as being ALL THINGS." T What Correspondence has this Ev 221 TOLLA with the Idea of a pure, intellectual, Spirit?—Indeed, the Consequence proved the Principle of these Philosophers erroneous: For those, who relied upon their Wisdom, hearing that God reas all things, and confequently

<sup>\*</sup> History of the anient Acts and Sciences. Vol. iii. p. 377. See ziso Protessor Campbell's Necessity of Rowelation. 4 See more of this Argument in that admirable Work of the learned Dr. Leland, entitled, Advantage, &c. of the Christian Revelation. 7 Hermes. p. 441. So Famblichus Warta γαρ αυτω (Θων) εςν πληρη: All things are full of the Gods. § i. c. 9. Ζεις τιν τα παντα: Jupiter is all things. Eurhor. apud Huet. Dem. Rowng. Jovis omnia plena. Virg. Ect. 3, 160. Jupiter oft quodeunque wides, quorunque moveris. Lucan. Visillum [i.e. Deum] vocare Mundum? Non fulleris, IPSE EST TOTUM QUOD VIDES, totus suis partitus indicus. & see also the Appendix to Ditton on the Resurvession. § 12.

all things GOD, thought, that the Deity should be wor-shipped in all things, and so adored him in the several

Parts and Powers of Nature §.

Whatever fome have faid concerning the Opinions of the antient Greek Philosophers, it appears from hence, that their philosophical Principles (abstracted from the little depraved Light derived to them from the patriarchal Ages) however specious, or however elegantly expressed, formed but little better than a System of speculative Atheism. Their Gods, if they really believed their Existence, were (as M. Bayle hath observed) fully as chimerical as Spinoza's Divinity; because it is as " impossible that a limited Nature should be God, as " that the World should be the Supreme Being, that " governs all things by a wife Providence." They were indeed, as the Apostle speaks, more literally after εν τω ποσμω, Atheists in the World, than the Generality of our ethic Writers are willing to imagine. Spinoza's pantheistic Opinion was but a Refinement upon the Notion of Plato, Damascius, and others, just mentioned. He held, with them, yet expressing himself with greater Simplicity, that there is but one Substance in Nature, and that " this only Substance is endued with infinite Attributes, and, among others, with Extension and Thought: That all Bodies in the Universe are Modi-" fications of that Substance: That there is but one " Being and one NATURE; and that this Being for "GOD] produces in itself, and by an immanent Action, whatever goes by the Name of Creatures: That " he is at once both Agent and Patient, efficient Caule " and Subject, and produces nothing but what is his own Modification." So near is the physiological Cor-

<sup>§</sup> Ant. Univ. Hift. Vol. I. p. 35. Aug. decivit. Dei. 1. iv. c. 11. Porphyry, the great Adversary of the Christians, ewned that the Greeks worshipped Dæmons, and distinguished them into good and evil. If they adored evil Dæmons; what Advantage did their Wisdom and Genius give them, in religious Matters, above the Indians and Savages, who do but the same? See also Gall's Notes upon Jamblichus, Sect. i. c. 18. and Aug. de verá relig. 1. i. c. 1.

respondence between Plato and Spinoza; and, when the Matter is rightly understood, so near likewise is the Re-

lation of both to Pyrrho, Theodorus, and Hobbes.

The vulgar Greeks, following their Poets, did not afcend to the Notion of their Philosophers, low as it was, concerning the Godhead; but, if they thought of an Unity at all, they wholly referred it to the Sun, as the Source and Seat of every thing creative and divine. He was their Heliogabalus, or revolving God. Thus Athenaus (the Grecian Varro or Pliny, as M. Rollin names him) mentions, from Philarchus, that the Greeks, in worshipping the Sun, offered Libations of Honey instead of Wine; because they thought, that a Deity, who governs all things and is ever performing a Circuit round the World, ought not to be affected with the least Ebriety. \* They were willing, that their God should be sober, if they indulged in the Rites of Bac-chus themselves. The curious Pliny likewise, whom we just mentioned, adopted the popular Notion about the Sun; but fays fuch shocking things, concerning the Mortality and Materiality of the Soul, and against the Opinion of some sober Philosophers relative to a future State, as might convince us, that Idolatry naturally descends to Atheism both of Principle and Practice. ‡ These, and other Examples, taken together, afford a fad Specimen of the Vanity of those Imaginations, which can possess a fallen and a darkened Heart; and exhibit a dismal Proof, that no Absurdity is too gross, no Superstition too detestable, for the Mind of Man, when left to the Ignorance and Error, which Sin hath

<sup>\*</sup> ATHEN. Deipn. 1. xv. p. 693. Edit. Cafaub. † "It was a Custom among the Grecians (fays the learned and ingenious Mr. Bryant), at the Celebration of their religious Festivals, to crown the whole with Hymns of Praise and the most joyful Exclamations. But the Egyptians were of a gloomy Turn of Mind, which infected the whole of their Worship. Their Hymns were always composed in melancholy affecting Airs, and consisted of Lamentations for the Loss of Ofiris, the mystic Flight of Bacchus, the Wanderings of Isis, and the Sufferings of the Gods." Anal. Ant. Myth. Vol. i. p. 371. I Nat. Hist. Tom, i. l. vii. c. 55.

brought upon him. Surely (says the Author of the Book of Wisdom) vain are all Men by Nature, who are ignorant of God, and could not, out of the good things that are seen, know row ond [Jah, or Jehovah] Him that is—but deemed either Fire, or Wind, or the swift Air, or the Circle of the Stars, or the violent Water, or the Lights of Heaven, to be the Gods which govern the World. \* And the Reason, why the same Notions do not prevail now as formerly, is by no means to be imputed to a present superior Strength of the natural Faculty or Genius, in which perhaps sew of the Moderns would pretend to vie with some antient Sages; but to the Light of the Gospel itself, which has induced another Mode and Habit of Thinking, even in the World at large, and ruined (what Philosophy never could) the Pageantry and Veneration of Idols.

Though the ingenious Greeks were forced to submit to the Arms of the more powerful Romans; they, in their turn, subdued their Conquerors, in those Matters which relate to Mind, and taught them Philosophy and Religion, with every Species of Refinement both right and wrong. Dr. Leland hath observed, that "as the Name Jehovah found its way into Italy in the most antient Times, so might the Notion, fignified by it, be also communicated. And indeed some remarkable "Traces of the antient primitive Religion feem to have " continued in Italy in the first Times of the Roman " State." The learned Bp. Huet has taken some Pains to point these Traces out. Among the rest, the Idea of a Trinity, though funk very low, does not feem to have been wholly lost at Rome. Their Diana "was called Triformis and Tergemina, i. e. Three formed and Triple, and was represented with three Heads; the Head of an Horse on the Right Side, of a Dog on the Left, and a human Head in the midst; whence some call her three headed and three faced. Others ascribe to her the

<sup>\*</sup> Wisd. xiii. 1, 2, † Advantage, &c. of the Christ. Revel. Vol. i, p. 445. Note, † Dem. Evang. Prop. iv. c. 9.

Likeness of a Dog, a Bull and a Lion. Virgil and Claudian also mention her three Countenances." \* This was a still more remote Corruption of the Egyptian Theology. Proserpine was another three-headed Idol of Rome. She is made to fay of herself; "I am called of a three-fold Nature, and also three-headed. Many and various are my Forms, and three my Symbols. I bear three Simili-"tudes, or Images; of the Earth, the Air, and Fire." i What Seneca fays upon this Subject, may serve for an Epitome of the old Roman Creed. Id actum eft, &c. Believe me (fays he, in his Book interibed to Helvia) "this is done by Him, whoever he was, that formed "the Universe, whether the Almighty God himself, or the incorporeal REASON for fo the Latins tran-" flated the Aoyos ] which was the Artificer of those vast " Operations | the Snusspyos of the Greeks, and the ALLcreating Word of the Christians; John i. 2.], or the DIVINE SPIRIT, disfused through the least as well as the greatest of all things." | This may be ranked among the highest Efforts of Philosophy; but how inferior to the plain and precise Information of the Gospel, the slightest Inspection of the Bible may discover.

The corrupted Notion of a Trinity spread from Egypt or the East, farther Westward and Northward, than merely to Greece and Rome; for Philastrius tells us, under the Article Heliognosti, that the Celts learned the Principles of Religion from Hermes Trismegistus (and, most likely, this capital Principle of Hermes's Theology among the rest), but with this superfluous Canon, " that, next to the omnipotent GOD, the Sun was to be worshipped and adored by all Men;" probably, as the visible Image of the Deity. The Vandals, however, had a God called TRIGLAF, who was represented with three Heads; which proves that, Barbarians as they were, a vile Abuse of the Doctrine had been

<sup>\*</sup> Tooke's Pantheon. PARK. Heb. Lex. p. 413. + Ibid. p. 414. GYRALD. de Diis Gent. Synt. vi. | Add Helv. c. viii.

transmitted even to them. Rodigast was a German Idol of great Antiquity, which bore a Man's, an Ox's, and an Eagle's Head : and this Symbol might, perhaps, intend Wisdom by the Man, Light by the Ox (so Moloch with an Ox's Head denoted the Illumination of the Sun), and Omnifcience or Perspicacity by the Eagle. "TRIUM DEAT, or Lord in Trinity, was worshipped in a most magnificent Temple at Upfal in Sweden with human Sacrifices (only indeed on extraordinary Occasions); and was, in general, acknowledged by all the Northern Heathen, from whom we [Englishmen] ourselves are deicended."\*

Together with these Opinions about a Trinity, the Northern Nations had a Belief of other Gods: And Dr. Hyde (in his Rel. Vet. Perf.) gives some solid Reasons to conclude, that even the Teutones, Germans, Swedes, Goths, Danes, &c. derived the greater Part of their Idolatry from the Egyptians. Some of them might poffibly receive it from the Thracians, and these from Seloftris or Sesoosis, the most powerful of all the Egyptian Kings, when he extended his Conquests into Europe, and particularly erected the Trophies of his Victories in Thrace. These Thracians had certainly among them some Vestiges of this antient, Doctrine, and had even retained the antient Name. Their word Cabirim was evidently the fame with the כאביהים of the Hebrews. God himfelf is named אל כאביר Al Cabir, in Job xxxvi. 5. And from this Usage of the true Believers most probably arose the idolatrous Abuse of the Term among the Heathen. However, from the common Resemblances which the imaginary Deities bore to each other, there is Reason to believe, that these corrupt Figments of a Triune God (for it should be observed, that all the three Heads of the several Idols were placed upon one Trunk or Statue) were deduced from one common Source; nor can we find a more probable one for the Corruption, than that of Egypt, nor for one more likely to be the

<sup>\*</sup> Ibid. p. 414. MORTRAYE's Travels. Vol. ii. p. 357. + DIOD. SIC. I. i.

Original than the Cherubim of the Hebrews. It was extraordinary, that the whole World, for many Ages before Christ, feemed to have the strongest Persuasion, that there was a Phirality in the divine Essence, which they grossly abused to Idolatry: And, it is equally remarkable, that, since the Advent of the Redeemer, it should be as prevalent a Persuasion with many, that GOD cannot exist but in an undistinguishable Unity. This last Persuasion is the first Axiom of the Makometan Creed, which has now possessed a considerable Part of Asia; and it is also the fundamental Position of the deistical Opinion, which lurks, like a latent Poison, in

every Region of Europe.

If we look again to the more Eastern World, we shall find, that some evident Traces of the same Tradition, respecting a Trinity, did not only long prevail, but are also still prevalent among them. Julius Firmicus, treating of the profane Religions, fays, That all the Persians, and their Magi, pay a great Respect to Fire, thinking it to be the first of the Elements (or, probably, That by which the Creator produced all other things); and that they distinguished Jove (or the Deity) into two distinct Powers, male and female, fetting up the Image of a Woman (triformi vultu) with a triple Face, and calling this Deity MITHRA. \* Selden plainly intimates, that this TRIPLE MITHRA of the Persians, with its Mysteries, bore a sacred Allusion, and had some more holy Origin, than the commonly received one of an altrological Distribution of the Hours. + And what Allusion could it otherwise bear, than to the Doctrine of which we are treating ? ! Especially, when it is

<sup>\*</sup> Was not Baal-Shalisha, the three-fold Baal, (2 Kings iv. 22.) so called by the Canaan sish Idolaters from a Worship, instituted there, similar to that of the triple Mithra, in Persia? There was indeed a Region named Shalisha, in which probably this City was situated; but the Name for both the one and the other, seems to have been imposed, as usual, to mark some particular Tenet of Idolatry, maintained in them. 

† Seld. Prol. Cult. &c. c. 3. " We may reasonably conclude (says the learned Cudworth, (Int. Syst. "B. i.

is confidered, that the Chaldwans, their Neighbours, if not their Præceptors, afferted three Beginnings, which they called Ormases, Mitris, and Ariminis; i. e. God,

Mind, and Soul.

These Persians were so named originally, it is said, from Perez, or Parez, the Sun; which they also worshipped under the Title of Zor-Aster. "They have been at different Æras greatly distressed and persecuted; and especially upon the Death of their last King Yestergerd. Upon this Account they retired into Gedrossa and India; where People of the same Family had for Ages resided. They carried with them some shattered Meres.

" B. i. c. iv.) cited by GALE in his Court of the Gentiles. Vol. iv. " p. 386) that what Proclus afferts of this Trinity, as it was con-" tained in the Chaldaic Oracles, to be true, that it was at first 66 Θεοπαραδίο Θεολογια, a Theology of divine Revelation, or a di-vine Cabala, viz. amongst the Hebrews first, and FROM THEM 46 AFTERWARDS COMMUNICATED to the Egyptians and other Na-"tions. However, as this divine Cabala was but little understood by " many of those who entertained it among the Pagans, so was it by " divers of them much depraved and adulterated. For the Pagans " universally called this their Trinity, a Trinity of Gods, TOV TOWOLOW, " τον δευτερον, και τον τριτον θεον, the first, the second, and the third God. Whence the direct Defign of the Platonic Trinity was " nothing else but to lay a Foundation for infinite Polytheism, Cosmo-" latry, and Creature-avorship. And the Pagans, who so much cried " up the Platonic Trinity, were the only public and professed Champions against Christianity." To this may be added a just Remark by Dr. Cave in his Lives of the Fathers. " Although (fays " he) the antient Doctrine of the Platonic Trinity, afferting three " divine Hypostases, the Taya Sov, the ves or Loyos, and the Juxn; " all eternal, necessarily existent, undestroyable, and in a Manner 66 infinite, and which had a common To 95100, or Deity, (though this " Scheme, rightly stated, gave little, if any, Encouragement to "the Principles of Arius); yet the junior Platonists, out of spine to Christianity (to which the OLD SCHEME did too near approach) began to depart from the antient Doctrine of Plato in this Matter, 66 stretching the Differences and gradual Subordination, which the " elder Platonists had amongst the Hypostases, into too wide a Di" stance; particularly they made the third Hypostasis to be Juxa " iyxoom, the immediate Soul of the World, informing and acting " all Parts of the Creation; thereby blending God and the Creature " together, or rather debasing the Deity into the Rank of Creatures." In vit. Athan. § i.

Mm 2

morials

morials of their Religion in writing, from which the Sadder, Shafter, Vedam, and Zandavafta (the Books of their Religion) were compiled. These Memorials seem to have been taken from antient Symbols ill understood; and all that remains of them consists of extravagant Allegories and Fables, of which little can now be decyphered. Upon these Traditions the present Religion of the Brahmins and Parses is founded."\* This Religion

\* BRYANT Anal. Vol. ii. p. 108. Since the first Edition of these Essays, an extraordinary Work hath appeared, entitled, "a Code of Gentoo Laws, or Ordinations of the Pundits, from a Persian Translation, made from the Original, written in the Shanscrit Language."

—The Pundits are the learned Bramins of India; and the Shanscrit or Sanskretam is the dead Language, in which the antient religious Books of the Hindoos, or Indians of the Mogul Empire, are written.

The original Books, containing their Text, are four, and are called Beids or Vedes: and these, with various Commentaries upon them, are received as the Shafter, or Scripture, of the Hindows.

From these Commentaries a Compilation, chiefly relating to Jurisprudence, was made in the Years 1773, 1774, 1775, under the Auspices of Mr. Hastings, Governor-General for the East India Company in Hindustan; which Compilation was printed at London in 1776, under the above Title of a "Code of Gentoo Laws, &c." though not published till lately for general Sale.

To this Volume is prefixed a long and labored Discourse by the Translator, which though it merits more Animadversion than can be given here, ought not to pass wholly unnoticed; as it contains something more than an implied Attack upon Divine Revelation, under a plausible and avowed Desence of the Authenticity of the Hindoo Scriptures.

He tells us, from the Bramins, that there Beids were delivered by Brehm, Brimba, Bremah, or God (which Name possibly owes its Origin to the Hebrew The or, bigh Father): but when, to whom, or where, they were delivered, we must be content to remain in the dark. However, to give us some Ability to guess at the Time, we are informed, that one of the Commentaries upon these Beids, called Munnoo, was written by a Person of that Name, at the express Command of God, upon the Expiration of ten thousand and ten Years of the Suttee-Jogue; that is, only Seven millions, one hundred and ninety four thousand, nine hundred and ninety nine Years ago. What Period of Time, then, must be assigned to the Beids themselves? Perhaps European Arithmetic could not enumerate the Date. One thing is obvious; they must have been written upon rare Materials, and have been preserved wonderfully well, through such an incomprehensible Train of Ages.

The

ligion, the Orientals themselves impute, as to its Connection and present Establishment at least, to Zerdusht, (or Zoroaster of Dr. Hyde) who lived in the Reign of Gushtasp, or Darius Hystaspes, about 500 Years before Christ. But their Accounts are so interlarded with Romance and Absurdity, that it is hard to see what may be depended on for Truth. Dr. Hyde, and the Authors of the Antient Universal History, have bestowed much Pains upon this Subject; but with all their Partiality

to

The Word Suttee-Jogue will perhaps appear strange to the Reader; and so possibly may its Signification. We are told, that these Hivdoos divide the Duration of the World into four Jogues or Ages. The first of these they call Suttee-Jogue, which lasted 3,200,000 Years. Under this Age the Life of Man extended to 100,000 Years. The second Age, with another barbarous Name, took up 2,400,000 Years; and then Men lived to 10,000 Years. The third Age continued 1,600,000 Years; under which the Length of human Life was reduced to 1000 Years; and the fourth Age, under which we live, and which began about 5000 Years ago, is to remain 400,000

Years, affording to Man's Life only 100 Years.

To this well-calculated Chronology they have annexed, as it justive deserves, a Geography equally ingenious and defined. They inform us, that there are seven Deeps, that is, Lands or Continents, and that each of these is separated from another, by an "almost infinite" Ocean. The Length and Breadth of the first Deep or Land they state at 400,000 Cose; that is, between 7 & 800,000 of our Miles; the Length and Breadth of the next Land, at twice as much; those of the third Land, at four times; and fo in Progression to the last, which they extend to fixty-four times as much as the first, or to above 50 millions of our Miles. The Sum, therefore, of all these Lands, amounts to about one hundred millions in Length and Breadth of British Miles, without reckoning the almost unbounded Oceans which separate and surround them. This correct Admeasurement they are pleased to give us of this Earth, on which we live : and a very proper one it is to accompany an *Hindoo* Chronology, which is to be brought forward for the Difgrace of the Bible, and of which the Translator has the Goodness to affure us, "That the World does not NOW contain Annals of more indisputable Antiquity than those delivered down by the antient Bramins."-But, why this kind Information? Who can doubt it? The Chronology and Geography of these good People speak loud enough for themselves.

It is but fair, however, to look at another Account. A M. du Perron, who made a Voyage to India upon a literary Motive about 25 Years fince; and who delivered his Account of it to the Royal

M m 3 Academy

to the Persians, they found it difficult to put a tolerable Face upon their Principles, obscured as they are with Error, and difgusting as they ever will be from the Vein of Foolery which runs through them. Indeed far more difficult was it for the latter Set of Authors especially, (or rather for Dr. Campbell, who is said to

have

Academy of Sciences, at Paris, in May, 1762, informs us of Persons well skilledin the Shanscrit or Samskretam Language, and also of a perfeet Translation of the four Vedes or Beids, made about 230 Years ago. by one Abulfazel, and which four Vedes, as the Bramins told him, were composed by Krejchnou about 4000 Years before. On the other hand, our Translator, after telling us, that no Bramin of those who compiled this Code, would give him any Instruction in the Shanscrit Dialect, (which Code being finished in 1775, and the Pretace to it written in the same Year, the Author, by his own Confession, could then know but little of the Matter by any other Means,) acquaints tis, "that very few of the most learned Pundits, [or Bramins,] and those only who have employed many Years of painful Study upon this ONE Talk, pretend to have the smallest Knowledge of the Originals, which are now also become extremely scarce and difficult to be found." The learned Gentlemen must be left by themselves to reconcile these Contradictions. All that needs to be observed at present is, that the last Reporter had Courage enough, with a wretched Compilation from Books of this Sort, which are scarce to be found, and which when found, are not to be understood, and of which contessedly he knows nothing himself, to attempt the Authority of the Holy Scriptures, which he most certainly does not understand, and to infinuate their fundamental Derivation from his Hindoos, whose "most deplorable Ignorance" upon another Occasion, he is constrained to lament, and of which he himself hath given very sufficient Proof in the Publication before us.

The Compass of a Note will not allow us to expose the wild Futility of the Parallel, which this Translator seems very desirous of drawing between Moses and the Shafter, nor to add more upon this Head, than to observe the odd Method he has chosen of confirming the Antiquity of the Hindoo Writings by Proofs drawn from those of Moses, whom he affects to treat as a mere Modern of yesterday, but whom notwithstanding, with a peculiar Confistency, he calls

" ONE of the FIRST of KNOWN Legislators."

We may congratulate, however, our modern Free-thinkers, that they have now obtained a Bible of their own, which, in point of Antigutiy at least, claims the Precedence of any other in the World. Here is "Length and Breadth" enough for all their " enlarged and liberal" Notions; and here they may infult over the Fetters of those mean and pitiful Truths which have confined the "Vulgar," the

" Ignorant,

have written the Article of the Persians) to reconcile their religious System with common Sense, than to shew an excellent Instruction from (what he was pleased to call) " out-of-the-way Notions relating to Cleanness and Uncleanness in Meats," which God himself had instituted, and which no real Christian therefore, know-

"Ignorant," and the "Superstitious" of Mankind. Dr. Toulmin's spacious Idea of the World's primæval Existence, almost equal with Deity itself, hath now something more than naked Theory for its Support; and a laudable Degree of Faith in Munnoo, or Jage-Bulk [i.e. Commentaries upon the Beids, the first written (say the Bramins) above 7, and the last almost 5 millions of Years ago,] may inspire an increafing Degree of Confidence in laughing down the filly Prejudices and narrow Conceits of Christianity, which certainly cannot vie

with the majestic Antiquity of the Suttee- Jogue.

If it were possible to survey with Gravity this despicable Farrago of Absurdity, Immorality, and Falshood, or to view, without Pity, the Misapplication of fine Talents in the Presace, or to consider, without Horror, the Drift of the whole, so far as relates to an Attempt upon the Fundamentals of divine Revelation; one might difcover even here some wretchedly mutilated Deductions, either from Moles or the Patriarchs .- But they are not worth stating, and, if they were, Bp. Huet hath done it already. (Dem. Evang. Prop. iv. c. 6.) When the Reader can swallow the Doctrine, that, in Days of Yore, Men lived 100,000 Years; that the human Soul frequently migrates into the Bodies of Dogs, Cats, Lice, and Fleas; that the highest Degree of Blessedness is prepared for those Widows, who voluntarily burn themselves with the Bodies of their deceased Husbands; and that God takes Pleasure in the contradictory Religions of the World, or, in other Words, that he delights in Falshoods, fince only one of these can be true; he is perfectly qualified to renounce the Christian Bible, and to adopt this wonderful Institute of Divinity and Jurisprudence in its Stead .- We Europeans are much obliged to these Gentlemen of the East. They import for us Tea to strengthen our Constitutions; and they bring over, and print with great Care and Expence, and highly recommend, the stupendous Doctrines of the Shafier, to enlighten and invigorate our Minds.

Since the above Note was written, another Work hath been published from the same Quarter, entitled Bhagwat-Geeta; which may ferve as a "Curiofity" indeed, and fo might any other Fable, equally destitute of Truth and Common-Sense; but when it is presented to us (however covertly expressed) as an Affair which claims a Parity with divine Revelation, and which virtually goes to the entire Denial of it by its Doctrines and pretended Antiquity; it cannot "exact M m 4

ing the Intention of them, could have ventured to have fneered at or condemn. In the following Emblem of the Deity (whom the more antient Persians styled Azon, the Sun, which they believed was his Symbol or visible Representative) taken, among others, from the Noble Ruins

the Allowance, which the Recommender requires to begiven, for " its Obscurity, Absurdity, barbarous Habits, and perverted Morality," but must share the common Portion of all extravagant Impostures, -the Contempt and Detestation of ferious and thinking Minds. Nor, after such a Claim as this, which the Recommender himself makes of "every Reader," can one find without Amazement in a few Lines afterwards, that this wild Farrago, requiring so large an Allowance of common Patience for its Obscurity, Abjurdity, barbarous Habits, and perverted Morality, should be styled, and by him too, a Performance " of a Sublimity of Conception, Reasoning, and Diction, almost unequalled; and a fingle Exception, among all the known Religions of Mankind, of a Theology ACCURATELY corresponding with that of the Christian Dispensation, and MOST POWERFULLY illustrating its fundamental Doctrines." Is it possible for a Man to speak thus of the same Work, within the Compass of three Pages ?- Candor requires us to believe, that Mr. H. had no Bible at Banarcs, where this strange Eulogium was written, or that the Distraction of Affairs did not allow him Leisure to read it.

How much like to Christianity Brahmanism is, the Reader may perceive by the following Principles extracted from this Geeta.

It afferts the Eternity of the Soul à parte ante, and its Transmigration through an endless Variety of Bodies, p. 35. and 67. It calls that a "despicable Weakness," which hesitates to murder in Battle, "Tutors, Sons and Fathers, Grandsires and Grandsons, Uncles and Nephews, Cousins, Kindred and Friends." p. 31 and 34. It commands, that the Gods be "remembered in Worship," who will "grant the Enjoyment of Wishes," p. 45. It assures, that among the Worshippers, "who, by their particular Modes of Worship are purished from their Offences," are some, who "factifice their breathing Spirit, and force it downwards from its natural Course;" i. e. break Wind backwards; "whilst others force the Spirit which is below, back with the Breath;" i. e. belch upwards; and "a few, with whom these two Faculties are held in great Esteem, close up the Door of each." p. 54. 55. That God is universal Nature or Matter; Earth, Water, Fire, Air, &c. p. 69, 70, 85, &c. That the Man, who offereth his own Works to God, "by that means obtaineth Persection." p. 130.

These are among the "Doctrines, which, (says Mr. H.) however speculative and subtle, as they possess the Advantage of being derived from a Source free from every adventitious Mixture, may be EQUALLY

founded

Ruins at Istachar in Persia; \* we may perceive a strong Resemblance to the Symbol of the Sphere, Serpent and Wings, used by the antient Egyptians of for the same Purpose.



The Persians and Egyptians seem to have meant, by their respective Types, one and the same Doctrine. † Nor is there any material Difference in the Representation, excepting the Addition of the human Form in the Persian Circle; which Addition might probably arise from an abused Tradition of another Truth, That Man was crea-

tod

founded in Truth, with the most simple of our own." The obvious Intention of this Expression, however attempted to be disguised, will be probably apparent to any Reader. We have, however, Scepticism and Insidelity enough already in Europe, without these extraordinary

Importations from the East.

\*BRYANT. Vol. ii. p. 121. † Sup. p. 504. ‡ In fome old Persian Temples, a Figure of the Deity is frequently described, similar to that in the Plate, near to which the Figure of a Globe is exhibited to represent the Sun, and under both stands a Hierophant, or Priest, arrayed exactly agreeable to the Figure in the Image of the Deity, before an Altar of Fire. Several Representations of this kind are to be found in Sir John Chardin's Voyages, and in Bryant's Analysis of the antient Mythology. Now, we are told by Eusebius, that the Hierophant in the Mysteries put on the Habit of the Demiurgus, or

ted in the Image and Likeness of GOD.\* The Wisdom, or fecond Person, might also be alluded to in this, as well as in the Egyptian, Symbol, under the Delineation of the Serpent; + and from a like Abuse of divine Revelation. In the holy Scriptures we find the Serpent used as a Type of the WORD, who was to be made Flesh: For Moses lifted up the Serpent in the Wilderness, in reference to the Lifting up of Jesus on the Cross for his People's Salvation. It is not probable, that Mojes should erect this Serpent as a Talisman, or in Allusion to any Egyptian Rite (as some have supposed;) because this was done by the express Command of GOD, who, as we have before remarked, instituted many Ceremonies of the Law, in direct Opposition to the Idolatries of the Heathen. The Wings in this, as well as in the Egyp-

the God who created the World. And if not only the Serpent, but also the human Figure with which the Serpent is conjoined in the above Representation of the Deity, be, as it is here conceived, intended to express the second Person, who was to assume Man's Nature, and by whom, the Scripture informs us, the World was made; it gives a striking Proof, that a Tradition, as well concerning the true Demiurgus, or Meffiah in the Likeness of sinful Flesh, as concerning the Doctrine of the Trinity with which it is necessarily combined, subfished very early among the Persians, and (however corrupt, yet) more purely than in after Times. It also proves, that the Persians, as well as the Egyptians and Greeks, had, in the very fame kind, corrupted their Ways, and exhibited their material Sun, rather as a Representative than an Emblem of the great Sun of Righteousness, to which they confecrated Fire, as an Oblation the most analogous to his own Nature. Thus, as we find by an Inscription on an Egyptian Obelisk, the Sun was styled Kligns The dinspairns, " the Framer or Opificer of the World." The Confequence was, the Representative became the Object of Worship, and the Antitype was forgotten. EUSEB. de præp. Evang. 1. 111. c. 12. Dr. LELAND's Advantage, &c. of the Christ. Revel. Vol. i. p. 229.

\* Gen. 1. 26. † Even Maximus Tyrius says, Serpens commenda-batur Gentibus, ut Numinis Symbolum. Dist. 38. apud Hoff-MAN. Lex. Univ. in verb. Serpens. And just afterwards Hoffmann adds; Hodièque Peruanos colere Iridem cum duobus à Latere Serpentibus, DIVINITATIS SYMBOLO, tradunt Indicarum Rerum Scrip, \* Maimonides, the most learned of all the Jews, confessed, that he should have been ignorant of the Reason of many Institutes in the Law, but for his Knowledge of some heathen Ceremonies to which they were opposed. MAINON. Port. Mos. à Pocock. p. 168.

Mere Nev. p. iii. c. 20.

tian Scheme, feem a third Abuse of a further revealed Truth, which could not have been known but by Revelation, and may refer to a corrupt Tradition concerning the Spirit of GOD, moving,\* flying, or brooding, upon the Face of the Waters. They, who would read more of the Persian Notion of the Trinity, and their triplassan, or three-fold, Mithras, may find a large Account in Cudworth's Intellectual System. B. i. c. 4. We shall only add, agreeable to the Sentiment of the learned Selden, that it evidently related to that antient Notion of a Trinity, which more or less hath pervaded the whole World; but which these derived, most probably from the Jews themselves (for their Zerdusht is thought to have been one) at so late a Period, as four or sive Centuries before Christ.

The East Indians have an Idol with three Heads upon one Body, (the Description of which is well known) in great Veneration among them, called JACKERNATS, or JAGARYNATS: and the yet more Eastern Chinese have another, nearly similar in Form, which they name SAX PAO, and which, as it affords an Idea, though a vile one, of the Trinity, is thought by some (says Dr. Hyde) to be a Relick of Christianity formerly received among them. If, by Christianity, he means the patriarchal Religion, the Opinion is highly probable. The Chinese have also an Idol, called Tien-chù, the same with Baal-samen, Lord of Heaven, and another called Shangh-Ti,

<sup>\*</sup> The Idea of the original Word feems to be taken both from Motion by Wings, and Incubation with Wings, and has, confequently, an equal Reference to pervading Mobility, and generating Influence. A remarkable Passage occurs in 2 Sam. xxii. 11. which the Translators have rendered, He [Jehovah] was seen upon the Wings of The Wind; but which, perhaps, might have been more more justly turned, was seen upon the Wings of the Spirit. The Wind, and whatever might be understood by its Wings, is necessarily invisible; but the sensible Manifestation of Jehovah, with the divine Spirit in a winged Form, has been made to Men, and particularly at the Baptism of Christ. The Description of the divine Majesty is also rendered more grand and illustrious by this Translation of the Passage.

which is rendered, Supreme Governor of the Universe.\* Whether Shangh-Ti be a Corruption of the Hebrew Shaddai, or not; the Sense of both is the same. They have likewise the Name Ya (plainly from Jab) for one of the Names of God. Their great Philosopher, Confucius, (if his Translator Prosper Intercetta, a Sicilian Jesuit, may be depended on) in an Address to his Sovereign, above 500 Years before Christ, urged him to the Practice of Virtue, from the Confideration, that the Value of it should not be lost, "When the HOLY ONE, WHO WAS EXPECTED, should make his Appearance." From this Passage, the learned Huet concludes, that some at least of the Revelations, contained in the Old Testament, were not unknown to the Chinese. And this Conclusion feems corroborated by another remarkable Circumstance, that Confucius had, (like Moses) 72 Disciples, and that twelve of these were admitted into a closer Intimacy with him than the others. I The Enemy of Souls has at all times employed the Corruption of human Nature to debase those Truths, by Mimicry and Carricature, which were directly levelled against his Kingdom, or which made a part of the Kingdom of God in the World.

It must however be consessed, upon the Testimony of F. Longobardi in Navarette's Account of China, that the most learned Sect of the Chinese is composed of noother than (what would here be called) Spinozists or Materialists, and that these laugh at the Christian Account of an immaterial omnipotent Deity, who created and governs all things.—Human Reason is the same, whether in Greeks or Chinese, and, in both, equally lost, when it attemps

unaffisted Researches after God.§

The Promulgation of the patriarchal Religion was incontestably very general throughout the East; and there are evident Traces of it, however deprayed, still existing in the Posterity of Shem. What the Abbé de

<sup>\*</sup> Hyde Rel. Vet. Pers. c. v. + Dem. Ewang. Prop. vii. §. 32. 1 Idem. Prop. 1x. c. 47. § Sec Dr. Leland's Advantage, Sc. of Christian Rev. Guyôn

Guyon favs of the Cingales, or Inhabitants of Ceylon, may be equally applied to most of the Families of the East: "That the Principles of Revelation were known among " them for many Ages before Christ." 'Tis true; some have preserved stronger Memorials or Traditions than others; but all the Pagans, who have been tolerably known, retain fome striking Characteristics of that Religion, which came not in old Time by the Will of Man,

but by the Inspiration of the Holy Ghost.

If, from China, and the remotest Extremities of Asia, we direct our Course onwards, to the North-East; we shall find some faint Traces of the same Religion in those Countries, which are supposed to have received their Inhabitants from thence. Father Charlevoix, in the Preface to his American Travels, proposes a curious Hypothesis concerning the Population of the various Parts of the Earth, by the Descendants of Noah; and supposes, with some Probability, that the Inhabitants of Peru originated from the Chinese; while the Northern Indians of America borrowed their Descent from the antient Scythians or Tartars \*. The Eskimaux Indians.

who

The Reader may possibly be entertained, as well as informed, by the following Extract from Dr. Maty's Preface to a Tract, entitled, An Account of the New Northern Archipelago, lately discovered by the Russians, p. 13. " From the Difference in the Make, Dress, " and Manners of the new discovered Islanders, [between North " America and Siberia] we might be induced to suspect, that the most "northerly Parts of the New World were peopled by the most fa-" vage Afiatic Tartars, or Tchukifchi; while the Inhabitants of the " more moderate Climates, and amongst them the Mexicans and " Peruvians, were indebted for some Part of their Industry and " Civilization to the Tungust Tartars, or perhaps their Offspring, the " Chinese and Japonese. That these Nations have in antient Times " navigated to North America, has long been suspected. This was 66 lately ascertained by an ingenious French Author, and from the "Situation of the Jeso, Kurili, and other Islands, is rendered more and more probable." The Doctor subjoins in a Note this Author's Name, with the following Account. "M. de Guignes, in a Me"moir inferted in the 28th Volume of the Academy of Inscriptions 46 and Belles Lettres for the Year 1757, and entitled, Recherches fur et les Navigations des Chinois, du Coté de l'Amérique, & sur quelques 1' Peuples situés & l' Extremité Orientale de l'Asse; from the concur-

who inhabit the Coast of Labradore, must certainly be excepted; fince they evidently are the Offspring of the Greenlanders: as these likewise are derived from the People, who inhabit Lapland, or the Northern Extremities of Europe. And these Laplanders are only degenerated Tartars, and together with the Hungarians are derived originally from that great Stock of Population; if Pere Hel, the Jesuit, an Hungarian, lately sent into Lapland

rent Testimony of several antient Chinese Writers, proves, That 46 their early Navigators, after having followed the Afiatic Coast towards the North as far as Kamtichatka, which they called Tahan, croffed the Ocean in an easterly Direction, and at the Distance of 4 20,000 Lis, or about 2000 Miles, arrived, nearly under the same Parallel, at a Country which they named Foulang; being, according to them, the Land where the Sun rifes. This must have been the Coast discovered by the Russians in 1741; and, from the new Discoveries, it may be inferred, that the Chinese were directed in that Tract, by following the Course of the Islands." Dr. Parfons, in his Remains of Japhet, supports the same Hypothesis. p. 225. To their Accounts may be subjoined the Opinion of an American Author. " That Part of America next to Afia is faid to be much more populous, than the remoter Eastern Provinces or Kingdoms; which is a manifest Indication, that this was first planted by Colonies coming from the nearest Parts of Asia, who settled here, and afterwards spread themselves gradually over the New World: From whence we may conclude, that the Bulk of the Americans are descended from the Tartars, Siberians, and People of Kamtschatka." SMITH's Hift. of N. Jersey, printed in that Province, 1765. Bp. Huet, on the other hand, is of Opinion, that the Americans are Descendants of the antient Phanicians or Carthaginans, who, passing through the Streights of Gades or Gibraltar, fell into the Tract of the Trade Winds, and were driven over to the western Continent, now called America. Dem. Evang. p. 84. Edit. Paris, 1679. But this Opinion is certainly not so probable as the other. And the same may be observed of the Notion of Arias Montanus, Vatablus, &c. that America was peopled by Jobab and Ophir, two of the Sons of Jostan; and that the Ophir, whence Solomon procured Gold, was the West Indies or Peru, because in 2 Chron. iii. 6. that Gold is called ברנים Zahab Parvim, or Peruim. The Recital of Facts usually requires better Proofs than mere Etymologies. Mr. Bryant, and before him Dr. Edwards and others, with greater Probability, believe that Ophir was Africa; which Belief is farther confirmed by the great Quantity of Almug Trees (a Species of Cedar fo called from its Incorruptibility) brought from thence; as it could never answer the Purpose of a remote American Voyage to load the Ships of those Times with Timber. for

for astronomical Observations, may be credited.\* This is said only to shew, that any Traces of the Doctrine of a Trinity, found amongst these People, prove both from whom they borrow their Extraction, and whence they must have received their Opinions. And if these People are the Descendants of those, who had obtained a Corruption of this Doctrine; there can be no Wonder, that they should copy the Notions of their Ancestors, and transmit their Opinions, still more debased, to their own Posterity. The Stream of national Opinions (where Providence did not interpose) has usually flowed in the Channel of national Population. Thus, if the Tartars, or those various People who inhabit that immense Tract of Country, from Siberia in the North, to Bengal in the South, and from the Caspian Sea Westwards, to the wild Regions of Kamtschatka in the East, had obtained any Knowledge of this capital Doctrine; the Appearance of such a Tenet in America confirms the Hypothesis, that its Inhabitants derived both their Origin and Religion from that Quarter. And that the Tartars had obtained this Knowledge, and probably from their Brethren of Tibet, (as these last in antient Times from their Patriarchs in and about Chaldea), feems evident from a respectable Authority. Dr. Parsons, in his valuable Book, entitled The Remains of Japhet, has obliged the World with a curious Explanation, from a Memoir by Col. Grant, of a Siberian (or rather of a Tangutian or Tibetian) Medal in the Cabinet of the prefent Empress of Russia. The Design of this Medal exhibits the Idea, which the Lamas, or High-Priefts, of the Country called Tibet, have, beyond all Memorial among themselves, entertained of the Godhead. The whole Relation, interesting and ingenious as it is, of this remarkable Fragment of the antient patriarchal Religion, is too copious for an Infertion into this Essay; and therefore the inquisitive Reader must be referred to the Book itself. Upon one Side of this extraordinary Medal is a Representation of the Deity (like the German

Triglaf or Rodigast), with three Heads upon one Body, evidently defigned to convey their Notion of a Trinity in Unity. Upon the Reverse is an Inscription, which the learned Officer, who is said to be well skilled in the Magogian Language, has thus translated into Latin; Alma Imago sancta Dei in tribus Imaginibus hisce; colligite sanctam Voluntatem Dei ex illis: Diligite Eum: "The pure holy Image of the Deity is under these three "Forms: Gather ye the holy Will of GOD from them: and love Him."—"They hereby acknowledge one Divinity, which consists of Three Persons, equal among themselves, each of infinite Wisdom and Power:—
All three of a beneficent Nature, inseparable in one Spirit, constituting but one Being, infinitely wise and powerful, the Creator and Ordainer of all

65 things." \*

The same learned Officer, in his ingenious Memoir, quotes from Strahlenberg, that the Tartars called Jakuthi, who are Idolaters, and the most numerous People of all Siberia, adore one only invisible GOD, under three different Denominations, which are, ARTUGON, SCHEUGO-TEUGON, and TANGARA. By the first is understood, The Creator of all Things; by the fecond, The God of Armies, or the Power over all; and by the third, Love. These Tartars are believed to be of one Origin with those of Tibet, under the Dominion of the Lama. Dr. Parfons, with great Reason, supposes, that they all are Descendants from Togarmah, one of the Sons of Gomer, and that they obtained their Knowledge of the TRINITY IN UNITY from the first Patriarchs.

We come now to a Country, long unknown, and known even now but imperfectly; but where also we shall find some obscure Traces of this great Principle of revealed Religion. Over and above a thousand ridiculous Idols, and the same Notions concerning the Deity of the Sun, Moon, and heavenly Bodies, in common with the People of Asia; ‡ the Peruvians had an

Idea

Idea of a Trinity in the divine Nature, (at least when the Europeans first came amongst them, which they worshipped under the Symbol of the Sun with three Heads \*. This probably was the Idol, which Acofta, in his Account of Mexico and Peru, fays the Inhabitants called TANGA-TANGA, and which they affirmed to fignify One in Three, and Three in One. They had likewife an obscure Tradition concerning the Deluge itself; fome certain Indications of which (and confequently of itsUniversality) yet appear, according to Don Ulloa, upon the Mountains of the Andes, in South America. They also used human Sacrifices, as the Ammonites immolated their Children to Moloch, and even practifed Circumcifion. Martyr, Lerius, and Horne, who treated of the Discovery and History of this vast Continent, are cited by Withus, to shew that many Circumstances of the Christian Religion, and the Doctrine of the TRINITY in particular, were found among the Mexicans, Brafilians, and other Nations, when the Europeans first came among them. Bishop Huet has also collected many Authorities, which seem to prove the Derivation of many Notions, if not from Moses, at least from a Source of high Antiquity. To this may be added the Account of Miguel Venegas, who, in his History of California, speaking of the Ignorance of the aboriginal Inhabitants, fays, that there was however among them " a " Series of speculative Tenets, which must surprize his Readers." For they not only had an Idea of the Unity and Nature of GOD as a pure Spirit, and likewife of other spiritual Beings; but also some faint "Glimmerings of the TRINITY, the eternal Generation of the Logos, and other Articles of the Christian Re-" ligion, though mixed with a thousand Absurdities." Vol. I. p. 88. The Author supposes (though he ac-

N n knowledges

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;When the Spaniards got Access to the Western World, there "were to be observed many Rites and many Terms, limitar to those "which were common among the Sons of Ham;" the antient Idolaters. Bryant's Anal. Ant. Myth. Vol. 11. p. 50. † Misc. Vol. 11. Exerc. 13. † Dem. Evang. Prop. iv. c. 7.

knowledges there is not the least Trace of any Circum-stance, which might corroborate his Supposition), that some Christians might probably have been shipwrecked there in former Times, and that they inculcated these Principles. But, if that had been the Case, would not the Terms used have betrayed the Matter; which, (as he afterwards informs us) were widely different? Is it not more probable, that the Notions, so resembling the revealed, were handed down, by oral Tradition, from their Ancestors, who (as Venegas observes from their own Relation) came frrm the North; and who most likely were Tartars or Scythians, to whom they were originally

transmitted from the earliest Ages?

From the Whole, we may naturally conclude, that, as the Doctrine of the Trinity could not have been the Refult of human Reasoning, whether the reasoning Faculty be depraved or not; fo, much less could it have been the Issue of a general Agreement in Reason, through all these different Nations of the World. The mere common Sense of Mankind must have led them a contrary way. But, admitting that the Doctrine was revealed (as we have attempted to fhew) to the first Patriarchs; that they declared it to their Posterity; that fome of their Posterity depraved it; and that succeeding Generations differninated the Corruptions of that and other Doctrines over the habitable World: we then perceive Probability founded upon Fact, declaring the Origin of all the false Religions, which have ever exifted among Mankind \*. Upon this Ground, likewife, we can see the Reason of that Correspondence and Relation, which all the corrupt Systems have ever borne

<sup>\*\*</sup> What Bp. Stilling fleet faid of the antient Heathen History, may at least with equal Truth be applied to the antient Heathen Religion; That there was a certain ORIGINAL and GENERAL Tradition preserved in the World concerning it; that this Tradition was gradually corrupted among the Heathens; that, notwithstanding this Corruption, there were sufficient Remainders of it to evidence its true Original; and that the full Account of this Tradition is ALONE preserved in those Books we call the Scriptures." Orig. Sacr. 1. i. c. i. §. 14.

to each other, and which prove their mutual Departure from some common and established Truths, originally held among them. Thus the very Sins and Depravities, the Superstitions and Idolatries, and even the Opposition and Enmity of Men; are turned, by the Wisdom of GOD, into a Testimony to the Truth of his Word; and serve, like the dark Shades in a beautiful Painting, to heighten and embellish those Objects, which them-

felves could never delineate or pourtray.

If, as the Scriptures affure us, Man by his utmost Wisdom could never know GOD (and, indeed in the Reason of Things, "What is infinite, as Tertullian obferves, can only be known to itself"); it is impossible, that he should know the Mode of his Existence. Even Sir Isaac Nezwton, in his celebrated Definition of the Godhead, is obliged to own, "That he exists and acts " after a Manner entirely unknown;" which Concession, how much it must weaken any rational Investigation of his Nature, needs not many Words to determine. The true Knowledge of GOD, in any Case or to any Degree, must therefore have been the Effect of his divine Revelation. And if this Position be (as it certainly is) as true as the Bible; we may then fafely affert, as a collateral Maxim, that Idolatry not only confifts in worshipping That for GOD, which is not GOD, but also in attempting any Idea of his Nature, contrary to what HE himself hath revealed. Our present Deifts, therefore, and all who derive their Notions of the Godhead from the low and depraved Conceptions of their own Minds, are as much guilty of this Offence against their Creator, as the older Heathens themselves. If two of these People should offer each a Definition of the Deity, according to their respective Judgements and Opinions; it is no more likely that they should exactly agree, than any two of the antient Philosophers upon the same Subject. Thus, Maximus Tyrius himself, in treating of Plato's Notion of the Godhead\*, acknowledges, that scarce any two Persons (among the Heathens) have thought alike upon the Subject. And if they do not exactly agree; who shall arbitrate the Difference? Shall another Man's Reason? Shall the Reason of a thousand Men? These could, at best, only prove that one must be in the wrong, without being able to give an infallible Determination, which of them is in the right. They might do worse: By taking the erroneous Side, they would strengthen the Mistake in others; and yet be utterly incapable of discovering or correcting it in themselves. They might pull down indeed; but are by no means able to build up. Upon this Ground too. is not the Deity made to be just what his Creatures think of him? And suppose, on this uncertain Plan (to tay the best of it), one or many of these think amis, and offer Worship to what has consequently no Existence but in their own Ideas; is not fuch a Deity an Image of the Brain; and is not such Worship direct Idolatry? Were not the Gods of the Heathens just such Creatures of Fancy? And is not fuch Service as much of the Essence of Superstition (though perhaps more refined, and refined too by the abused Aid of Revelation itself), as the Egyptian Adoration of a Dog or an Onion? It is a Matter of perfect Indifference, what false God, or Idol, Men worship; when they have not Grace enough to worship the true.

But, as none can fay, without Rashness and Folly, that GOD cannot exist in the Mode, which He has revealed; how can any, without Prefumption and Pride, pretend to define the Mode, in which he must exist, or establish, from their own Heads, any Postulatum or Dogma about it? " Suppose a Man should, says Dr. Jonathan Edquards, from the Observation which he hath made of Plants, pretend to make a Judgement of the Nature and Faculties of Animals, and thence should conclude, that it is absolutely impossible that such and such Powers and Properties should be found in Animals, because they imply a plain Contradiction to the Nature of Plants; would not every Man at first View discover the Absur-

dity, and laugh at the Folly of fuch Argumentation? And yet Men may as well do so, as argue from Body to Spirit, and from Finite to Infinite."\* However, supposing, for a Moment, that Reason is sufficient to ascertain the Mode in which the Author of all things exists; it must then be confessed, that it is certainly equal to the Task of ascertaining and defining the Mode of Existence in the Things themselves. If it can rise to explore the Summit; furely it is high enough to furvey the Base. But every Body feels, and most People have Sense enough to own, the utter Imbecillity of the human Mind to investigate the Essence of even what is familiar to the Senses, and the Object of constant Inspection. The acutest Philosopher and the most ingenious Naturalist are wholly unable to define the constituent Particles of a Straw beneath their Feet, or the minutest Atom that floats in the Air, or the Manner of their own Spirits' Action upon their own Bodies. The Learned and the Ignorant are equally puzzled upon the most infignificant Subjects of Sense; and, as they ascend higher, either to the Modes of animal Life, or to the fubtle Phœnomena of Nature, they find the Scale of Reason declining in its Use; till they are obliged to own, that it can no more scan these Arcana of God, than the puny Extensions of human Geometry can demonstrate the Proportions and Arrangements of an infinite World. Wife Men must take God at his Word even in these things; and especially as their natural Sense vields no Contradiction to what he has revealed concerning them. They see, even in this Case, the Neceffity, and feel the Benefit of a divine Revelation. But if the wifest of Men can neither trace out, nor explain by their own Powers, the fecondary Caufes, and those which are applied to inferior Things; with what Face do our minute Philosophers, or Reasoners, or Deists, pretend to draw the Line of their Judgement, upon the great Cause of Causes, and the unsearchable Author of all Things?

Were it nor for extending this Effay to a still greater Length than was at first defigned; we might, and perhaps not unprofitably, direct our Attention to the uncorrupted Knowledge, which the true Believers, from Abraham down to Christ, possessed of the Trinity in GOD. If Plotinus could fay, "That this Doctrine of "a Trinity, FATHER, MIND, and Soul, was no late "Invention, but an antient Tenet," corrupted as it was by the Heathens themselves: Surely it may be expected, that this Truth of GOD must remain much more uncontaminated among his own People.—But this Deduction is rendered almost unnnecessary here, since many Proofs of it, from the facred Writings, haveoccasionally appeared in the several Parts of this Work. The Christian Reader will perhaps excuse the Detail already given, when it is confidered, that the Doctrine before us is of the utmost Consequence to the very Being of all Religion and Revelation from the Foundation of the World. For, if there be not Three Persons, or Hypostases, in the divine Essence; Jesus Christ could not be IMMANUEL, GOD WITH US, or that divine Saviour, which Patriarchs and Prophets, as well as himself and his Apostles, declared Him to be. And if he be not TEHOVAH in our Nature, then the Whole of Religion, both under the Old Testament and the New, is not only the most daring Illusion that ever was passed upon Mankind; but there is not a fingle Man upon Earth, who has the least folid Ground to expect hereafter a Life of Immortality. In that Case, we might dream over what Heathens have dreamed before, and live and die as uncertain and hopeless as they. Luther said of the Doctrine of Justification by Faith alone, that it is Articulus stantis vel cadentis Ecclesia, " An Article on which the Church stands or falls;" and we have equal Reason to conclude, that, upon the Doctrine of the Trinity, and of the proper Divinity and Coeffentiality of each of the three Persons in it (as exhibited in the Bible), all our Hope as Men, and Comfort as Christians, either rise into everlasting Joy, or vanish away like a Dream.

In

In Addition, then, to the preceding Pages, it may be permitted us to subjoin a few Reslections (and those as short as possible) upon the Divinity of our great Redeemer; that other Pillar and Ground of the Truth, against which the Gates of Hell (if GOD be true), however they may "grate harsh Thunder," shall never prevail.

The Proof of CHRIST'S Divinity hath been attempted in the preceding Essays, from the Names, Titles, and Offices, which were revealed from Time to Time concerning Him, in the Old Testament, by the SPIRIT of GOD. And these Names and Titles, exclusive of the legal Œconomy (which was only a further Prophecy. Declaration, or Explanation of them in his gracious Offices), fingly and conjointly prove, that JEHOVAH was to be the Messiah; while, on the other hand, the Facts and Evidences of the New Testament affirm and demonstrate, that the Messiah was indeed Jehovah. The two Testaments are thus correlative, and, like our two Eyes, mutually enlighten us and affift each other. The great Salvation is fully laid down in the Law, or in the two Books only of Exodus and Leviticus; and all the rest of the Scripture is but a glorious Commentary upon these, explaining their Intention, and recording their Accomplishment in Jesus Christ. The Delineation, Similitude, or Form of Knowledge and of the Truth was in the Law; and it perfectly corresponds with the Substance which it describes, rendering the whole Revelation in the Scripture THE ONE GREAT GOSPEL OF GOD. -The Doctrine of the Trinity, among others, was always a Part, and a most indispensable Part too, of the divine Foundation: For, clear and explicit as the Testimony of this Truth undoubtedly is in the apostolic Writings; the Certainty of it is no less strong in those of Moses and the Prophets. Were it otherwise; in what a miserable Perplexity must the true Believers, for the first four thousand Years of the World, have remained; and what little Encouragement had they to embrace the Promises and confess themselves Strangers

and

and Pilgrims on the Earth\* (for which they are applauded); if the Power, which was to effect the Bleffing of Redemption, had not been esteemed divine? But it appears, that as the WORD was in the Beginning; fo He was also known by the Faithful from the Beginning ... And it must be allowed, that Adam, Abel, and all the first Believers, as well as those who, after them, were Ifraelites indeed, were uniformly faved through Faith in the promised Messiah. But how could these have any Ground for Faith, as to his Sufficiency for their Salvation; or how could He be, without Idolatry, an Object of their Faith and Joy (as in the Case of Abraham it is particularly expressed), unless they knezw, assuredly, the All-sufficiency of his Person? And how could they then know Him; if He were not then existent, or rather præ-existent and divine? And how could he be divine, but in being Jehovah? And laftly, if they had not a Knowledge of the Personality in JEHOVAH; how could they possibly think of being reconciled to JEHOVAH by JE-HOVAH, and that through his Assumption of the Woman's Seed, in order to perform their Redemption? They had no Idea of a created GOD, but of GOD a Creator; no Conception of an inferior Deity, but of a Deity supreme; nor any Notion of an everlasting Salvation being accomplished, without a Goodness and a Strength equally infinite and everlasting. - Such Blasphemies and Absurdities feem to have been referved for (what some affect to call, and indeed is, in some Respects) a more enlightened Day.

Though

Hebr. xi. 13. † Withus quotes from Zanchius, that most of the Fathers were of Opinion, that Adam, before his Fall, frequently saw GOD in a bodily Appearance, and heard him speak; and adds, that this was ALWAYS THE SON OF GOD. Just afterwards he says, "Christ is that Jehovah, who took Adam and placed him in Paradise, and spake to him." Occon. Fæd. 1. i. c. 2. § 7. Indeed they might well conclude so; for, since the Fall, Man has nothing to do with GOD, but for his own Destruction, without a Mediator. That great and good Man, the late President Edwards, was of the same Sentiment, and expresses it so justly, that the Reader cannot

Though this Point, one might have thought, would have been settled beyond Dispute, before so late an Age; vet even now we have Objectors, who rake up all the Filth of more antient Heretics, without answering what has been written against them. They have a plain Reason; the Arguments were unanswerable. Out of many which might be cited, we will produce one Argument from St. Austin, which we might challenge the whole Tribe of these Opponents to solve, and indeed (if it were necessary) might venture to rest the Issue of the Controversy upon it. His Words are to the following Purport. "CHRIST, by whom all things are made, cannot be made himself: And, if Christ be not made, then He is not a Creature. But, if He be not a Creature; he must be of the same Substance with the FATHER (the Creator): For all Substance or Being, which is not GOD, is necessarily a Creature; and what a Creature is not, That God is. Now, if the Son is not of the same Substance, of which the FATHER is; He must inevitably be a created Substance: And if He be a created Substance, then all things could not be made by Him. But allthings were made by Him: Therefore, He is of the same Substance with the Father; and consequently is not only GOD, but the true GOD.\*" The Arians and others may answer this scriptural Reasoning at their Leisure.

The Abuse of this Doctrine, by the earliest Heathens, demonstrates that it must have been known before their Time, and have been better understood somewhere.

If

be displeased with the Recital of his own Words. "When we read (says he) "of GOD's appearing after the Fall, from Time to Time, in some visible Form or outward Symbol of his Presence; we are ordinarily, if not universally, to understand it of the Second Person of the Trinity; which may be argued from John i. 18. No Man bath scen GOD at any Time; the only begotten Son, who is in the Bosom of the Father, He buth declared Him. He is therefore called, the Image of the invisible GOD, Col. i. 15; intimating, that, though GOD the Father be invisible, yet Christ is his Image or Representation, by which He is seen, or by which the Church of GOD HATH OFTEN HAD a Representation of HIM, that is not invisible; and in particular that Christ has appeared in an human Form." Hist. of Redemption, p. 19.

\*\* Aug. de Trinitate. 1, 1.

If the Sun affords some Light to the Hemisphere, which hath not the direct Enjoyment of its Beams, furely, where it shines with meridian Lustre, there must be a clearer and stronger Sense of its Rays. We are told by Tertullian and Lactantius, \* that Trifmegiftus and the Sibyls had obtained a Tradition, that GOD created all things by his coommipotent Son; and the Greeks (the Christian Greeks) called Christ emphatically the Logos; meaning, by the Term, both Speech and Reason, because he is the Voice and Wisdom of GOD. Lastantius particularly obferves, that the Philosophers had some Idea of this grand Truth, and that Zeno, the Father of the Porch, calls the Creator of the World Logos, which he also terms Fate, and God, and the Mind of Fove. Long before Zeno, Orpheus, in a Fragment of Verses (called by his Name and addressed to Museus his Son or Pupil) which Justin Martyr + has transcribed, calls the Deity ¿ λογος Sei , the Divine Word; and, though he was the Author of the Greek Polytheism, yet he could fing, taught (as was faid) by the Oracle, 1

Είς Ζευς, είς Αϊδης, είς Ηλιθ, είς Διονυσος, Είς Θεος εν πανθεσσι

which may be rendered,

Though Pluto, fove, with Bacchus and the Sun, Are various Names; their Deity is One.

So Hermes, many Ages before Orpheus, "though I cannot tell (fays Lactantius) how he obtained this almost univerfal Truth," often mentioned the Power and Majesty of the DIVINE WORD, still confessing it to be inessable; which kind of Speech (says he) seems far above the mere Capacity of Man. There seems no Way left us to account for the Means of his obtaining this important Truth,

but

<sup>\*</sup> TERT. adv. Gent. LACT. 1. iii. c. 6. & 9. † Paran. ad Gracos. † MACROB. Sat. 1. i. c. 18. "Porphyry acknowledged, that Vefta, Rhea, Ceres, Themis, Priapus, Proferpina, Bacebus, Attis, Adonis, Silenus, and the Satyrs, were all one and the fame." EUSER. Prap. Evang. 1. iii. c. 11. and BRYANT'S Anal. Ant. Myth. Vol. i. p. 316. § LACT. 1. iv. § 9.

but that which has been already stated, concerning his Acquisition of the Doctrine of the Trinity. Indeed. these two Truths are inseparable: No Man could hold. the one without afferting the other. They were both the Doctrines of Patriarchs and Prophets; and, from the former, he must doubtless have received them: Unless it can possibly be supposed, that a particular Revelation of them was made to him. It is, befides, very remarkable, that almost all the Heathen Writers, who have mentioned this Subject, concur in imputing the Creation of the World to the Word of the Deity; which Sentiment fo closely corrresponds with the Language of the Scriptures, that it is an Argument of its original Derivation from those, who knew the Truths of GOD by his own Revelation.\* The Jews, before the Advent of Christ, often expressed themselves very plainly upon this Subject; though, fince his Advent, the modern Jews have concealed, as much as possible, the Writings of their Antecessors, or mutilated them, lest they should be brought into Evidence against themfelves. Upon this Ground our learned Pocock + defends Galatinus, who quoted many Testimonies from the antient Jews, which cannot now be obtained: And the famous Picus, Earl of Mirandula, whose Honor and Integrity are not candidly to be doubted, professed to have read (about 300 Years ago) some very antient Jewish MSS. which he purchased of a Jew at a very high Rate. and in which he found the Mystery of the Trinity, the Incarnation of the WORD, the Divinity of the Meffiah. and many other Articles of our Faith, contrary to those which the modern Ifraelites maintain against the Christians. 1

Galatinus cites a Comment of R. Isaac Arama upon the exth Psalin, which is peculiarly explicit. "From the Womb of the Morning is the Dew of thy Birth. We do

<sup>\*</sup> Just. Mart. Paren. ad Græcos. Kirch. Obel. Pamph. 1. v. c. 3. Oedip. Synt. i. c. 7. Grotius de Ver. Rel. Chrift. 1. i. § 16. n. 7. † Port. Moss. c. 8. p. 319. ‡ Leusd. Phil. Hebr. Diss. xxvi. See also Maimon. More Nev. p. i. c. 62.

not find (fays he) any Man, although a Prophet, whose Birth is predicted before the Birth of his Father and Mother, excepting the Melfiab, our Just One; and therefore he fays, From the Womb of the Morning is the Dew of thy Birth: That is, thy Birth is foretold long before the Womb of her that bare thee was created. To this agrees what is faid in Pfalm ixxii. 17. His NAME, the BEGOTTEN or Son, is before the Sun; which implies, that, before the Sun was created, the \* NAME of our Messiab subfisted and was established, and that He fate at the Right Hand of GOD." + Though there are much better Expositions of the Text; yet this is a Specimen of what the Rabbins themselves before Christ (declined as they were from the Purity of the Truth) afferted concerning his Nature and Dignity. If the Reader wish to see more Evidence of this Matter, he may find many Collections, to the same Purpose, in the Authors mentioned below. &

It may be expected, that some Mention should be made in this Place of the proper Divinity of the third blessed Person in the sacred Essence. He is called the

THIRD.

<sup>\*</sup> In very antient Writers, the Word Name is often put for the Word Person, and carries that Idea. In the Scriptures it is frequently used for the Essence of GOD, and most commonly for the Second Person in that Essence. + GAL. de Arc. Cath. Ver. 1. iii. c. 17. # " The Notion Doyes, Word, was not " unknown to the antient Jews. Frequent Mention is made thereof " in the Chaldaic Targum, which terms it 777' 872'2, the Word of Jehovah, by which those antient Paraphrasis underflood the Mefiah." GALE. Vol. i. l. iii. p. 64. To this might be added Kircher's Remarks upon Jonathan the Chaldee, who, in his Targum, translates-ברשית ברא, usually rendered, In the Beginning (GOD) created --- by בחכמתא ברא (GOD) created, &c. Ob. Pamph. 1. ib. p. 277. Dr. Pococke likewise afferts, that the Rabbins, who wrote before Christ, always expected, that the Meshab should appear in his own proper Divinity, as the Son of GOD. Thus Nathaniel, when he was convinced that Jesus was the Mediah, immediately cried out; Thou art the Son of God; Thou art the King of Ifracl. Not. in Maimon. Port. Mof. c. viii. p. 315. § Mornæus de verit. c. vi. Witsius de Sermone Dei. Cub-WORTH'S Intellegt. Syft. passim. GALE's Court of the Gentiles.

THIRD, not because of Inferiority, fince He is coëqual and coëternal with the FATHER and the Son, or elfe there could be no Trinity in the divine Nature; but because of Distinction. The Divinity of the Spirit JEHOVAH is no lefs strenuously afferted in the holy Scriptures, than the Divinity of the ever-bleffed Son, or even of the Father himself. There is a Multitude of Texts in the Old and New Testaments, which are commonly understood to mean, either the divine Essence in general, or the Divinity of the FATHER in particular, which, in Deed and in Truth, are more peculiarly applicable to the other two Persons. For Instance; it is commonly understood, that it was GOD the FATHER, or Jehovah the Essence, who appeared to Abraham, to Moses, to the Prophets; when we have the Authority of Christ himself \* and of his Apostles + to pronounce, that it was the second Person in JEHOVAH alone. It is also generally supposed, that, when JEHOVAH is mentioned as speaking in or to the Prophets, it applies to GOD the FATHER, or the whole DEITY; though we are affored, by Infallibility itself, that the Holy Men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. A very remarkable Proof of this Matter occurs in the fixth Chapter of Isaiah. The Prophet there declares, that he saw the LORD OF HOSTS, and heard HIM, faying, Go, and tell this People, &c. Now, the identical Words which the Prophet heard spoken by the LORD of Hosts, were, by the Teslimony of an Apostle, spoken by the Holy GHOST. Acts XXVIII. 26, 27. The HOLY GHOST is, therefore, the LORD OF HOSTS; and, consequently, not a mere Emanation or Virtue, but a Person in the GODHEAD, self-existent and supreme. So again, GOD, who at fundry Times, spake unto our Fathers by the Prophets, hath in these last Days spoken unto us by his Son. Heb. i. 1. 2. But St. Peter fays, that in old Time boly Men of GOD spake as they were moved by the HOLY GHOST: The Ho-LY GHOST, therefore, is GOD. And Christ is called the SON OF GOD, because he was begotten of the HOLY

<sup>\*</sup> John vi. 46. + John i. 18. i. John iv. 12.

GHOST.\* Believers are also said to be born of the Spi-RIT and born of GOD, which Terms are used synonymoully, and therefore demonstrably affert his proper Divinity. They are likewise expressly commanded to be baptized in the Name of the Holy Ghost, as well as of the FATHER and the Son; which Command manifeftly expresses the proper Divinity of his Person, as well as his Essence in the Godhead. Were there no other Text for this Truth, and for the Doctrine of the Trinity, but Matth. xxviii. 19. that alone would be sufficient to prove it. But the HOLY SPIRIT is uniformly described as an Agent, as a Person, as a Teacher, as GOD, from one End of the Bible to the other. Christ calls Him the Comforter, whom He would fend to his People; and neither speaks poetically nor metaphorically, when He mentions this gracious Conductor as a Person, not as a Thing; as HIM not as IT. He is not confidered as a mere Instrument, which is contrary to the very Nature of Spirit; but as an Almighty Operator, who both teaches the Way of Salvation freely, and effectually fecures it. +

The Heathens themselves, who knew any thing of the Tradition of the Trinity, corrupt as that Tradition was with them, had also some faint Vestiges of the Doctrine of the Holy Spirit, and of his Divinity among

them.

Zeno, the Stoic, among other Names for the Maker of the World, calls him the Mind of Jove. By the Mind of Jove (fays Lastantius!) he meant the Spirit of GOD. And this agrees with what Diodorus Siculus fays of the Egyptians, that they named the Spirit (of GOD) Jupiter [which according to Aulus Gellius, || is the fame as Jovis Pater, Father or Jove;] because the Life of all the Creatures was derived originally from him. Plato, according to Justin Martyr and others,

<sup>\*</sup> See the Rev. Mr. Junes's Answer to the Essay on Spirit. p. 171. 2d Edit. † For a more full Discussion of this important Subject, the Reader is referred to Vol. ii. of these Essays. ‡ De verd Sap. 1. iv. c. 9. § L. i. | L. v. c. 12.

DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY. 559

mentions the Holy Spirit under the Name of apiln, Virtue; which Name he supposes the Philosopher applied to this divine Agent, because he would not be thought to have borrowed his Knowledge of Him from the Prophets [or facred Writings] from whom alone he obtained it.\* And Cardinal Bessarion (cited by Gale) observes, "That what is spoken by Plato and all the Platonists touching the Soul of the World [as the efficient Caufe of all things | is, in our Religion, to be interpreted of the DIVINE SPIRIT." + Trismegistus confessed the same Truth: declaring the Spirit to be ineffable: # And Moses, with the Prophets, has but faid the fame; though to better Ends, and from higher Authority. Other Testimonies might be added upon this Subject; but the Length

of this Essay makes it necessary to suppress them.

Upon the whole, then, it may be fairly concluded: That, as the Holy Spirit is Jehovah or God; fo the MESSIAH, or CHRIST, or Son, is, respecting his superior Nature, JEHOVAH or GOD also: That, as there cannot be, according to either Revelation or Reason, three Gods; so these two divine Persons or Hypostases, in conjunction with the other divine Person named the FATHER, are the ONE GOD OF ONE JEHOVAH of the Scriptures: That there is a distinguishable TRINITY of Persons, therefore, in the indivisible UNITY of Substance: That this Doctrine of a Trinity was also most antiently revealed, and, being revealed, was corrupted early, with the whole Frame of Nature, to Polytheifm and Idolatry: And, lastly, that even the wide Abuse of this Truth proves its prior Existence among the antient Believers, from whom also many other Truths were received and soon depraved, by the Fiction of Poets, the Interest of Politicians, or the spiritual Ignorance of Philosophers.

<sup>\*</sup> Paren. ad Gracos. + GALE's Court, &c. Vol. i. 1. iii. p. 43. Tho. Gale, in his Notes upon Jamblichus, quotes Cyril upon a Passage of Plato, that this great Philosopher maintained, that from the supreme GOD came forth the MIND, who created all things. alfo Euseb. de Prep. l. xi. c. 10. I LACT. l. iv. c. 9.

#### 560 AN ESSAY UPON THE

TO FATHER, SON, AND SPIRIT, THREE DIVINE PERSONS IN ONE AND THE SAME JEHOVAH, AS TO THE TRINITY IN UNITY; AND TO THE ONE JEHOVAH, EXISTING IN THE THREE PERSONS OF FATHER, SON, AND SPIRIT, AS TO THE UNITY IN TRINITY; BE ALL HONOR, GRACE, AND GLORY, ASCRIBED, BY ALL CREATURES, THROUGH ALL AGES. Amen.

Exod. xxv. 10-22.



A

# T A B L E,

Shewing the Harmony of the

### OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

RESPECTING THE DIVINITY OF

## C H R I S T.

OLD TEST.

Jehowah.

Isaiah xliii. 3, 11. lxiii. 16.

Ebjah.

Exod. in. 14.

Psalm lxviii. 4.

47

Isaiah vii. 14. ix. 6. xliv. 6.

Aleah and Alehim, or God. Job. xix. 26. Pfalm xlv. 6. Ifaiah xxv. 9. lii. 7.

Sabaoth.

Ifaiah vi. 5. xliv. 6. liv. 5.

Jet. x. 16. 1. 34. li. 19.

#### New Test.

He who is, who was, and who is to come.

Rev. i. 8. iv. 8. xi. 17. xvi. 50 Heb. xiii. 8.

He, who is to come. Rev. i. 8.

I am, or, He, who is.
John viii. 28, 58. Rev. i. 8, 1

Ala

Matt. i. 23.

God.

John i. 1. xx. 28. Acts xx. 28.. Rom. ix. c. 2 Cor. v. 19. Col. ii. 8. 9. 1 Tim. iii. 16. Titus, ii. 13. Hebr. i. 8. 2. Pet. i. 1. Jude 1. 4. Rev. xxi. 7.

Sabaoth.

John xii. 37—41. Rom. ix. 29. James v. 4.

Shaddai.

OLD TEST.

Shaddai, or Almighty.
Gen. xvii. 1. compar. with Exod.
vi. 3. John viii. 56. Acts
vii. 38.

Jehowah our Righteousness.
Jer. xxiii. 6. xxxiii. 16.

Adonai, or Lord. Pfalm ex. 1.

Immanuel. Isaiah vii. 14.

Most High.
Pfalm lxxviii. 17, 35, 56. Ifaiah
lvi. 13.

Wonderful.
Isaiah ix. 6. xxviii. 29.

Counfellor.
Prov. viii. 14. Isaiah ix. 2, Jer.
xxii. 19.

Mighty God.

Kaiah ix. 6. x. 21. xlix. 26.

Ix. 16. Jer. xxxii. 18.

Everlafting Father.

Maish ix. 6. Pfalm lxviii. 5. Jer.

xxxi. 9. Mal. ii. 10.

Prince of Peace.
Maiah ix. 6. xlv. 7. liii. 5. Dan.
ix. 25. Zech. ix. 9, 10.

. Anointed; Heb. Meffiah. Pfalm ii. 2. xlv. 7. Isaiah lxi. 1.

Jesus, or Saviour.

NEW TEST.

Rev. i. 8. xv. 3. John 1. 3.

Christ our Righteousness.
Rom. iii. 22. v. 19. x. 4. 1 Cor.
i. 30. Phil. iii. 9. 2 Pet. i. 1.

Lord, Matt. xxii. 44.

Immanuel. Matt. i. 23.

Moff High. Mark v. 7. Luke viii. 28. Acts xvi. 17.

Wonderful. Matt. xxi. 15. Acts ii. 22.

Eph.i. 11. Col. ii. 3. 1 John ii. 1. Rev. iii. 18.

Mighty God.
Matt. xi. 21. Luke ix. 43. Eph.
i. 21. Rev. vii. 10, 12.

Everlasting Father. John xiv. 11. Rev. xxi. 7.

Prince of Peace.

Luke i. 79. John xiv. 27. Acts
x. 36. Eph. ii. 14. Heb. vii. 2.

Anointed; Gr. Chrift. Luke ii. 11. iv. 18. John i. 41. Acts iv. 27. x. 38.

Matt. i. 21. Luke ii. 11. John iv. 42. 2 Pet. i. 1.
Redeemer.

OLD TEST.

Redeemer.
Isaiah xlvii. 4. lix. 20. Jer. 1. 34.

Shiloh, or Deliverer. Gen. xlix. 10.

Glory of the Lord. Isaiah iii. 8. xl. 5. lix. 19.

Name of the Lord. Gen. xvi. 13. Pfal. xx. 1. Ifaiah xxix. 23. Mic. v. 4.

Word of the Lord.
Pfalm xxxiii. 6. lvi. 4. ciii. 20.
Ifaiah xl. 8.

Arm of the Lord.
Pfalm lxxvii. 15. Isaiah li. 9. liii. 1. lxiii. 12.

Angel; i. e. One Sent. Gen, xlviii. 16. Isaiah lxiii. 9. Mal. iii. 1.

Eled, or Chosen. Isaiah xlii. 1. xliii. 10.

Wijdom.
Pfalm civ. 24. Prov. iii. 19. viii, 22, &c.

Prophet. Deut, xviii. 15.

Pfalm cx. 4. Zech. vi. 13.

Pfalm ii. 6. lxxiv. 12. Ifaiah vi. 5.

NEW TEST.

Redeemer.
Gal. iii. 13. Heb. ix. 12. Rev.
v. 9.

Deliverer.
Rom. xi. 26.comp. with John viii.
36. Luke iv. 18.

Glory of the Lord. 2 Cor. iii. 18. Heb. i. 3. Jude 24.

Name of the Lord. Matt. vi. 9. John xii. 28. Rom. xv. 9.

Word of the Lord.

John i. 1, 14. Rev. xix. 13.

Arm of the Lord. Luke i. 51.

Angel.
John xvii. 3. Gal. iv, 4. 1 John
iv. 9, 10.

Elest. Matt. xii. 18. Luke xxiii. 35. 1 Pet. ii. 6.

Wifdom.

Matt. xi. 19. 1 Cor. i. 24, 30.

Col. ii. 3.

Prophet.
Acts iii. 23. vii. 37, 38, 39.

Prieft.
Heb.iv. 14. ix. 11. x. 21.

John xviii. 36. 1 Tim. vi. 15.
Rev. xvii. 14. Branch.

OLD TEST.

Branch.
Isaiah iv. 2. Jer. xxiii. 5. Zech.
iii. 8.

Star.

Numb. xxiv. 17.

Strength of Ifrael.

2 Sam. xv. 29. Joel iii. 16. Nah.

1. 7.

Husband.
Isaiah liv. 5. Jer. iii. 14. Hos. ii. 20.

Light.

Pfalm xxvii. 1. Isaiah ix. 2. lx. 19.

Ps. xxiii. 1. If. xl. 11. Ezek. xxxiv. 23. Zech. xiii. 7.

Servant. Is. xlii. 1, 19. lii. 13. Zech. iii. 8.

Maiah 7. xxxiii. 22. Jer. xxxi. 33.

Rock.
If. viii. 14. xxvi. 4.

Physician.

If. liii. 5. Jer. viii. 22. Zech.
xi. 16.

Pf. cxviii. 22. If. xxviii. 16.

Fountain.
Jer. ii. 13. Jeel iii. 18. Zech.

Portion of Jacob. Cant. ii. 16. Jer. x. 6. li. 19.

Job vii. 20. Pial. exxi. 9. Jer. 2xxii. 40.

NEW TEST.

Branch. Luke i. 78. See Margin.

Star. 2 Pet. i. 19. Rev. xxii. 16.

Strength.
2 Cor. xii. 9. Rev. v. 12. xii. 10

Husband.

2 Cor. xi. 2. Eph. v. 32. Rev. xxi. 9. Light.

Matt. iv. 16: Luke ii. 32. John viii. 12. 1 John i. 5.

Shepherd.
John x. 14. Hebr. xiii. 20.
1 Pet. ii. 25. and v. 4.

Servant. Matth. xii. 18. Phil. ii. 7.

Laugiver.
John xiii. 14. Gal. vi. 2. Hebr

Rom. ix. 33. 1 Cor. x. 4.

Physician.

Matth. ix. 12. Luke iv. 23. & ix. 1.

Stone.

Matth. xxi. 42. Eph. ii. 20. 1. Pet. ii. 6.

John vi. 14. Rev. xxi. 6.

Portion of Jacob. Rom. xiii. 14. Eph. v. 2. Phil. iii. 8.

John x. 28. xvii. 12. Eph. v. 23. 2 Tim. i. 12. Jude 1.











